



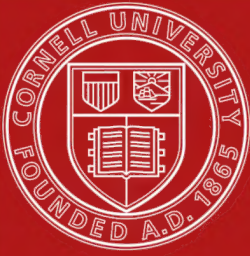
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THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED BY
The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
The Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War,

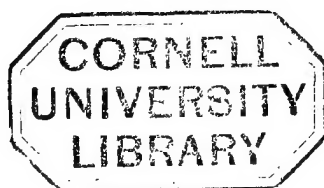
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PART I—REPORTS.

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THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

TO

SERIES I—VOLUME XXXVI.

(To be inserted in the volume. For explanation see General
Index volume, Serial No. 130, page XXVIII.)

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. **ELIHU ROOT**, Secretary of War,

BY

BRIG. GEN. **FRED C. AINSWORTH**,

CHIEF OF THE RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,

AND

MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY.

Mr. JOHN S. MOODEY, Indexer.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1902.

TEXT.

PART 1.

- Page 22. Tenth line, bottom, after *10th* insert [*9th*].
- Page 96. Foot-note, erase the words *All such are designated in the Index*.
- Page 151. Return of Casualties, New York, insert *Capt. David Burhans, 43d Infantry*.
- Page 184. Return of Casualties, aggregate total Cavalry Corps, for 295 read 259.
- Page 290. Twentv-third line, bottom, for *utterably* read *utterly*.
- Page 391. Fleming's report, following signature, for *Captain, Commanding Regiment*, read *Captain, Commanding Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers*; also erase address, *Lieut. Martin Binney, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General*.
- Page 453. Smyth's report, following signature, for *Third Div.* read *Second Div.*
- Page 543. Ninth line, top, for 6 a. m. read 6 p. m.
- Page 668. Erase foot-note and reference mark in last line.
- Page 839. Torbert to Devin, fifth line, top, for *attract* read *attack*.
- Pages 1123-1223. Erase foot-notes *No circumstantial reports on file* and *Of which there are no circumstantial reports on file*, wherever they occur.
- Page 1213. Foot-note, for *Formerly 6th U. S. C. H. A.* read *Originally 1st Alabama Siege Artillery*.

PART 2.

- Page 6. Second foot-note, erase the words *All such are designated in the Index*.
- Page 25. For *Maj. R. L. Davis*, address, read *Maj. R. S. Davis*.
- Page 208. Third line, top, insert * after *Artillery Battalion* and add foot-note, **For more complete roster, see Lieutenant-Colonel Eshleman's report, Series I, Vol. 51, Part 1, p. 222*. Seventh line, top, substitute † for * after *Payne's battery* and add foot-note, †*A battery of guns in charge of Sergt. John N. Payne, en route for General John H. Morgan's command, placed in charge of Lieut. Samuel Hawes, Washington Artillery, and manned by men of that command and furloughed and convalescent men from Petersburg*. Change † to ‡ after *Artillery Battalion* and make corresponding change in foot-note.
- Page 243. Seventh line, top, insert * after *Payne's* and add foot-note, **In charge of Lieut. Samuel Hawes, Washington Artillery*.
- Page 552. Humphreys to Sheridan, date line, for 10 p. m. read 1 p. m.
- Page 687. For *F. H. Parker*, signature, read *F. A. Parker*.
- Page 714. Warren to Humphreys, 8.30 and 9.15 a. m., *May 13* should be *May 18*. Erase both communications. See duplicates, page 873.
- Page 808. Twenty-third line, bottom, after *Roanoke* insert [*Albemarle?*].
- Page 950. Seventh line, top, for *Crane* read *Ware*.
- Page 956. Pickett to Cooper, May 5, first communication, date line, for 8.30 a. m. read 8.30 p. m.; second communication, date line, for 11.30 a. m. read 6.30 p. m.
- Page 1031. Insert *Hawes' (Samuel) Artillery.* See Samuel Hawes*, and add foot-note, **Improvvised*.
- Page 1033. For *Payne's (Micajah) Artillery.* See Micajah Payne*, read *Payne's (John N.) Artillery.* See Samuel Hawes*.
- Pages 1037-1127. Erase foot-note *No circumstantial reports on file*, wherever it occurs.

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- Page 784. Address, for *Brig. Gen. A. A. Humphreys* read *Maj. Gen. A. A. Humphreys*.
- Page 790. Grant to Bowers, date line, erase the words (*Received 4.45 p. m.*).
- Page 792. Butler to Grant, fourth line, for *steamed* read *steam*.
- Page 795. Sheridan to Humphreys, fifteenth line, after *annoying* insert *us*.
- Page 797. Sheridan to Humphreys, date line, for *City Point* read *Douthat's House*.
- Page 818. Erase foot-note and insert *See Series I, Vol. 51, Part 2, p. 952*.
- Page 886. Erase foot-note and insert *See Series I, Vol. 51, Part 2, p. 999*.
- Page 910. For *McMaster's* (*J. F.*) read *McMaster's* (*Fitz William*).
- Page 914. For *Walsh's* (*James W.*) read *Walsh's* (*James J.*).

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PREFACE.

By an act approved June 23, 1874, Congress made an appropriation "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directed him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order."

Appropriations for continuing such preparation have been made from time to time, and the act approved June 16, 1880, has provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year"; and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments."*

* Volumes I to V distributed under act approved June 16, 1880. The act approved August 7, 1882, provides that—

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates, who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

This compilation will be the first general publication of the military records of the war, and will embrace all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value.

The publication will present the records in the following order of arrangement:

The **1st Series** will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, &c., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The **2d Series** will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The **3d Series** will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the *first* and *second* series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the national and the several State authorities.

The **4th Series** will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the *third* series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

ROBERT N. SCOTT,

Major Third Art., and Bvt. Lieut. Col.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 23, 1880.

Approved:

ALEX. RAMSEY,

Secretary of War.

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1864.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.		Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan...	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	July..	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31								31						
Feb...		1	2	3	4	5	6	Aug...		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29							28	29	30	31			
Mar...			1	2	3	4	5	Sept..					1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
Apr...	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Oct...	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
May...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nov...			1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
June...				1	2	3	4	Dec...					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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May 4-6, 1864.—Operations about New Berne and in Albemarle Sound, N. C., including skirmishes on the Trent road, and on the south side of the Trent River, engagement with the Confederate ram Albemarle, and surrender of Union outpost at Croatan.
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Reports of Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Armies of the United States, including operations March, 1864—May, 1865.

GERMANNA FORD, May 4, 1864.

(Received 1.50 p. m.)

The crossing of Rapidan effected. Forty-eight hours now will demonstrate whether the enemy intends giving battle this side of Richmond. Telegraph Butler that we have crossed the Rapidan.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

WILDERNESS TAVERN, *May 6, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

We have been engaged with the enemy in full force since early yesterday. So far there is no decisive result, but I think all things are progressing favorably. Our loss to this time I do not think exceeds 8,000, of whom a large proportion are slightly wounded. Brigadier-General Hays was killed yesterday, and Generals Getty and Bartlett wounded. We have taken about 1,400 prisoners. Longstreet's, A. P. Hill's, and Ewell's corps are all represented among the prisoners taken.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS,

Wilderness, May 7, 1864—10 a. m.

(Received by mail from Alexandria, Va., 10 p. m., 12th.)

We were engaged with the enemy nearly all day, both on the 5th and 6th. Yesterday the enemy attacked our lines vigorously, first at one point and then another, from right to left. They were repulsed at all points before reaching our lines, except once during the afternoon on Hancock's front and just after night on Sedgwick's front. In the former instance they were promptly and handsomely repulsed; the latter, Milroy's old brigade, was attacked and gave way in the greatest confusion, almost without resistance, carrying good troops with them. Had there been daylight the enemy could have injured us very much in the confusion that prevailed, they, however, instead of getting through the break, attacked General Wright's division of Sedgwick's corps, and were beaten back. Our losses to this time in killed, wounded, and prisoners will not probably exceed 12,000, of whom an unusually large proportion are but slightly wounded. Among the killed we have to deplore the loss of Generals Wadsworth and Hays, Generals Getty and Bartlett wounded, and Generals Seymour and Shaler taken prisoners. We have about 2,000 prisoners. They report General Jenkins killed and Longstreet wounded. I think the loss of the enemy must exceed ours, but this is only a guess based upon the fact that they attacked and were repulsed so often. I wish you would send me all the information you have from General Sherman, by Bull Run, and all the information from the James River expedition. At present we can claim no victory over the enemy, neither have they gained a single advantage. The enemy pushed out of his fortifications to prevent their position being turned, and have been sooner or later driven back in every instance. Up to this hour the enemy have not shown themselves in force within a mile of our lines.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS,

Piney Branch Church, May 8, 1864—11.30 a. m.

(Received 3.15 p. m.)

The army commenced moving south at 9 p. m. yesterday, and when closed up to the position assigned for first day's march will

stand thus : General Warren's corps at Spotsylvania Court-House; Hancock's at Todd's Tavern; Sedgwick's on road from Piney Branch Church to Spotsylvania, and General Burnside at Alrich's. It is not yet demonstrated what the enemy will do, but the best of feeling prevails in this army, and I feel at present no apprehension for the result. My efforts will be to form a junction with General Butler as early as possible, and be prepared to meet any enemy interposing. The result of the three days' fight at Old Wilderness was decidedly in our favor. The enemy having a strongly intrenched position to fall back on when hard pressed, and the extensive train we have to cover, rendered it impossible to inflict the heavy blow on Lee's army I had hoped. My exact route to the James River I have not yet definitely marked out.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
May 9, 1864—1 p. m. (Received 4.15 p. m., 10th.)

If matters are still favorable with Butler send him all re-enforcements you can. The enemy are now moving from our immediate front either to interpose between us and Fredericksburg or to get the inside road to Richmond. My movements are terribly embarrassed by our immense wagon train. It could not be avoided, however.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
May 10, 1864—9.30 a. m. (Received 7.45 a. m., 11th.)

The enemy hold our front in very strong force and evince a strong determination to interpose between us and Richmond to the last. I shall take no backward steps, but may be compelled to send back to Belle Plain for further supplies. Please have supplies of forage and provisions sent there at once and 50 rounds of ammunition (infantry) for 100,000 men. Send General Benham with the necessary bridge train for the Rappahannock River. We can maintain ourselves at least, and, in the end, beat Lee's army, I believe. Send to Belle Plain all the infantry you can rake and scrape. With present position of the armies, 10,000 men can be spared from the defenses of Washington, besides all the troops that have reached there since Burnside's departure. Some may also be brought from Wallace's department. We want no more wagons nor artillery.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Near Spotsylvania Court-House, May 11, 1864—8.30 a. m.

We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor. But our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy. We have lost to this time 11 general officers killed, wounded, and missing, and probably 20,000 men. I think the loss of the enemy must be greater, we having taken over 4,000 prisoners in battle, while he has taken but few, except stragglers. I am now sending back to Belle Plain all my wagons for a fresh supply of provisions and ammunition, and propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. The arrival of re-enforcements here will be very encouraging to the men, and I hope they will be sent as fast as possible, and in as great numbers. My object in having them sent to Belle Plain was to use them as an escort to our supply train. If it is more convenient to send them out by train to march from the railroad to Belle Plain or Fredericksburg send them so. I am satisfied the enemy are very shaky, and are only kept up to the mark by the greatest exertions on the part of their officers, and by keeping them intrenched in every position they take. Up to this time there is no indication of any portion of Lee's army being detached for the defense of Richmond.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
May 12, 1864—6.30 p. m.

The eighth day of battle closes, leaving between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including 2 general officers and over 30 pieces of artillery. The enemy are obstinate and seem to have found the last ditch. We have lost no organization, not even that of a company, while we have destroyed and captured one division (Johnson's), one brigade (Doles'), and one regiment entire of the enemy.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
May 12, 1864. (Received 11.30 p. m., 13th.)

I sent this evening to Belle Plain all the prisoners captured to this time. Please direct the commanding officer there what to do with them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS,

Near Spotsylvania, May 14, 1864—7.10 a. m.

(Received 9.20 a. m., 17th.)

The very heavy rains of the last forty-eight hours have made it almost impossible to move trains or artillery. Two corps were moved last night from our right to the left, with orders to attack at 4 a. m., but owing to the difficulties of the roads, have not fully got into position. This, with the continued bad weather, may prevent offensive operations to-day. Yesterday but little was done, only from 100 to 150 prisoners falling into our hands, without, or almost without loss, on our side.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
May 15, 1864—7 a. m. (Received 10 p. m.)

The very heavy rains of the last three days have rendered the roads so impassable that but little will be done until there is a change of weather, unless the enemy should attack, which they have exhibited but little inclination to do for the last week. I believe it will be better to strengthen the corps here with all re-enforcements coming than to having them formed into separate commands. You need not, therefore, send Augur. Please order Major Morton, engineer, to report to General Burnside.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
May 16, 1864—8 a. m. (Received 3.40 p. m.)

We have had five days' almost constant rain without any prospect yet of its clearing up. The roads have now become so impassable that ambulances with wounded can no longer run between here and Fredericksburg. All offensive operations necessarily cease until we can have twenty-four hours of dry weather. The army is in the best of spirits and feel greatest confidence in ultimate success. The promptness with which you have forwarded re-enforcements will contribute greatly to diminishing our mortality list and in insuring a complete victory. You can assure the President and Secretary of War that the elements alone have suspended hostilities and that it is in no manner due to weakness or exhaustion on our part.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
May 19, 1864—1 p. m. (Received 5.35 p. m.)

I shall make a flank movement early in the morning and try to reach Bowling Green and Milford Station. If successful, Port Royal will be more convenient as a depot than Fredericksburg. I wish you would stir up the navy and see if they cannot reach there.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

—
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Near Spotsylvania Court-House, May 19, 1864—10 p. m.
(Received 1 a. m., 20th.)

The enemy came out on our right late this afternoon and attacked, but were driven back until some time since dark. Not knowing their exact position, and the danger our trains at Fredericksburg will be in if we move, I shall not make the move designated for to-night until their designs are fully developed. We captured men from three different divisions of the enemy; all from Ewell's corps.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

—
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
In the Field, May 20, 1864—8.30 a. m.
(Received 4 p. m.)

The attempt to turn our right last evening was by Ewell's corps wholly. They were promptly repulsed by Birney's and Tyler's divisions and some of Warren's troops that were on the extreme right. About 300 prisoners fell into our hands, besides many killed and wounded. Our loss foots up a little over 600 wounded and about 150 killed and missing. This is as near an accurate report as can be given at this time. Probably the killed and missing is overstated.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

—
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Near Spotsylvania Court-House, May 20, 1864—7.30 p. m.
(Received 12 midnight.)

Our casualties for yesterday foot up 196 killed, 1,090 wounded, and 249 missing. We buried nearly an equal number of rebel dead, besides what they buried and carried off, and retain 472 prisoners, exclusive of wounded. Send all new cavalry equipped as infantry and mount veterans on their horses.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK.

GUINEY'S STATION, *May 22, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

(Received 5.30 p. m.)

We now occupy Milford Station and south of the Mattapony on that line. I will now transfer our depot to Port Royal at once. Please direct the transfer of everything there.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

BETHEL CHURCH, VA., *May 22, 1864—8 p. m.*

(Received 8 a. m., 23d.)

The enemy have evidently fallen behind North Anna. Prisoners have been captured to-day from Pickett's division, and there is evidence of other troops having been sent from Richmond also. Besides these, Breckinridge is said to have arrived. The force under Butler is not detaining 10,000 men in Richmond, and is not even keeping the roads south of the city cut. Under these circumstances I think it advisable to have all of it here except enough to keep a foothold at City Point. If they could all be brought at once to Tappahannock or West Point by water, that would be the best way to bring them. They might march across, but if the enemy should fall back of the South Anna this might become hazardous. Send Smith in command, and send neither artillery nor cavalry unless it is deemed expedient to march over to West Point, thence up north side to join this command. I shall be on the Anna to-morrow or meet the enemy this side. Notify me which way they will be sent.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ARMIES,

Near North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864—11 p. m.

(Received 4 p. m., 24th.)

The army moved from its position of this morning to the North Anna, following closely Lee's army. The Fifth and Sixth Corps marched by way of Harris' Store to Jericho Ford, and the Fifth Corps succeeded in effecting a crossing and getting a position without much opposition. Shortly after, however, they were violently attacked, but handsomely repulsed the assault without much loss to us. We captured some prisoners. The Second Corps holds the bridge just above the railroad, and the Ninth Corps is between that and Jericho Ford, on the north bank, in face of the enemy. It is doubtful whether troops can be crossed except where the Fifth and Sixth Corps are. Everything looks exceedingly favorable for us.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
North Anna, May 24, 1864—8 a. m.
 (Received 5.30 p. m.)

The enemy have fallen back from North Anna; we are in pursuit. Negroes who have come in state that Lee is falling back to Richmond. If this is the case, Butler's forces will all be wanted where they are. Notify him to hold Smith in readiness to be moved, but to await further orders. I will probably know to-day if the enemy intends standing behind South Anna.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

—

JERICHO FORD, VA., *May 25, 1864—12 noon.*
 (Received 2 a. m., 26th.)

The enemy are evidently making a determined stand between the two Annas. It will probably take us two days to get in position for a general attack or to turn their position, as may prove best. Send Butler's forces to White House to land on north side and march up to join this army. The James River should be held to City Point, but leave nothing more than is absolutely necessary to hold it, acting purely on the defensive. The enemy will not undertake any offensive operations there, but will concentrate everything here. Breckinridge is unquestionably here. Sixty-six officers and men have been captured who were with Hoke in the capture of Plymouth. If Hunter can possibly get to Charlottesville and Lynchburg, he should do so, living on the country. The railroads and canals should be destroyed beyond possibility of repair for weeks. Completing this, he could find his way back to his original base, or from about Gordonsville join this army.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Quarles' Mills, Va., May 26, 1864.

GENERAL: The relative position of the two armies is now as follows: Lee's right rests on a swamp east of the Richmond and Fredericksburg road and south of North Anna, his center on the river at Ox Ford, and his left on Little River, with the crossings of Little River guarded as far up as we have gone. Hancock, with his corps and one division of the Ninth Corps, crossed at Chesterfield Ford, and covers the right wing of Lee's army. One division of the Ninth Corps is on the north bank of the Anna at Ox Ford, with bridges above and below at points nearest to it, where both banks are held by us, so that it could re-enforce either wing of our army with equal facility. The Fifth and Sixth Corps, with one division of the Ninth Corps, run from the south bank of the Anna from a short distance above Ox Ford to Little River and parallel with and

near to the enemy. To make a direct attack from either wing would cause a slaughter of our men that even success would not justify. To turn the enemy by his right, between the two Annas, is impossible on account of the swamp upon which his right rests. To turn him by his left leaves Little River, New Found River, and South Anna River, all of them streams presenting considerable obstacles to the movement of an army, to be crossed. I have determined, therefore, to turn the enemy's right by crossing at or near Hanover-town. This crosses all these streams at once, and leaves us still where we can draw supplies. During the night last night the teams and artillery, not in position, belonging to the right wing of our army, and one division of that wing were quietly withdrawn to the north bank of the river and moved down to the rear of the left. As soon as it is dark this division, with most of the cavalry, will commence a forced march for Hanover-town to seize and hold the crossing. The balance of the right wing will withdraw at the same hour and follow as rapidly as possible. The left wing will also withdraw from the south bank of the river to-night and follow in rear of the right wing. Lee's army is really whipped. The prisoners we now take show it, and the action of his army shows it unmistakably. A battle with them outside of intrenchments cannot be had. Our men feel that they have gained the morale over the enemy and attack with confidence. I may be mistaken, but I feel that our success over Lee's army is already insured. The promptness and rapidity with which you have forwarded re-enforcements have contributed largely to the feeling of confidence inspired in our men and to break down that of the enemy.

We are destroying all the rails we can on the Central and Fredericksburg roads. I want to leave a gap in the roads north of Richmond so big that to get a single track they will have to import rails from elsewhere.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington.

P. S.—Even if a crossing is not effected at Hanover-town it will probably be necessary for us to move on down the Pamunkey until a crossing is effected. I think it advisable, therefore, to change our base of supplies from Port Royal to the White House. I wish you would direct this change at once, and also direct Smith to put the railroad bridge there in condition for crossing troops and artillery, and leave men to hold it.

U. S. G.

HANOVERTOWN, VA., *May 29, 1864.*
(Received 11.20 a. m., 30th.)

The army has been successfully crossed over the Pamunkey and now occupies a front about 3 miles south of the river. Yesterday two divisions of our cavalry had a severe engagement with the enemy south of Harris' [Haw's] Store, driving him about a mile upon what appears to be his new line. We will find out all about it to-day. Our

loss in the cavalry engagement was 350 killed and wounded, of whom but 44 are ascertained to have been killed. Having driven the enemy, most of their killed and many of their wounded fell into our hands.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

TWO MILES SOUTHWEST OF HAW'S SHOP,
May 30, 1864—4 p. m. (Received 10.45 a. m., 31st.)

There seems to be some prospect of Lee making a stand north of the Chickahominy, his right near Shady Grove. I have heard nothing yet of Smith's troops reaching White House. If I can get up to attack will not wait his arrival. I wish you would send all the pontoon bridging you can to City Point to have it ready in case it is wanted.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

HAW'S SHOP, VA., May 31, 1864—6 a. m.
(Received 8 p. m.)

The enemy came out on our left last evening and attacked. They were easily repulsed and with very considerable slaughter. To relieve General Warren, who was on the left, speedily, General Meade ordered an attack by the balance of our line. General Hancock was the only one who received the order in time to make the attack before dark. He drove the enemy from his intrenched skirmish line and still holds it. I have no report of our losses, but suppose them to be light.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

BETHESDA CHURCH, VA., June 2, 1864—7 a. m.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Yesterday afternoon an attack was ordered to be made on our left at Cold Harbor by the Sixth Corps and the troops under W. F. Smith, Warren, Burnside, and Hancock being held in readiness to advance in their respective fronts. The attack was made with spirit about 5 p. m., continuing until after dark, resulting in our carrying the enemy's works on the right of the Sixth Corps, where we still hold them, and also the first line in front of Smith. The latter, however, is commanded by another line in rear, which made those carried untenable. The enemy made repeated assaults on each of the corps not engaged in the main assault, but were repulsed with

loss in every instance. Several hundred prisoners were taken, but I cannot now say what number nor estimate our or the enemy's casualties. During the night the enemy made several assaults to regain what they had lost, but failed.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864—2 p. m.
(Received 7.55 a. m., 4th.)

We assaulted at 4.30 a. m. this morning, driving the enemy within his intrenchments at all points, but without gaining any decisive advantage. Our troops now occupy a position close to the enemy, some places within 50 yards, and are intrenching. Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy to have lost heavily. We captured over 300 prisoners, mostly from Breckinridge's command.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864.

GENERAL: A full survey of all the ground satisfies me that it would not be practicable to hold a line northeast of Richmond that would protect the Fredericksburg railroad, to enable us to use it for supplying the army. To do so would give us a long vulnerable line of road to protect, exhausting much of our strength in guarding it, and would leave open to the enemy all of his lines of communication on the south side of the James. My idea from the start has been to beat Lee's army, if possible, north of Richmond, then, after destroying his lines of communication north of the James River to transfer the army to the south side and besiege Lee in Richmond, or follow him south if he should retreat. I now find, after more than thirty days of trial, that the enemy deems it of the first importance to run no risks with the armies they now have. They act purely on the defensive, behind breast-works, or feebly on the offensive immediately in front of them, and where in case of repulse they can instantly retire behind them. Without a greater sacrifice of human life than I am willing to make, all cannot be accomplished that I had designed outside of the city. I have, therefore, resolved upon the following plan: I will continue to hold substantially the ground now occupied by the Army of the Potomac, taking advantage of any favorable circumstance that may present itself, until the cavalry can be sent west to destroy the Virginia Central Railroad from about Beaver Dam for some 25 or 30 miles west. When this is effected, I will move the army to the south side of James River, either by crossing the Chickahominy and marching near to City Point, or by going to the mouth of the Chickahominy on the north side and cross-

ing there. To provide for this last and most probable contingency six or more ferry-boats of the largest size ought to be immediately provided. Once on the south side of James River I can cut off all sources of supply to the enemy, except what is furnished by the canal. If Hunter succeeds in reaching Lynchburg that will be lost to him also. Should Hunter not succeed I will still make the effort to destroy the canal by sending cavalry up the south side of the river with a pontoon train to cross wherever they can. The feeling of the two armies now seems to be that the rebels can protect themselves only by strong intrenchments, while our army is not only confident of protecting itself without intrenchments, but that it can beat and drive the enemy whenever and wherever he can be found without this protection.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
*Washington, D. C., July 22, 1865.**

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the armies of the United States from the date of my appointment to command the same :

From an early period in the rebellion I had been impressed with the idea that active and continuous operations of all the troops that could be brought into the field, regardless of season and weather, were necessary to a speedy termination of the war. The resources of the enemy and his numerical strength were far inferior to ours ; but as an offset to this, we had a vast territory, with a population hostile to the Government, to garrison, and long lines of river and railroad communications to protect, to enable us to supply the operating armies.

The armies in the East and West acted independently and without concert, like a balky team, no two ever pulling together, enabling the enemy to use to great advantage his interior lines of communication for transporting troops from east to west, re-enforcing the army most vigorously pressed, and to furlough large numbers, during seasons of inactivity on our part, to go to their homes and do the work of producing for the support of their armies. It was a question whether our numerical strength and resources were not more than balanced by these disadvantages and the enemy's superior position.

From the first, I was firm in the conviction that no peace could be had that would be stable and conducive to the happiness of the people, both North and South, until the military power of the rebellion was entirely broken. I therefore determined, first, to use the greatest number of troops practicable against the armed force of the enemy, preventing him from using the same force at different seasons against first one and then another of our armies, and the possibility of repose for refitting and producing necessary supplies for carrying

* This report covers operations of all the armies of the United States, from March, 1864, to May, 1865.

on resistance ; second, to hammer continuously against the armed force of the enemy and his resources, until by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to him but an equal submission with the loyal section of our common country to the constitution and laws of the land. These views have been kept constantly in mind, and orders given and campaigns made to carry them out. Whether they might have been better in conception and execution is for the people, who mourn the loss of friends fallen and who have to pay the pecuniary cost, to say. All I can say is, that what I have done has been done conscientiously, to the best of my ability, and in what I conceived to be for the best interests of the whole country.

At the date when this report begins the situation of the contending forces was about as follows : The Mississippi River was strongly garrisoned by Federal troops from Saint Louis, Mo., to its mouth. The line of the Arkansas was also held, thus giving us armed possession of all west of the Mississippi north of that stream. A few points in Southern Louisiana, not remote from the river, were held by us, together with a small garrison at and near the mouth of the Rio Grande. All the balance of the vast territory of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas was in the almost undisputed possession of the enemy, with an army of probably not less than 80,000 effective men that could have been brought into the field had there been sufficient opposition to have brought them out. The let-alone policy had demoralized this force, so that probably but little more than one-half of it was ever present in garrison at any one time. But the one-half, or 40,000 men, with the bands of guerrillas scattered through Missouri, Arkansas, and along the Mississippi River, and the disloyal character of much of the population, compelled the use of a large number of troops to keep navigation open on the river and to protect the loyal people to the west of it. To the east of the Mississippi we held substantially with the line of the Tennessee and Holston Rivers, running eastward to include nearly all of the State of Tennessee. South of Chattanooga a small foothold had been obtained in Georgia, sufficient to protect East Tennessee from incursions from the enemy's force at Dalton, Ga. West Virginia was substantially within our lines. Virginia, with the exception of the northern border, the Potomac River, a small area about the mouth of James River covered by the troops at Norfolk and Fort Monroe, and the territory covered by the Army of the Potomac lying along the Rapidan, was in the possession of the enemy. Along the sea-coast footholds had been obtained at Plymouth, Washington, and New Berne, in North Carolina ; Beaufort, Folly, and Morris Islands, Hilton Head, Fort Pulaski, and Port Royal, in South Carolina ; Fernandina and Saint Augustine, in Florida. Key West and Pensacola were also in our possession, while all the important ports were blockaded by the Navy. The accompanying map,* a copy of which was sent to General Sherman and other commanders in March, 1864, shows by red lines the territory occupied by us at the beginning of the rebellion and at the opening of the campaign of 1864, while those in blue are the lines which it was proposed to occupy.

Behind the Union lines there were many bands of guerrillas and a large population disloyal to the Government, making it necessary to

* See explanatory foot-note, Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 261.

guard every foot of road or river used in supplying our armies. In the South a reign of military despotism prevailed, which made every man and boy capable of bearing arms a soldier, and those who could not bear arms in the field acted as provosts for collecting deserters and returning them. This enabled the enemy to bring almost his entire strength into the field.

The enemy had concentrated the bulk of his forces east of the Mississippi into two armies, commanded by Generals R. E. Lee and J. E. Johnston, his ablest and best generals. The army commanded by Lee occupied the south bank of the Rapidan, extending from Mine Run westward, strongly intrenched, covering and defending Richmond, the rebel capital, against the Army of the Potomac. The army under Johnston occupied a strongly intrenched position at Dalton, Ga., covering and defending Atlanta, Ga., a place of great importance as a railroad center, against the armies under Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman. In addition to these armies, he had a large cavalry force under Forrest in Northeast Mississippi; a considerable force, of all arms, in the Shenandoah Valley and in the western part of Virginia and extreme eastern part of Tennessee, and also confronting our sea-coast garrisons and holding blockaded ports where we had no foothold upon land. These two armies, and the cities covered and defended by them, were the main objective points of the campaign.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, who was appointed to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing all the armies and territory east of the Mississippi River to the Alleghanies, and the Department of Arkansas, west of the Mississippi, had the immediate command of the armies operating against Johnston.

Maj. Gen. George G. Meade had the immediate command of the Army of the Potomac, from where I exercised general supervision of the movements of all our armies.

General Sherman was instructed* to move against Johnston's army, to break it up, and to go into the interior of the enemy's country as far as he could, inflicting all the damage he could upon their war resources; if the enemy in his front showed signs of joining Lee, to follow him up to the full extent of his ability, while I would prevent the concentration of Lee upon him if it was in the power of the Army of the Potomac to do so. More specific written instructions were not given, for the reason that I had talked over with him the plans of the campaign, and was satisfied that he understood them and would execute them to the fullest extent possible.

Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, then on an expedition up Red River against Shreveport, La. (which had been organized previous to my appointment to command), was notified by me on the 15th of March of the importance it was that Shreveport should be taken at the earliest possible day, and that if he found that the taking of it would occupy from ten to fifteen days' more time than General Sherman had given his troops to be absent from their command, he would send them back at the time specified by General Sherman, even if it led to the abandonment of the main object of the Red River expedition, for this force was necessary to movements east of the Mississippi; that should his expedition prove successful, he would hold Shreveport and the Red River with such force as he might deem necessary, and return the balance of his troops to the neighborhood

*See Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 245.

of New Orleans, commencing no move for the further acquisition of territory unless it was to make that then held by him more easily held ; that it might be a part of the spring campaign to move against Mobile ; that it certainly would be if troops enough could be obtained to make it without embarrassing other movements ; that New Orleans would be the point of departure for such an expedition ; also, that I had directed General Steele to make a real move from Arkansas, as suggested by him (General Banks), instead of a demonstration, as Steele thought advisable.

On the 31st of March, in addition to the forgoing notification and directions, he was instructed as follows :

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS :

First. If successful in your expedition against Shreveport, that you turn over the defense of the Red River to General Steele and the navy.

Second. That you abandon Texas entirely, with the exception of your hold upon the Rio Grande. This can be held with 4,000 men, if they will turn their attention immediately to fortifying their positions. At least one-half of the force required for this service might be taken from the colored troops.

Third. By properly fortifying on the Mississippi River, the force to guard it from Port Hudson to New Orleans can be reduced to 10,000 men, if not to a less number. Six thousand more would then hold all the rest of the territory necessary to hold until active operations can again be resumed west of the river. According to your last returns, this would give you a force of over 30,000 effective men with which to move against Mobile. To this I expect to add 5,000 men from Missouri. If, however, you think the force here stated too small to hold the territory regarded as necessary to hold possession of, I would say concentrate at least 25,000 men of your present command for operations against Mobile. With these, and such additions as I can give you from elsewhere, lose no time in making a demonstration, to be followed by an attack upon Mobile. Two or more iron-clads will be ordered to report to Admiral Farragut. This gives him a strong naval fleet with which to co-operate. You can make your own arrangements with the admiral for his co-operation, and select your own line of approach. My own idea of the matter is that Pascagoula should be your base ; but, from your long service in the Gulf Department, you will know best about the matter. It is intended that your movements shall be co-operative with movements elsewhere, and you cannot now start too soon. All I would now add is that you commence the concentration of your forces at once. Preserve a profound secrecy of what you intend doing, and start at the earliest possible moment.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General Meade was instructed* that Lee's army would be his objective point ; that wherever Lee went he would go also. For his movement two plans presented themselves : One to cross the Rapidan below Lee, moving by his right flank ; the other above, moving by his left. Each presented advantages over the other with corresponding objections. By crossing above, Lee would be cut off from all chance of ignoring Richmond or going north on a raid. But if we took this route all we did would have to be done while the rations we started with held out ; besides, it separated us from Butler, so that he could not be directed how to co-operate. If we took the other route, Brandy Station could be used as a base of supplies until another was secured on the York or James Rivers. Of these, however, it was decided to take the lower route.

The following letter of instruction was addressed to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler :

FORT MONROE, VA., *April 2, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER :

GENERAL : In the spring campaign, which it is desirable shall commence as early a day as practicable, it is proposed to have co-operative action of all the armies in the field, as far as this object can be accomplished.

*See Vol. XXXIII, p. 827.

It will not be possible to unite our armies into two or three large ones to act as so many units, owing to the absolute necessity of holding on to the territory already taken from the enemy. But, generally speaking, concentration can be practically effected by armies moving to the interior of the enemy's country from the territory they have to guard. By such movement they interpose themselves between the enemy and the country to be guarded, thereby reducing the number necessary to guard important points, or at least occupy the attention of a part of the enemy's force, if no greater object is gained. Lee's army and Richmond being the greater objects toward which our attention must be directed in the next campaign, it is desirable to unite all the force we can against them. The necessity of covering Washington with the Army of the Potomac, and of covering your department with your army, makes it impossible to unite these forces at the beginning of any move. I propose, therefore, what comes nearest this of anything that seems practicable: The Army of the Potomac will act from its present base, Lee's army being the objective point. You will collect all the forces from your command that can be spared from garrison duty—I should say not less than 20,000 effective men—to operate on the south side of James River, Richmond being your objective point. To the force you already have will be added about 10,000 men from South Carolina, under Major-General Gillmore, who will command them in person. Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith is ordered to report to you, to command the troops sent into the field from your own department. General Gillmore will be ordered to report to you at Fortress Monroe, with all the troops on transports, by the 18th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Should you not receive notice by that time to move, you will make such disposition of them and your other forces as you may deem best calculated to deceive the enemy as to the real move to be made.

When you are notified to move, take City Point with as much force as possible. Fortify, or rather intrench, at once, and concentrate all your troops for the field there as rapidly as you can. From City Point directions cannot be given at this time for your further movements.

The fact that has already been stated—that is, that Richmond is to be your objective point and that there is to be co-operation between your force and the Army of the Potomac—must be your guide. This indicates the necessity of your holding close to the south bank of the James River as you advance. Then, should the enemy be forced into his intrenchments in Richmond, the Army of the Potomac would follow, and by means of transports the two armies would become a unit. All the minor details of your advance are left entirely to your direction. If, however, you think it practicable to use your cavalry south of you so as to cut the railroad about Hicksford about the time of the general advance, it would be of immense advantage. You will please forward for my information, at the earliest practicable day, all orders, details, and instructions you may give for the execution of this order.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the 16th these instructions were substantially reiterated.* On the 19th [18th†], in order to secure full co-operation between his army and that of General Meade, he was informed that I expected him to move from Fort Monroe the same day that General Meade moved from Culpeper. The exact time I was to telegraph him as soon as it was fixed, and that it would not be earlier than the 27th of April; that it was my intention to fight Lee between Culpeper and Richmond if he would stand. Should he, however, fall back into Richmond, I would follow up and make a junction with his (General Butler's) army on the James River; that, could I be certain he would be able to invest Richmond on the south side so as to have his left resting on the James above the city, I would form the junction there; that circumstances might make this course advisable anyhow; that he should use every exertion to secure footing as far up the south side of the river as he could, and as soon as possible after the receipt of orders to move; that if he could not carry the city, he should at least detain as large a force there as possible. In

* See Vol. XXXIII, p. 885.

† See Vol. XXXIII, p. 904.

co-operation with the main movements against Lee and Johnston I was desirous of using all other troops necessarily kept in departments remote from the fields of immediate operations, and also those kept in the background for the protection of our extended lines between the loyal States and the armies operating against them.

A very considerable force, under command of Major-General Sigel, was so held for the protection of West Virginia and the frontiers of Maryland and Pennsylvania. While these troops could not be withdrawn to distant fields without exposing the North to invasion by comparatively small bodies of the enemy, they could act directly to their front and give better protection than if lying idle in garrison. By such movement they would either compel the enemy to detach largely for the protection of his supplies and lines of communication or he would lose them.

General Sigel was therefore directed to organize all his available force into two expeditions, to move from Beverly and Charleston, under command of Generals Ord and Crook, against the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Subsequently, General Ord having been relieved at his own request, General Sigel was instructed, at his own suggestion, to give up the expedition by Beverly and to form two columns, one under General Crook, on the Kanawha, numbering about 10,000 men, and one on the Shenandoah, numbering about 7,000 men. The one on the Shenandoah to assemble between Cumberland and the Shenandoah, and the infantry and artillery advanced to Cedar Creek, with such cavalry as could be made available at the moment, to threaten the enemy in the Shenandoah Valley, and advance as far as possible; while General Crook would take possession of Lewisburg with part of his force and move down the Tennessee railroad, doing as much damage as he could, destroying the New River bridge and the salt-works at Saltville, Va.*

Owing to the weather and bad condition of the roads operations were delayed until the 1st of May, when, everything being in readiness and the roads favorable, orders were given for a general movement of all the armies not later than the 4th of May. My first object being to break the military power of the rebellion and capture the enemy's important strongholds, made me desirous that General Butler should succeed in his movement against Richmond, as that would tend more than anything else, unless it were the capture of Lee's army, to accomplish this desired result in the East. If he failed, it was my determination, by hard fighting, either to compel Lee to retreat or to so cripple him that he could not detach a large force to go north and still retain enough for the defense of Richmond. It was well understood by both Generals Butler and Meade before starting on the campaign that it was my intention to put both their armies south of the James River in case of failure to destroy Lee without it. Before giving General Butler his instructions, I visited him at Fort Monroe, and in conversation pointed out the apparent importance of getting possession of Petersburg and destroying railroad communication as far south as possible. Believing, however, in the practicability of capturing Richmond unless it was re-enforced, I made that the objective point of his operations. As the Army of the Potomac was to move simultaneously with him, Lee could not detach from his army with safety, and the enemy did

*See Vol. XXXIII, pp. 874, 901, and 911.

not have troops elsewhere to bring to the defense of the city in time to meet a rapid movement from the north of James River.

I may here state that, commanding all the armies as I did, I tried, as far as possible, to leave General Meade in independent command of the Army of the Potomac. My instructions for that army were all through him, and were general in their nature, leaving all the details and the execution to him. The campaigns that followed proved him to be the right man in the right place. His commanding always in the presence of an officer superior to him in rank has drawn from him much of that public attention that his zeal and ability entitle him to, and which he would otherwise have received.

The movement of the Army of the Potomac commenced early on the morning of the 4th of May, under the immediate direction and orders of Major-General Meade, pursuant to instructions. Before night the whole army was across the Rapidan (the Fifth and Sixth Corps crossing at Germanna Ford, and the Second Corps at United States [Ely's] Ford, the cavalry, under Major-General Sheridan, moving in advance), with the greater part of its trains, numbering about 4,000 wagons, meeting with but slight opposition. The average distance traveled by the troops that day was about 12 miles. This I regarded as a great success, and it removed from my mind the most serious apprehensions I had entertained, that of crossing the river in the face of an active, large, well-appointed, and ably commanded army, and how so large a train was to be carried through a hostile country and protected. Early on the 5th, the advance corps (the Fifth, Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren commanding) met and engaged the enemy outside his intrenchments near Mine Run. The battle raged furiously all day, the whole army being brought into the fight as fast as the corps could be got upon the field, which, considering the density of the forest and narrowness of the roads, was done with commendable promptness.

General Burnside, with the Ninth Corps, was at the time the Army of the Potomac moved, left with the bulk of his corps at the crossing of the Rappahannock River and Alexandria railroad, holding the road back to Bull Run, with instructions not to move until he received notice that a crossing of the Rapidan was secured, but to move promptly as soon as such notice was received. This crossing he was apprised of on the afternoon of the 4th. By 6 o'clock of the morning of the 6th he was leading his corps into action near the Wilderness Tavern, some of his troops having marched a distance of over 30 miles, crossing both the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers. Considering that a large proportion (probably two-thirds) of his command was composed of new troops, unaccustomed to marches and carrying the accouterments of a soldier, this was a remarkable march.

The battle of the Wilderness was renewed by us at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and continued with unabated fury until darkness set in, each army holding substantially the same position that they had on the evening of the 5th. After dark the enemy made a feeble attempt to turn our right flank, capturing several hundred prisoners and creating considerable confusion. But the promptness of General Sedgwick, who was personally present and commanded that part of our line, soon reformed it and restored order. On the morning of the 7th reconnaissances showed that the enemy had fallen behind his intrenched lines, with pickets to the front, covering a part of the battle-field. From this it was evident to my mind

that the two days' fighting had satisfied him of his inability to further maintain the contest in the open field, notwithstanding his advantage of position, and that he would await an attack behind his works. I therefore determined to push on and put my whole force between him and Richmond, and orders were at once issued for a movement by his right flank. On the night of the 7th the march was commenced toward Spotsylvania Court-House, the Fifth Corps moving on the most direct road. But the enemy having become apprised of our movement, and having the shorter line, was enabled to reach there first. On the 8th, General Warren met a force of the enemy which had been sent out to oppose and delay his advance, to gain time to fortify the line taken up at Spotsylvania. This force was steadily driven back on the main force, within the recently constructed works, after considerable fighting, resulting in severe loss to both sides. On the morning of the 9th, General Sheridan started on a raid against the enemy's lines of communication with Richmond. The 9th, 10th, and 11th were spent in maneuvering and fighting, without decisive results. Among the killed on the 9th was that able and distinguished soldier, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth Army Corps. Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright succeeded him in command. Early on the morning of the 12th a general attack was made on the enemy in position. The Second Corps, Major-General Hancock commanding, carried a salient of his line, capturing most of Johnson's division of Ewell's corps and twenty pieces of artillery. But the resistance was so obstinate that the advantage gained did not prove decisive. The 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th were consumed in maneuvering and awaiting the arrival of re-enforcements from Washington. Deeming it impracticable to make any further attack upon the enemy at Spotsylvania Court-House, orders were issued on the 18th with a view to a movement to the North Anna, to commence at 12 o'clock on the night of the 19th. Late in the afternoon of the 19th Ewell's corps came out of its works on our extreme right flank, but the attack was promptly repulsed with heavy loss. This delayed the movement to the North Anna until the night of the 21st, when it was commenced. But the enemy, again having the shorter line and being in possession of the main roads, was enabled to reach the North Anna in advance of us, and took position behind it. The Fifth Corps reached the North Anna on the afternoon of the 23d, closely followed by the Sixth Corps. The Second and Ninth Corps got up about the same time, the Second holding the railroad bridge and the Ninth lying between that and Jericho Ford. General Warren effected a crossing the same afternoon and got a position without much opposition. Soon after getting into position he was violently attacked, but repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. On the 25th, General Sheridan rejoined the Army of the Potomac from the raid on which he started from Spotsylvania, having destroyed the depots at Beaver Dam and Ashland Stations, four trains of cars, large supplies of rations, and many miles of railroad track; recaptured about 400 of our men on their way to Richmond as prisoners of war; met and defeated the enemy's cavalry at Yellow Tavern; carried the first line of works around Richmond (but finding the second line too strong to be carried by assault), recrossed to the north bank of the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, under heavy fire, and moved by a detour to Haxall's Landing on the James River, where he commu-

nicated with General Butler. This raid had the effect of drawing off the whole of the enemy's cavalry force, making it comparatively easy to guard our trains.

General Butler moved his main force up the James River, in pursuance of instructions, on the 4th of May, General Gillmore having joined him with the Tenth Corps. At the same time he sent a force of 1,800 cavalry, by way of West Point, to form a junction with him wherever he might get a foothold, and a force of 3,000 cavalry, under General Kautz, from Suffolk, to operate against the roads south of Petersburg and Richmond. On the 5th, he occupied, without opposition, both City Point and Bermuda Hundred, his movement being a complete surprise. On the 6th, he was in position with his main army and commenced intrenching. On the 7th, he made a reconnaissance against the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, destroying a portion of it after some fighting. On the 9th, he telegraphed as follows:

HEADQUARTERS,

Near Bermuda Landing, May 9, 1864.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our operations may be summed up in a few words. With 1,700 cavalry we have advanced up the Peninsula, forced the Chickahominy, and have safely brought them to our present position. These were colored cavalry, and are now holding our advance pickets toward Richmond. General Kautz, with 3,000 cavalry from Suffolk, on the same day with our movement up James River, forced the Blackwater, burned the railroad bridge at Stony Creek, below Petersburg, cutting in two Beauregard's force at that point. We have landed here, intrenched ourselves, destroyed many miles of railroad, and got a position which, with proper supplies, we can hold out against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered up the supplies. Beauregard with a large portion of his force was left south by the cutting of the railroads by Kautz. That portion which reached Petersburg under Hill I have whipped to-day, killing and wounding many and taking many prisoners, after a severe and well-contested fight. General Grant will not be troubled with any further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard's force.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

On the evening of the 13th and morning of the 14th, he carried a portion of the enemy's first line of defenses at Drewry's Bluff, or Fort Darling, with small loss. The time thus consumed from the 6th lost to us the benefit of the surprise and capture of Richmond and Petersburg, enabling, as it did, Beauregard to collect his loose forces in North and South Carolina, and bring them to the defense of those places. On the 16th, the enemy attacked General Butler in his position in front of Drewry's Bluff. He was forced back, or drew back, into his intrenchments between the forks of the James and Appomattox Rivers, the enemy intrenching strongly in his front, thus covering his railroads, the city, and all that was valuable to him. His army, therefore, though in a position of great security, was as completely shut off from further operations directly against Richmond as if it had been in a bottle strongly corked. It required but a comparatively small force of the enemy to hold it there. On the 12th, General Kautz with his cavalry was started on a raid against the Danville railroad, which he struck at Coalfield, Powhatan, and Chula Stations, destroying them, the railroad track, two freight trains, and one locomotive, together with large quantities of commissary and other stores; thence crossing to the South Side road, struck it at Wilson's, Wellsville, and Blacks and Whites

Stations, destroying the road and station-houses; thence he proceeded to City Point, which he reached on the 18th. On the 19th of April, and prior to the movement of General Butler, the enemy, with a land force under General Hoke and an iron-clad ram, attacked Plymouth, N. C., commanded by General H. W. Wessells, and our gun-boats there, and after severe fighting the place was carried by assault, and the entire garrison and armament captured. The gun-boat Southfield was sunk and the Miami disabled.*

The army sent to operate against Richmond having hermetically sealed itself up at Bermuda Hundred, the enemy was enabled to bring the most, if not all, the re-enforcements brought from the south by Beauregard against the Army of the Potomac. In addition to this re-enforcement, a very considerable one, probably not less than 15,000 men, was obtained by calling in the scattered troops under Breckinridge from the western part of Virginia. The position at Bermuda Hundred was as easy to defend as it was difficult to operate from against the enemy. I determined, therefore, to bring from it all available forces, leaving enough only to secure what had been gained, and accordingly, on the 22d, I directed that they be sent forward, under command of Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, to join the Army of the Potomac. On the 24th of May, the Ninth Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and from this time forward constituted a portion of Major-General Meade's command.

Finding the enemy's position on the North Anna stronger than either of his previous ones, I withdrew on the night of the 26th to the north bank of the North Anna, and moved via Hanover town to turn the enemy's position by his right. Generals Torbert and Merritt's divisions of cavalry, under Sheridan, and the Sixth Corps led the advance; crossed the Pamunkey River at Hanover town after considerable fighting, and on the 28th the two divisions of cavalry had a severe but successful engagement with the enemy at Haw's Shop. On the 29th and 30th, we advanced, with heavy skirmishing, to the Hanover Court-House and Cold Harbor road, and developed the enemy's position north of the Chickahominy. Late on the evening of the last day the enemy came out and attacked our left, but was repulsed with very considerable loss. An attack was immediately ordered by General Meade along his whole line, which resulted in driving the enemy from a part of his intrenched skirmish line. On the 31st, General Wilson's division of cavalry destroyed the railroad bridges over the South Anna River, after defeating the enemy's cavalry. General Sheridan, on the same day, reached Cold Harbor, and held it until relieved by the Sixth Corps and General Smith's command, which had just arrived, via White House, from General Butler's army.

On the 1st day of June an attack was made at 5 p. m. by the Sixth Corps and the troops under General Smith, the other corps being held in readiness to advance on the receipt of orders. This resulted in our carrying and holding the enemy's first line of works in front of the right of the Sixth Corps and in front of General Smith. During the attack the enemy made repeated assaults on each of the corps not engaged in the main attack, but were repulsed with heavy loss in every instance. That night he made several assaults to regain what he had lost in the day, but failed. The 2d was spent in getting

* See Vol. XXXIII, p. 278.

troops into position for an attack on the 3d. On the 3d of June we again assaulted the enemy's works in the hope of driving him from his position. In this attempt our loss was heavy, while that of the enemy, I have reason to believe, was comparatively light. It was the only general attack made from the Rapidan to the James which did not inflict upon the enemy losses to compensate for our own losses. I would not be understood as saying that all previous attacks resulted in victories to our arms, or accomplished as much as I had hoped from them, but they inflicted upon the enemy severe losses, which tended in the end to the complete overthrow of the rebellion.

From the proximity of the enemy to his defenses around Richmond it was impossible by any flank movement to interpose between him and the city. I was still in a condition to either move by his left flank and invest Richmond from the north side or continue my move by his right flank to the south side of the James. While the former might have been better as a covering for Washington, yet a full survey of all the ground satisfied me that it would be impracticable to hold a line north and east of Richmond that would protect the Fredericksburg railroad—a long, vulnerable line which would exhaust much of our strength to guard, and that would have to be protected to supply the army, and would leave open to the enemy all his lines of communication on the south side of the James. My idea, from the start, had been to beat Lee's army north of Richmond if possible; then, after destroying his lines of communication north of the James River, to transfer the army to the south side and besiege Lee in Richmond or follow him south if he should retreat. After the battle of the Wilderness it was evident that the enemy deemed it of the first importance to run no risks with the army he then had. He acted purely on the defensive behind breast-works, or feebly on the offensive immediately in front of them, and where in case of repulse he could easily retire behind them. Without a greater sacrifice of life than I was willing to make, all could not be accomplished that I had designed north of Richmond. I therefore determined to continue to hold substantially the ground we then occupied, taking advantage of any favorable circumstances that might present themselves, until the cavalry could be sent to Charlottesville and Gordonsville to effectually break up the railroad connection between Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley and Lynchburg; and when the cavalry got well off to move the army to the south side of the James River, by the enemy's right flank, where I felt I could cut off all his sources of supply except by the canal.

On the 7th, two divisions of cavalry, under General Sheridan, got off on the expedition against the Virginia Central Railroad, with instructions to Hunter, whom I hoped he would meet near Charlottesville, to join his forces to Sheridan's, and after the work laid out for them was thoroughly done to join the Army of the Potomac by the route laid down in Sheridan's instructions. On the 10th of June General Butler sent a force of infantry under General Gillmore, and of cavalry under General Kautz, to capture Petersburg if possible, and destroy the railroad and common bridges across the Appomattox. The cavalry carried the works on the south side, and penetrated well in toward the town, but were forced to retire. General Gillmore, finding the works which he approached very strong, and deeming an assault impracticable, returned to Bermuda Hundred without attempting one. Attaching great importance to the possession of Petersburg, I sent back to Bermuda Hundred and

City Point General Smith's command by water, via the White House, to reach there in advance of the Army of the Potomac. This was for the express purpose of securing Petersburg before the enemy, becoming aware of our intention, could re-enforce the place. The movement from Cold Harbor commenced after dark on the evening of the 12th; one division of cavalry, under General Wilson, and the Fifth Corps crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and moved out to White Oak Swamp, to cover the crossings of the other corps. The advance corps reached James River, at Wilcox's Landing and Charles City Court-House, on the night of the 13th.

During three long years the Armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia had been confronting each other. In that time they had fought more desperate battles than it probably ever before fell to the lot of two armies to fight, without materially changing the vantage ground of either. The Southern press and people, with more shrewdness than was displayed in the North, finding that they had failed to capture Washington and march on to New York, as they had boasted they would do, assumed that they only defended their capital and Southern territory. Hence, Antietam, Gettysburg, and all other battles that had been fought were by them set down as failures on our part and victories for them. Their army believed this. It produced a morale which could only be overcome by desperate and continuous hard fighting. The battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor, bloody and terrible as they were on our side, were even more damaging to the enemy, and so crippled him as to make him wary ever after of taking the offensive. His losses in men were probably not so great, owing to the fact that we were, save in the Wilderness, almost invariably the attacking party, and when he did attack it was in the open field. The details of these battles, which for endurance and bravery on the part of the soldiery have rarely been surpassed, are given in the report of Major-General Meade, and the subordinate reports accompanying it. During the campaign of forty-three days, from the Rapidan to James River, the army had to be supplied from an ever-shifting base by wagons, over narrow roads, through a densely wooded country, with a lack of wharves at each new base from which to conveniently discharge vessels. Too much credit cannot, therefore, be awarded to the quartermaster and commissary departments for the zeal and efficiency displayed by them. Under the general supervision of the chief quartermaster, Brig. Gen. R. Ingalls, the trains were made to occupy all the available roads between the army and our water base, and but little difficulty was experienced in protecting them.

The movement in the Kanawha and Shenandoah Valleys, under General Sigel, commenced on the 1st of May. General Crook, who had the immediate command of the Kanawha expedition, divided his forces into two columns, giving one, composed of cavalry, to General Averell. They crossed the mountains by separate routes. Averell struck the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, near Wytheville, on the 10th, and proceeding to New River and Christiansburg, destroyed the road, several important bridges and depots, including New River bridge, forming a junction with Crook at Union on the 15th. General Sigel moved up the Shenandoah Valley, met the enemy at New Market on the 15th, and after a severe engagement was defeated with heavy loss, and retired behind Cedar Creek. Not regarding the operations of General Sigel as satisfactory, I asked his removal

from command, and Major-General Hunter was appointed to supersede him. His instructions were embraced in the following dispatches to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff of the Army :

NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, VA., *May 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK :

* * * * *

The enemy are evidently relying for supplies greatly on such as are brought over the branch road running through Staunton. On the whole, therefore, I think it would be better for General Hunter to move in that direction : reach Staunton and Gordonsville or Charlottesville, if he does not meet too much opposition. If he can hold at bay a force equal to his own, he will be doing good service.

* * * * *

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JERICHO FORD, VA., *May 25, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK :

If Hunter can possibly get to Charlottesville and Lynchburg, he should do so, living on the country. The railroads and canal should be destroyed beyond possibility of repairs for weeks. Completing this he could find his way back to his original base, or from about Gordonsville join this army.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

General Hunter immediately took up the offensive, and moving up the Shenandoah Valley, met the enemy on the 5th of June at Piedmont, and after a battle of ten hours routed and defeated him, capturing on the field of battle 1,500 men, 3 pieces of artillery, and 300 stand of small-arms. On the 8th of the same month he formed a junction with Crook and Averell at Staunton, from which place he moved direct on Lynchburg, via Lexington, which place he reached and invested on the 16th day of June. Up to this time he was very successful, and but for the difficulty of taking with him sufficient ordnance stores over so long a march through a hostile country, he would no doubt have captured that (to the enemy) important point. The destruction of the enemy's supplies and manufactories was very great. To meet this movement under General Hunter, General Lee sent a force, perhaps equal to a corps, a part of which reached Lynchburg a short time before Hunter. After some skirmishing on the 17th and 18th, General Hunter, owing to a want of ammunition to give battle, retired from before the place. Unfortunately, this want of ammunition left him no choice of route for his return but by way of Kanawha. This lost to us the use of his troops for several weeks from the defense of the north. Had General Hunter moved by way of Charlottesville, instead of Lexington, as his instructions contemplated, he would have been in a position to have covered the Shenandoah Valley against the enemy, should the force he met have seemed to endanger it. If it did not, he would have been within easy distance of the James River Canal, on the main line of communication between Lynchburg and the force sent for its defense. I have never taken exception to the operations of General Hunter, and I am not now disposed to find fault with him, for I have no doubt he acted within what he conceived to be the spirit of his instructions and the interests of the service. The promptitude of his movements and his gallantry should entitle him to the commendation of his country.*

*Subordinate reports of Sigel's and Hunter's operations will appear in Vol. XXXVII.

To return to the Army of the Potomac: The Second Corps commenced crossing the James River on the morning of the 14th by ferry-boats at Wilcox's Landing. The laying of the pontoon bridge was completed about midnight of the 14th, and the crossing of the balance of the army was rapidly pushed forward by both bridge and ferry. After the crossing had commenced, I proceeded by a steamer to Bermuda Hundred to give the necessary orders for the immediate capture of Petersburg. The instructions to General Butler were verbal, and were for him to send General Smith immediately, that night, with all the troops he could give him without sacrificing the position he then held. I told him that I would return at once to the Army of the Potomac, hasten its crossing, and throw it forward to Petersburg by divisions as rapidly as it could be done; that we could re-enforce our armies more rapidly there than the enemy could bring troops against us. General Smith got off as directed, and confronted the enemy's pickets near Petersburg before daylight next morning, but, for some reason that I have never been able to satisfactorily understand, did not get ready to assault his main lines until near sundown. Then, with a part of his command only, he made the assault, and carried the lines northeast of Petersburg from the Appomattox River, for a distance of over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, capturing fifteen pieces of artillery and 300 prisoners. This was about 7 p. m. Between the line thus captured and Petersburg there were no other works, and there was no evidence that the enemy had re-enforced Petersburg with a single brigade from any source. The night was clear, the moon shining brightly, and favorable to further operations. General Hancock, with two divisions of the Second Corps, reached General Smith just after dark, and offered the service of these troops as he (Smith) might wish, waiving rank to the named commander, who he naturally supposed knew best the position of affairs and what to do with the troops. But instead of taking these troops, and pushing at once into Petersburg, he requested General Hancock to relieve a part of his line in the captured works, which was done before midnight. By the time I arrived the next morning the enemy was in force. An attack was ordered to be made at 6 o'clock that evening by the troops under Smith and the Second and Ninth Corps. It required until that time for the Ninth Corps to get up and into position. The attack was made as ordered, and the fighting continued with but little intermission until 6 o'clock the next morning and resulted in our carrying the advance and some of the main works of the enemy to the right (our left) of those previously captured by General Smith, several pieces of artillery, and over 400 prisoners. The Fifth Corps having got up, the attacks were renewed and persisted in with great vigor on the 17th and 18th, but only resulted in forcing the enemy to an interior line, from which he could not be dislodged. The advantages in position gained by us were very great. The army then proceeded to envelop Petersburg toward the South Side Railroad, as far as possible, without attacking fortifications. On the 16th, the enemy, to re-enforce Petersburg, withdrew from a part of his intrenchment in front of Bermuda Hundred, expecting, no doubt, to get troops from north of the James to take the place of those withdrawn before we could discover it. General Butler, taking advantage of this, at once moved a force on the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond. As soon as I was apprised of the advantage thus gained, to retain it I ordered two divisions of the Sixth Corps,

General Wright commanding, that were embarking at Wilcox's Landing, under orders for City Point, to report to General Butler, at Bermuda Hundred, of which General Butler was notified, and the importance of holding a position in advance of his present line urged upon him.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon General Butler was forced back to the line the enemy had withdrawn from in the morning. General Wright, with his two divisions, joined General Butler on the forenoon of the 17th, the latter still holding with a strong picket-line the enemy's works. But instead of putting these divisions into the enemy's works to hold them, he permitted them to halt and rest some distance in the rear of his own line. Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy attacked and drove in his pickets and reoccupied his old line. On the night of the 20th and morning of the 21st a lodgment was effected by General Butler with one brigade of infantry, on the north bank of the James, at Deep Bottom, and connected by pontoon bridge with Bermuda Hundred.

On the 19th, General Sheridan, on his return from his expedition against the Virginia Central Railroad, arrived at the White House just as the enemy's cavalry was about to attack it, and compelled it to retire. The result of this expedition was that General Sheridan met the enemy's cavalry near Trevilian Station on the morning of the 11th of June, whom he attacked and, after an obstinate contest, drove from the field in complete rout. He left his dead and nearly all his wounded in our hands, and about 400 prisoners and several hundred horses. On the 12th he destroyed the railroad from Trevilian Station to Louisa Court-House. This occupied until 3 p. m., when he advanced in the direction of Gordonsville. He found the enemy re-enforced by infantry, behind well-constructed rifle-pits, about 5 miles from the latter place, and too strong to successfully assault. On the extreme right, however, his reserve brigade carried the enemy's works twice, and was twice driven therefrom by infantry. Night closed the contest. Not having sufficient ammunition to continue the engagement, and his animals being without forage (the country furnishing but inferior grazing), and hearing nothing from General Hunter, he withdrew his command to the north side of the North Anna, and commenced his return march, reaching White House at the time before stated. After breaking up the depot at that place he moved to the James River, which he reached safely after heavy fighting. He commenced crossing on the 25th, near Fort Powhatan, without further molestation, and rejoined the Army of the Potomac.

On the 22d, General Wilson, with his own division of cavalry, of the Army of the Potomac, and General Kautz's division of cavalry, of the Army of the James, moved against the enemy's railroads south of Richmond. Striking the Weldon railroad at Reams' Station, destroying the depot and several miles of the road and the South Side road about 15 miles from Petersburg, to near Nottoway Station, where he met and defeated a force of the enemy's cavalry, he reached Burkeville Station on the afternoon of the 23d, and from there destroyed the Danville railroad to Roanoke bridge, a distance of 25 miles, where he found the enemy in force, and in a position from which he could not dislodge him. He then commenced his return march, and on the 28th met the enemy's cavalry in force at the Weldon railroad crossing of Stony Creek, where he had a severe but not decisive engagement. Thence he made a detour from his

left, with a view of reaching Reams' Station, supposing it to be in our possession. At this place he was met by the enemy's cavalry, supported by infantry, and forced to retire, with the loss of his artillery and trains. In this last encounter General Kautz, with a part of his command, became separated and made his way into our lines. General Wilson, with the remainder of his force, succeeded in crossing the Nottoway River, and coming in safely on our left and rear. The damage to the enemy in this expedition more than compensated for the losses we sustained. It severed all connection by railroad with Richmond for several weeks.

With a view of cutting the enemy's railroad from near Richmond to the Anna Rivers and making him wary of the situation of his army in the Shenandoah, and in the event of failure in this to take advantage of his necessary withdrawal of troops from Petersburg to explode a mine that had been prepared in front of the Ninth Corps and assault the enemy's lines at that place, on the night of the 26th of July the Second Corps and two divisions of the Cavalry Corps and Kautz's cavalry were crossed to the north bank of the James River and joined the force General Butler had there. On the 27th, the enemy was driven from his intrenched position, with the loss of four pieces of artillery. On the 28th, our lines were extended from Deep Bottom to New Market road, but in getting this position were attacked by the enemy in heavy force. The fighting lasted for several hours, resulting in considerable loss to both sides. The first object of this move having failed, by reason of the very large force thrown there by the enemy, I determined to take advantage of the diversion made, by assaulting Petersburg before he could get his force back there. One division of the Second Corps was withdrawn on the night of the 28th, and moved during the night to the rear of the Eighteenth Corps, to relieve that corps in the line, that it might be foot-loose in the assault to be made. The other two divisions of the Second Corps and Sheridan's cavalry were crossed over on the night of the 29th, and moved in front of Petersburg. On the morning of the 30th, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the mine was sprung, blowing up a battery and most of a regiment, and the advance of the assaulting column, formed of the Ninth Corps, immediately took possession of the crater made by the explosion, and the line for some distance to the right and left of it, and a detached line in front of it, but for some cause failed to advance promptly to the ridge beyond. Had they done this, I have every reason to believe that Petersburg would have fallen. Other troops were immediately pushed forward, but the time consumed in getting them up enabled the enemy to rally from his surprise (which had been complete) and get forces to this point for its defense. The captured line thus held being untenable and of no advantage to us, the troops were withdrawn, but not without heavy loss. Thus terminated in disaster what promised to be the most successful assault of the campaign.*

Immediately upon the enemy's ascertaining that General Hunter was retreating from Lynchburg by way of the Kanawha River, thus laying the Shenandoah Valley open for raids into Maryland and Pennsylvania, he returned northward, and moved down that valley. As soon as this movement of the enemy was ascertained, General Hunter, who had reached the Kanawha River, was directed to move his troops without delay, by river and railroad, to Harper's Ferry ;

* Subordinate reports of operations against Petersburg and Richmond from June 13 to July 31, 1864, will appear in Vol. XL.

but owing to the difficulty of navigation by reason of low water and breaks in the railroad, great delay was experienced in getting there. It became necessary, therefore, to find other troops to check this movement of the enemy. For this purpose the Sixth Corps was taken from the armies operating against Richmond, to which was added the Nineteenth Corps, then, fortunately, beginning to arrive in Hampton Roads from the Gulf Department, under orders issued immediately after the ascertainment of the result of the Red River expedition.

The garrisons of Baltimore and Washington were at this time made up of heavy artillery regiments, 100-days' men and detachments from the Invalid Corps. One division, under command of General Ricketts, of the Sixth Corps, was sent to Baltimore, and the remaining two divisions of the Sixth Corps, under General Wright, were subsequently sent to Washington. On the 3d of July the enemy approached Martinsburg; General Sigel, who was in command of our forces there, retreated across the Potomac at Shepherdstown, and General Weber, commanding at Harper's Ferry, crossed the river and occupied Maryland Heights. On the 6th, the enemy occupied Hagerstown, moving a strong column toward Frederick City. General Wallace, with Ricketts' division and his own command, the latter mostly new and undisciplined troops, pushed out from Baltimore with great promptness and met the enemy in force on the Monocacy, near the crossing of the railroad bridge. His force was not sufficient to insure success, but he fought the enemy nevertheless, and although it resulted in a defeat to our arms, yet it detained the enemy and thereby served to enable General Wright to reach Washington with two divisions of the Sixth Corps, and the advance of the Nineteenth Corps before him. From Monocacy the enemy moved on Washington, his cavalry advance reaching Rockville on the evening of the 10th. On the 12th, a reconnaissance was thrown out in front of Fort Stevens, to ascertain the enemy's position and force. A severe skirmish ensued, in which we lost about 280 in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was probably greater. He commenced retreating during the night. Learning the exact condition of affairs at Washington, I requested by telegraph, at 11.45 p. m. on the 12th, the assignment of Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright to the command of all the troops that could be made available to operate in the field against the enemy, and directed that he should get outside of the trenches with all the force he could, and push Early to the last moment. General Wright commenced the pursuit on the 13th. On the 18th, the enemy was overtaken at Snicker's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, when a sharp skirmish occurred; and on the 20th, General Averell encountered and defeated a portion of the rebel army at Winchester, capturing four pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners. Learning that Early was retreating south toward Lynchburg or Richmond, I directed that the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps be got back to the armies operating against Richmond, so that they might be used in a movement against Lee before the return of the troops sent by him into the valley, and that Hunter should remain in the Shenandoah Valley, keeping between any force of the enemy and Washington, acting on the defensive as much as possible. I felt that if the enemy had any notion of returning the fact would be developed before the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps could leave Washington. Subsequently the Nineteenth Corps was excepted from the order to return to the James.

About the 25th, it became evident that the enemy was again advancing upon Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Sixth Corps, then at Washington, was ordered back to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. The rebel force moved down the valley, and sent a raiding party into Pennsylvania, which, on the 30th, burned Chambersburg and then retreated, pursued by our cavalry, toward Cumberland. They were met and defeated by General Kelley, and with diminished numbers escaped into the mountains of West Virginia. From the time of the first raid the telegraph wires were frequently down between Washington and City Point, making it necessary to transmit messages a part of the way by boat. It took from twenty-four to thirty-six hours to get dispatches through and return answers back, so that often orders would be given, and then information would be received showing a different state of facts from those on which they were based, causing a confusion and apparent contradiction of orders that must have considerably embarrassed those who had to execute them, and rendered operations against the enemy less effective than they otherwise would have been. To remedy this evil, it was evident to my mind that some person should have the supreme command of all the forces in the Departments of West Virginia, Washington, Susquehanna, and the Middle Department, and I so recommended.

On the 2d of August I ordered General Sheridan to report in person to Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff, at Washington, with a view to his assignment to the command of all the forces against Early. At this time the enemy was concentrated in the neighborhood of Winchester, while our forces, under General Hunter, were concentrated on the Monocacy, at the crossing of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, leaving open to the enemy Western Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania. From where I was, I hesitated to give positive orders for the movement of our forces at Monocacy, lest by so doing I should expose Washington.* Therefore, on the 4th, I left City Point to visit Hunter's command, and determine for myself what was best to be done. On arrival there, and after consultation with General Hunter, I issued to him the following instructions :

MONOCACY BRIDGE, MD., *August 5, 1864—8 p. m.*

MAJ. GEN. D. HUNTER :

GENERAL : Concentrate all your available force without delay in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, leaving only such railroad guards and garrisons for public property as may be necessary. Use, in this concentration, the railroad, if by so doing time can be saved. From Harper's Ferry, if it is found that the enemy has moved north of the Potomac in large force, push north, following him and attacking him wherever found; follow him if driven south of the Potomac as long as it is safe to do so. If it is ascertained that the enemy has but a small force north of the Potomac, then push south with the main force, detaching under a competent commander a sufficient force to look after the raiders, and drive them to their homes. In detaching such a force, the brigade of cavalry now en route from Washington, via Rockville, may be taken into account.

There are now on the way to join you three other brigades of the best of cavalry, numbering at least 5,000 men and horses. These will be instructed, in the absence of further orders, to join you by the south side of the Potomac. One brigade will probably start to-morrow. In pushing up the Shenandoah Valley, where it is expected you will have to go first or last, it is desirable that nothing should be left to invite the enemy to return. Take all provisions, forage, and stock wanted for the use of your command; such as cannot be consumed destroy. It is not desirable that the buildings should be destroyed; they should rather be protected, but the people should be informed that so long as an army can subsist among them recur-

*Subordinate reports of operations in the Shenandoah Valley and Maryland up to August 3, 1864, will appear in Vol. XXXVII.

rences of these raids must be expected, and we are determined to stop them at all hazards. Bear in mind the object is to drive the enemy south, and to do this you want to keep him always in sight. Be guided in your course by the course he takes.

Make your own arrangements for supplies of all kinds, giving regular vouchers for such as will be taken from loyal citizens in the country through which you march.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

The troops were immediately put in motion, and the advance reached Halltown that night.

General Hunter having, in our conversation, expressed a willingness to be relieved from command, I telegraphed to have General Sheridan, then at Washington, sent to Harper's Ferry by the morning train, with orders to take general command of all the troops in the field, and to call on General Hunter at Monocacy, who would turn over to him my letter of instructions. I remained at Monocacy until General Sheridan arrived, on the morning of the 6th, and after a conference with him in relation to military affairs in that vicinity, I returned to City Point by way of Washington. On the 7th of August the Middle Department and the Departments of West Virginia, Washington, and Susquehanna were constituted into the "Middle Military Division," and Major-General Sheridan was assigned to temporary command of the same. Two divisions of cavalry, commanded by Generals Torbert and Wilson, were sent to Sheridan from the Army of the Potomac. The first reached him at Harper's Ferry about the 11th of August. His operations during the month of August and the fore part of September were both of an offensive and defensive character, resulting in many severe skirmishes, principally by the cavalry, in which we were generally successful, but no general engagement took place. The two armies lay in such a position—the enemy on the west bank of Opequon Creek, covering Winchester, and our forces in front of Berryville—that either could bring on a battle at any time. Defeat to us would lay open to the enemy the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for long distances before another army could be interposed to check him. Under these circumstances I hesitated about allowing the initiative to be taken. Finally, the use of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which were both obstructed by the enemy, became so indispensably necessary to us, and the importance of relieving Pennsylvania and Maryland from continuously threatened invasion so great, that I determined the risk should be taken. But fearing to telegraph the order for an attack without knowing more than I did of General Sheridan's feelings as to what would be the probable result, I left City Point on the 15th of September to visit him at his headquarters, to decide, after conference with him, what should be done. I met him at Charlestown, and he pointed out so distinctly how each army lay, what he could do the moment he was authorized, and expressed such confidence of success that I saw there were but two words of instruction necessary—Go in! For the convenience of forage the teams for supplying the army were kept at Harper's Ferry. I asked him if he could get out his teams and supplies in time to make an attack on the ensuing Tuesday morning. His reply was that he could before daylight on Monday. He was off promptly to time, and I may here add that the result was such that I have never since deemed it necessary to visit General Sheridan before giving him orders. Early on the morning of the 19th,

General Sheridan attacked General Early at the crossing on the Opequon Creek, and after a most sanguinary and bloody battle, lasting until 5 o'clock in the evening, defeated him with heavy loss, carrying his entire position from Opequon Creek to Winchester, capturing several thousand prisoners and five pieces of artillery. The enemy rallied and made a stand in a strong position at Fisher's Hill, where he was attacked and again defeated with heavy loss on the 20th [22d]. Sheridan pursued him with great energy through Harrisonburg, Staunton, and the gaps of the Blue Ridge. After stripping the upper valley of most of the supplies and provisions for the rebel army, he returned to Strasburg and took position on the north side of Cedar Creek.

Having received considerable re-enforcements, General Early again returned to the valley, and on the 9th of October his cavalry encountered ours near Strasburg, where the rebels were defeated with the loss of eleven pieces of artillery, and 350 prisoners. On the night of the 18th, the enemy crossed the mountains which separate the branches of the Shenandoah, forded the North Fork, and early on the morning of the 19th, under cover of the darkness and the fog, surprised and turned our left flank, capturing the batteries which enfiladed our whole line. Our troops fell back with heavy loss and in much confusion, but were finally rallied between Middletown and Newtown. At this juncture General Sheridan, who was at Winchester when the battle commenced, arrived on the field, arranged his lines just in time to repulse a heavy attack of the enemy, and immediately assuming the offensive, he attacked in turn with great vigor. The enemy was defeated with great slaughter, and the loss of most of his artillery and trains, and the trophies he had captured in the morning. The wreck of his army escaped during the night, and fled in the direction of Staunton and Lynchburg. Pursuit was made to Mount Jackson. Thus ended this, the enemy's last attempt to invade the North via the Shenandoah Valley. I was now enabled to return the Sixth Corps to the Army of the Potomac, and to send one division from Sheridan's army to the Army of the James, and another to Savannah, Ga., to hold Sherman's new acquisitions on the sea-coast, and thus enable him to move without detaching from his force for that purpose.*

Reports from various sources led me to believe that the enemy had detached three divisions from Petersburg to re-enforce Early in the Shenandoah Valley. I therefore sent the Second Corps and Gregg's division of cavalry, of the Army of the Potomac, and a force of General Butler's army, on the night of the 13th of August, to threaten Richmond from the north side of the James, to prevent him from sending troops away, and, if possible, to draw back those sent. In this move we captured six pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners, detained troops that were under marching orders, and ascertained that but one division (Kershaw's) of the three reputed detached had gone. The enemy having withdrawn heavily from Petersburg to resist this movement, the Fifth Corps, General Warren commanding, was moved out on the 18th and took possession of the Weldon railroad. During the day he had considerable fighting. To regain possession of the road, the enemy made repeated and desperate assaults, but was each time repulsed with great loss. On

*Subordinate reports of operations in the Shenandoah Valley from August 4 to December 31, 1864, will appear in Vol. XLIII.

the night of the 20th, the troops on the north side of the James were withdrawn, and Hancock and Gregg returned to the front of Petersburg. On the 25th, the Second Corps and Gregg's division of cavalry, while at Reams' Station destroying the railroad, were attacked, and after desperate fighting a part of our line gave way and five pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the enemy. By the 12th of September a branch railroad was completed from the City Point and Petersburg Railroad to the Weldon railroad, enabling us to supply without difficulty, in all weather, the army in front of Petersburg. The extension of our lines across the Weldon railroad compelled the enemy to so extend his that it seemed he could have but few troops north of the James for the defense of Richmond. On the night of the 28th, the Tenth Corps, Major-General Birney, and the Eighteenth Corps, Major-General Ord commanding, of General Butler's army, were crossed to the north side of the James, and advanced on the morning of the 29th, carrying the very strong fortifications and intrenchments below Chaffin's Farm, known as Fort Harrison, capturing fifteen pieces of artillery and the New Market road and intrenchments. This success was followed up by a gallant assault upon Fort Gilmer, immediately in front of the Chaffin Farm fortifications, in which we were repulsed with heavy loss. Kautz's cavalry was pushed forward on the road to the right of this, supported by infantry, and reached the enemy's inner line, but was unable to get farther. The position captured from the enemy was so threatening to Richmond that I determined to hold it. The enemy made several desperate attempts to dislodge us, all of which were unsuccessful, and for which he paid dearly. On the morning of the 30th, General Meade sent out a reconnoissance, with a view to attacking the enemy's line if it was found sufficiently weakened by withdrawal of troops to the north side. In this reconnoissance we captured and held the enemy's works near Poplar Spring Church. In the afternoon troops moving to get to the left of the point gained were attacked by the enemy in heavy force and compelled to fall back until supported by the forces holding the captured works. Our cavalry, under Gregg, was also attacked, but repulsed the enemy with great loss. On the 7th of October the enemy attacked Kautz's cavalry north of the James and drove it back with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the loss of all the artillery—eight or nine pieces. This he followed up by an attack on our intrenched infantry line, but was repulsed with severe slaughter. On the 13th, a reconnoissance was sent out by General Butler with a view to drive the enemy from some new works he was constructing, which resulted in very heavy loss to us.

On the 27th, the Army of the Potomac, leaving only sufficient men to hold its fortified line, moved by the enemy's right flank. The Second Corps, followed by two divisions of the Fifth Corps, with the cavalry in advance and covering our left flank, forced a passage of Hatcher's Run, and moved up the south side of it toward the South Side Railroad, until the Second Corps and part of the cavalry reached the Boydton plank road, where it crosses Hatcher's Run. At this point we were 6 miles distant from the South Side Railroad, which I had hoped by this movement to reach and hold. But finding that we had not reached the end of the enemy's fortifications, and no place presenting itself for a successful assault by which he might be doubled up and shortened, I determined to withdraw to within our fortified lines. Orders were given accordingly.

Immediately upon receiving a report that General Warren had connected with General Hancock I returned to my headquarters. Soon after I left the enemy moved out across Hatcher's Run, in the gap between Generals Hancock and Warren, which was not closed as reported, and made a desperate attack on General Hancock's right and rear. General Hancock immediately faced his corps to meet it, and after a bloody combat drove the enemy within his works, and withdrew that night to his old position. In support of this movement General Butler made a demonstration on the north side of the James, and attacked the enemy on the Williamsburg road and also on the York River Railroad. In the former he was unsuccessful; in the latter he succeeded in carrying a work which was afterward abandoned, and his forces withdrawn to their former positions.

From this time forward the operations in front of Petersburg and Richmond, until the spring campaign of 1865, were confined to the defense and extension of our lines and to offensive movements for crippling the enemy's lines of communication and to prevent his detaching any considerable force to send south.* By the 7th of February our lines were extended to Hatcher's Run, and the Weldon railroad had been destroyed to Hicksford.

General Sherman moved from Chattanooga on the 6th of May, with the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio, commanded, respectively, by Generals Thomas, McPherson, and Schofield, upon Johnston's army at Dalton; but finding the enemy's positions at Buzzard Roost, covering Dalton, too strong to be assaulted, General McPherson was sent through Snake [Creek] Gap to turn it, while Generals Thomas and Schofield threatened it in front and on the north. This movement was successful. Johnston, finding his retreat likely to be cut off, fell back to his fortified position at Resaca, where he was attacked on the afternoon of May 15. A heavy battle ensued. During the night the enemy retreated south. Late on the 17th, his rear guard was overtaken near Adairsville, and heavy skirmishing followed. The next morning, however, he had again disappeared. He was vigorously pursued and was overtaken at Cassville on the 19th, but, during the ensuing night, retreated across the Etowah. While these operations were going on, General Jefferson C. Davis' division of Thomas' army was sent to Rome, capturing it with its forts and artillery and its valuable mills and foundries. General Sherman having given his army a few days' rest at this point, again put it in motion on the 23d for Dallas, with a view of turning the difficult pass at Allatoona. On the afternoon of the 25th, the advance, under General Hooker, had a severe battle with the enemy, driving him back to New Hope Church, near Dallas. Several sharp encounters occurred at this point. The most important was on the 28th, when the enemy assaulted General McPherson at Dallas, but received a terrible and bloody repulse.

On the 4th of June, Johnston abandoned his intrenched position at New Hope Church and retreated to the strong positions of Kenesaw, Pine, and Lost Mountains. He was forced to yield the two last-named places and concentrate his army on Kenesaw, where, on the 27th, Generals Thomas and McPherson made a determined but unsuccessful assault. On the night of the 2d of July, Sherman commenced moving his army by the right flank, and on the morning

* Subordinate reports of operations against Petersburg and Richmond from August 1 to December 31, 1864, will appear in Vol. XLII.

of the 3d found that the enemy, in consequence of this movement, had abandoned Kenesaw and retreated across the Chattahoochee.

General Sherman remained on the Chattahoochee to give his men rest and get up stores until the 17th of July, when he resumed his operations, crossed the Chattahoochee, destroyed a large portion of the railroad to Augusta, and drove the enemy back to Atlanta. At this place General Hood succeeded General Johnston in command of the rebel army, and, assuming the offensive-defensive policy, made several severe attacks upon Sherman in the vicinity of Atlanta, the most desperate and determined of which was on the 22d of July. About 1 p. m. of this day the brave, accomplished, and noble-hearted McPherson was killed. General Logan succeeded him, and commanded the Army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle, and until he was superseded by Major-General Howard, on the 26th, with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division. In all these attacks the enemy was repulsed with great loss. Finding it impossible to entirely invest the place, General Sherman, after securing his line of communications across the Chattahoochee, moved his main force round by the enemy's left flank upon the Montgomery and Macon roads, to draw the enemy from his fortifications. In this he succeeded, and after defeating the enemy near Rough and Ready, Jonesborough, and Lovejoy's, forcing him to retreat to the south, on the 2d of September occupied Atlanta, the objective point of his campaign. About the time of this move the rebel cavalry, under Wheeler, attempted to cut his communications in the rear, but was repulsed at Dalton and driven into East Tennessee, whence it proceeded west to McMinnville, Murfreesborough, and Franklin, and was finally driven south of the Tennessee. The damage done by this raid was repaired in a few days. During the partial investment of Atlanta, General Rousseau joined General Sherman with a force of cavalry from Decatur, having made a successful raid upon the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad and its branches near Opelika. Cavalry raids were also made by Generals McCook, Garrard, and Stoneman to cut the remaining railroad communication with Atlanta. The first two were successful; the latter disastrous.

General Sherman's movement from Chattanooga to Atlanta was prompt, skillful, and brilliant. The history of his flank movements and battles during that memorable campaign will ever be read with an interest unsurpassed by anything in history. His own report, and those of his subordinate commanders accompanying it, give the details of that most successful campaign.* He was dependent for the supply of his armies upon a single-track railroad from Nashville to the point where he was operating. This passed the entire distance through a hostile country, and every foot of it had to be protected by troops. The cavalry force of the enemy under Forrest, in Northern Mississippi, was evidently waiting for Sherman to advance far enough into the mountains of Georgia to make a retreat disastrous, to get upon this line and destroy it beyond the possibility of further use. To guard against this danger Sherman left what he supposed to be a sufficient force to operate against Forrest in West Tennessee. He directed General Washburn, who commanded there, to send Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, in command of this force, to attack him. On the morning of the 10th of June General Sturgis met the

*Subordinate reports of the Atlanta campaign will appear in Vol. XXXVIII.

enemy near Guntown, Miss., was badly beaten, and driven back in utter rout and confusion to Memphis, a distance of about 100 miles, hotly pursued by the enemy. By this, however, the enemy was defeated in his designs upon Sherman's line of communications. The persistency with which he followed up this success exhausted him, and made a season for rest and repairs necessary. In the mean time Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, with the troops of the Army of the Tennessee that had been sent by General Sherman to General Banks, arrived at Memphis on their return from Red River, where they had done most excellent service. He was directed by General Sherman to immediately take the offensive against Forrest. This he did with the promptness and effect which has characterized his whole military career. On the 14th of July he met the enemy at Tupelo, Miss., and whipped him badly. The fighting continued through three days. Our loss was small compared with that of the enemy. Having accomplished the object of his expedition, General Smith returned to Memphis.* During the months of March and April this same force under Forrest annoyed us considerably. On the 24th of March it captured Union City, Ky., and its garrison, and on the 24th [25th] attacked Paducah, commanded by Col. S. G. Hicks, Fortieth Illinois Volunteers. Colonel Hicks having but a small force, withdrew to the forts near the river, from where he repulsed the enemy and drove him from the place. On the 13th of April part of this force, under the rebel General Buford, summoned the garrison of Columbus, Ky., to surrender, but received for reply from Colonel Lawrence, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers, that, being placed there by his Government with adequate force to hold his post and repel all enemies from it, surrender was out of the question. On the morning of the same day† Forrest attacked Fort Pillow, Tenn., garrisoned by a detachment of Tennessee cavalry and the First Regiment Alabama Colored Troops, commanded by Major Booth. The garrison fought bravely until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy carried the works by assault, and, after our men threw down their arms, proceeded to an inhuman and merciless massacre of the garrison. On the 14th, General Buford, having failed at Columbus, appeared before Paducah, but was again driven off.‡

Guerrillas and raiders, seemingly emboldened by Forrest's operations, were also very active in Kentucky. The most noted of these was Morgan. With a force of from 2,000 to 3,000 cavalry he entered the State through Pound Gap in the latter part of May. On the 11th of June he attacked and captured Cynthiana, with its entire garrison. On the 12th, he was overtaken by General Burbridge and completely routed with heavy loss, and was finally driven out of the State. This notorious guerrilla was afterward surprised and killed near Greeneville, Tenn., and his command captured and dispersed by General Gillem.§

In the absence of official reports of the commencement of the Red River expedition, except so far as relates to the movements of the

* Subordinate reports of Sturgis' and A. J. Smith's expeditions will appear in Vol. XXXIX.

† A mistake. Forrest attacked Fort Pillow on April 12.

‡ For subordinate reports of Forrest's expedition into West Tennessee and Kentucky, see Vol. XXXII, Part I, p. 501.

§ For subordinate reports of operations in Kentucky and East Tennessee, see Vol. XXXIX.

troops sent by General Sherman under A. J. Smith, I am unable to give the date of its starting. The troops under General Smith, comprising two divisions of the Sixteenth and a detachment of the Seventeenth Army Corps, left Vicksburg on the 10th of March and reached the designated point on Red River one day earlier than that appointed by General Banks. The rebel forces at Fort De Russy, thinking to defeat him, left the fort on the 14th to give him battle in the open field; but, while occupying the enemy with skirmishing and demonstrations, Smith pushed forward to Fort De Russy, which had been left with a weak garrison, and captured it, with its garrison, about 350 men, eleven pieces of artillery, and many small-arms. Our loss was but slight. On the 15th, he pushed forward to Alexandria, which place he reached on the 18th. On the 21st, he had an engagement with the enemy at Henderson's Hill, in which he defeated him, capturing 210 prisoners and four pieces of artillery. On the 28th, he again attacked and defeated the enemy under the rebel General Taylor at Cane River.* By the 26th, General Banks had assembled his whole army at Alexandria and pushed forward to Grand Ecore. On the morning of April 6, he moved from Grand Ecore. On the afternoon of the 7th, his advance engaged the enemy near Pleasant Hill and drove him from the field. On the same afternoon the enemy made a stand 8 miles beyond Pleasant Hill, but was again compelled to retreat. On the 8th, at Sabine Cross-Roads and Peach Hill, the enemy attacked and defeated his advance, capturing nineteen pieces of artillery and an immense amount of transportation and stores. During the night General Banks fell back to Pleasant Hill, where another battle was fought on the 9th, and the enemy repulsed with great loss. During the night General Banks continued his retrograde movement to Grand Ecore, and thence to Alexandria, which he reached on the 27th of April. Here a serious difficulty arose in getting Admiral Porter's fleet, which accompanied the expedition, over the rapids, the water having fallen so much since they passed up as to prevent their return. At the suggestion of Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Bailey, and under his superintendence, wing-dams were constructed, by which the channel was contracted so that the fleet passed down the rapids in safety.

The army evacuated Alexandria on the 14th of May, after considerable skirmishing with the enemy's advance, and reached Morganza and Point Coupée near the end of the month. The disastrous termination of this expedition, and the lateness of the season, rendered impracticable the carrying out of my plans of a movement in force sufficient to insure the capture of Mobile.

On the 23d of March Major-General Steele left Little Rock with the Seventh Army Corps to co-operate with General Banks' expedition on Red River, and reached Arkadelphia on the 28th. On the 16th of April, after driving the enemy before him, he was joined near Elkin's Ferry, in Ouachita County, by General Thayer, who had marched from Fort Smith. After several severe skirmishes, in which the enemy was defeated, General Steele reached Camden, which he occupied about the middle of April. On learning the defeat and consequent retreat of General Banks on Red River and the loss of one of his own trains at Marks' Mills, in Dallas County, General Steele determined to fall back to the Arkansas River. He left Camden on the 26th of April and reached Little Rock on the 2d

* A mistake. A. J. Smith's command reached Cotile Landing March 28.

of May. On the 30th of April the enemy attacked him while crossing Saline River at Jenkins' Ferry, but was repulsed with considerable loss. Our loss was about 600 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Major-General Canby, who had been assigned to the command of the Military Division of West Mississippi, was therefore directed to send the Nineteenth Army Corps to join the armies operating against Richmond, and to limit the remainder of his command to such operations as might be necessary to hold the positions and lines of communications he then occupied. Before starting General A. J. Smith's troops back to Sherman, General Canby sent a part of it to disperse a force of the enemy that was collecting near the Mississippi River. General Smith met and defeated this force near Lake Chicot on the 5th of June. Our loss was about 40 killed and 70 wounded. In the latter part of July General Canby sent Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, with such forces as he could collect, to co-operate with Admiral Farragut against the defenses of Mobile Bay. On the 8th of August Fort Gaines surrendered to the combined naval and land forces. Fort Powell was blown up and abandoned. On the 9th, Fort Morgan was invested, and after a severe bombardment surrendered on the 23d. The total captures amounted to 1,464 prisoners and 104 pieces of artillery.*

About the last of August, it being reported that the rebel General Price, with a force of about 10,000 men, had reached Jacksonport, on his way to invade Missouri, General A. J. Smith's command, then en route from Memphis to join Sherman, was ordered to Missouri. A cavalry force was also, at the same time, sent from Memphis, under command of Colonel Winslow. This made General Rosecrans' forces superior to those of Price, and no doubt was entertained he would be able to check Price and drive him back, while the forces under General Steele, in Arkansas, would cut off his retreat. On the 26th day of September Price attacked Pilot Knob and forced the garrison to retreat, and thence moved north to the Missouri River, and continued up that river toward Kansas. General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas, immediately collected such forces as he could to repel his invasion of Kansas, while General Rosecrans' cavalry was operating in his rear. The enemy was brought to battle on the Big Blue and defeated, with the loss of nearly all his artillery and trains and a large number of prisoners. He made a precipitate retreat to Northern Arkansas. The impunity with which Price was enabled to roam over the State of Missouri for a long time, and the incalculable mischief done by him, shows to how little purpose a superior force may be used. There is no reason why General Rosecrans should not have concentrated his forces and beaten and driven Price before the latter reached Pilot Knob.†

September 20, the enemy's cavalry under Forrest crossed the Tennessee near Waterloo, Ala., and on the 23d attacked the garrison at Athens, consisting of 600 men, which capitulated on the 24th. Soon after the surrender two regiments of re-enforcements arrived, and after a severe fight were compelled to surrender. Forrest destroyed the railroad westward, captured the garrison at Sulphur Branch trestle, skirmished with the garrison at Pulaski on the 27th, and on the same day cut the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad near Tulsa and Decherd. On the morning of the 30th, one column of Forrest's command, under Buford, appeared before Huntsville, and

* Subordinate reports of operations against Mobile will appear in Vol. XXXIX.

† Subordinate reports of operations in Missouri will appear in Vol. XLI.

summoned the surrender of the garrison. Receiving an answer in the negative, he remained in the vicinity of the place until next morning, when he again summoned its surrender, and received the same reply as on the night before. He withdrew in the direction of Athens, which place had been regarrisoned, and attacked it on the afternoon of the 1st of October, but without success. On the morning of the 2d, he renewed his attack, but was handsomely repulsed. Another column under Forrest appeared before Columbia on the morning of the 1st, but did not make an attack. On the morning of the 3d, he moved toward Mount Pleasant. While these operations were going on every exertion was made by General Thomas to destroy the forces under Forrest before he could recross the Tennessee, but was unable to prevent his escape to Corinth, Miss. In September an expedition under General Burbridge was sent to destroy the salt-works at Saltville, Va. He met the enemy on the 2d of October, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Saltville, and drove him into his strongly intrenched position around the salt-works, from which he was unable to dislodge him. During the night he withdrew his command and returned to Kentucky.*

General Sherman, immediately after the fall of Atlanta, put his armies in camp in and about the place, and made all preparations for refitting and supplying them for future service. The great length of road from Atlanta to the Cumberland River, however, which had to be guarded, allowed the troops but little rest.

During this time Jeff. Davis made a speech in Macon, Ga., which was reported in the papers of the South, and soon became known to the whole country, disclosing the plans of the enemy, thus enabling General Sherman to fully meet them. He exhibited the weakness of supposing that an army that had been beaten and fearfully decimated in a vain attempt at the defensive could successfully undertake the offensive against the army that had so often defeated it. In execution of this plan, Hood, with his army, was soon reported to the southwest of Atlanta. Moving far to Sherman's right, he succeeded in reaching the railroad about Big Shanty, and moved north on it.

General Sherman, leaving a force to hold Atlanta, with the remainder of his army fell upon him and drove him to Gadsden, Ala. Seeing the constant annoyance he would have with the roads to his rear if we attempted to hold Atlanta, General Sherman proposed the abandonment and destruction of that place, with all the railroads leading to it, and telegraphed me as follows :

CENTREVILLE, Ga., October 10, 1864—noon.

Lieutenant-General GRANT :

Dispatch about Wilson just received. Hood is now crossing Coosa River, 12 miles below Rome, bound west. If he passes over the Mobile and Ohio Road, had I not better execute the plan of my letter sent by Colonel Porter, and leave General Thomas, with the troops now in Tennessee, to defend the State? He will have an ample force when the re-enforcements ordered reach Nashville.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

For a full understanding of the plan referred to in this dispatch, I quote from the letter sent by Colonel Porter :

I will therefore give my opinion that your army and Canby's should be re-enforced to the maximum ; that, after you get Wilmington, you strike for Savannah

*Subordinate reports of operations in Alabama and Tennessee will appear in Vol. XXXIX.

and the river; that Canby be instructed to hold the Mississippi River, and send a force to get Columbus, Ga., either by the way of the Alabama or Apalachicola, and that I keep Hood employed and put my army in final order for a march on Augusta, Columbia, and Charleston, to be ready as soon as Wilmington is sealed as to commerce and the city of Savannah is in our possession.

This was in reply to a letter of mine of date September 12, in answer to a dispatch of his containing substantially the same proposition, and in which I informed him of a proposed movement against Wilmington, and of the situation in Virginia, &c.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 11, 1864—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN :

Your dispatch of October 10 received. Does it not look as if Hood was going to attempt the invasion of Middle Tennessee, using the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston roads to supply his base on the Tennessee River, about Florence or Decatur? If he does this he ought to be met and prevented from getting north of the Tennessee River. If you were to cut loose, I do not believe you would meet Hood's army, but would be bushwhacked by all the old men, little boys, and such railroad guards as are still left at home. Hood would probably strike for Nashville, thinking that by going north he could inflict greater damage upon us than we could upon the rebels by going south. If there is any way of getting at Hood's army I would prefer that; but I must trust to your own judgment. I find I shall not be able to send a force from here to act with you on Savannah. Your movements, therefore, will be independent of mine, at least until the fall of Richmond takes place. I am afraid Thomas, with such lines of road as he has to protect, could not prevent Hood from going north. With Wilson turned loose with all your cavalry, you will find the rebels put much more on the defensive than heretofore.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

KINGSTON, GA., *October 11, 1864—a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT :

Hood moved his army from Palmetto Station across by Dallas and Cedartown, and is now on the Coosa River, south of Rome. He threw one corps on my road at Acworth, and I was forced to follow. I hold Atlanta with the Twentieth Corps, and have strong detachments along my line. This reduces my active force to a comparatively small army. We cannot remain here on the defensive. With the 25,000 men, and the bold cavalry he has, he can constantly break my roads. I would infinitely prefer to make a wreck of the road and of the country from Chattanooga to Atlanta, including the latter city, send back all my wounded and, worthless, and, with my effective army, move through Georgia, smashing things to the sea. Hood may turn into Tennessee and Kentucky, but I believe he will be forced to follow me. Instead of my being on the defensive, I would be on the offensive; instead of guessing at what he means to do, he would have to guess at my plans. The difference in war is full 25 per cent. I can make Savannah, Charleston, or the mouth of the Chattahoochee. Answer quick, as I know we will not have the telegraph long.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 11, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN :

Your dispatch of to-day received. If you are satisfied the trip to the sea-coast can be made, holding the line of the Tennessee River firmly, you may make it, destroying all the railroad south of Dalton or Chattanooga, as you think best.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

It was the original design to hold Atlanta, and by getting through to the coast, with a garrison left on the southern railroads leading east and west through Georgia, to effectually sever the east from the west; in other words, cut the would-be Confederacy in two again, as it had been cut once by our gaining possession of the Mississippi River. General Sherman's plan virtually effected this

object. General Sherman commenced at once his preparations for his proposed movement, keeping his army in position in the mean time to watch Hood. Becoming satisfied that Hood had moved westward from Gadsden across Sand Mountain, General Sherman sent the Fourth Corps, Major-General Stanley commanding, and the Twenty-third Corps, Major-General Schofield commanding, back to Chattanooga to report to Major-General Thomas, at Nashville, whom he had placed in command of all the troops of his military division save the four army corps and cavalry division he designed to move with through Georgia. With the troops thus left at his disposal, there was little doubt that General Thomas could hold the line of the Tennessee, or in the event Hood should force it, would be able to concentrate and beat him in battle. It was therefore readily consented to that Sherman should start for the sea-coast. Having concentrated his troops at Atlanta by the 14th of November, he commenced his march, threatening both Augusta and Macon. His coming out point could not be definitely fixed. Having to gather his subsistence as he marched through the country, it was not impossible that a force inferior to his own might compel him to head for such point as he could reach, instead of such as he might prefer. The blindness of the enemy, however, in ignoring his movement, and sending Hood's army, the only considerable force he had west of Richmond and east of the Mississippi River, northward on an offensive campaign, left the whole country open and Sherman's route to his own choice. How that campaign was conducted, how little opposition was met with, the condition of the country through which the armies passed, the capture of Fort McAllister, on the Savannah River, and the occupation of Savannah on the 21st of December, are all clearly set forth in General Sherman's admirable report.*

Soon after General Sherman commenced his march from Atlanta, two expeditions, one from Baton Rouge, La., and one from Vicksburg, Miss., were started by General Canby to cut the enemy's lines of communication with Mobile and detain troops in that field. General Foster, commanding Department of the South, also sent an expedition, via Broad River, to destroy the railroad between Charleston and Savannah. The expedition from Vicksburg, under command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. D. Osband (colonel Third U. S. Colored Cavalry), captured, on the 27th of November, and destroyed the Mississippi Central Railroad bridge and trestle-work over Big Black River, near Canton, 30 miles of the road, and two locomotives, besides large amounts of stores. The expedition from Baton Rouge was without favorable results. The expedition from the Department of the South, under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch, consisting of about 5,000 men of all arms, including a brigade from the Navy, proceeded up Broad River and embarked at Boyd's Neck on the 29th of November, from where it moved to strike the railroad at Grahamville. At Honey Hill, about 3 miles from Grahamville, the enemy was found and attacked in a strongly fortified position, which resulted, after severe fighting, in our repulse, with a loss of 746 in killed, wounded, and missing. During the night General Hatch withdrew. On the 6th of December General Foster obtained a position covering the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, between the Coosawhatchee and Tulifinny Rivers.

* Subordinate reports of the Savannah campaign will appear in Vol. XLIV.

Hood, instead of following Sherman, continued his move northward, which seemed to me to be leading to his certain doom. At all events, had I had the power to command both armies, I should not have changed the orders under which he seemed to be acting. On the 26th of October the advance of Hood's army attacked the garrison at Decatur, Ala., but failing to carry the place, withdrew toward Courtland, and succeeded, in the face of our cavalry, in effecting a lodgment on the north side of the Tennessee River, near Florence. On the 28th, Forrest reached the Tennessee, at Fort Heiman, and captured a gun-boat and three transports. On the 2d of November he planted batteries above and below Johnsonville, on the opposite side of the river, isolating three gun-boats and eight transports. On the 4th, the enemy opened his batteries upon the place, and was replied to from the gun-boats and the garrison. The gun-boats becoming disabled were set on fire, as also were the transports, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. About \$1,500,000 worth of stores and property on the levee and in store-houses was consumed by fire. On the 5th, the enemy disappeared and crossed to the north side of the Tennessee River, above Johnsonville, moving toward Clifton, and subsequently joined Hood. On the night of the 5th, General Schofield, with the advance of the Twenty-third Corps, reached Johnsonville, but finding the enemy gone, was ordered to Pulaski, and put in command of all the troops there, with instructions to watch the movements of Hood and retard his advance, but not to risk a general engagement until the arrival of General A. J. Smith's command from Missouri, and until General Wilson could get his cavalry remounted.

On the 19th, General Hood continued his advance. General Thomas, retarding him as much as possible, fell back toward Nashville for the purpose of concentrating his command and gaining time for the arrival of re-enforcements. The enemy coming up with our main force, commanded by General Schofield, at Franklin, on the 30th, assaulted our works repeatedly during the afternoon until late at night, but was in every instance repulsed. His loss in this battle was 1,750 killed, 702 prisoners, and 3,800 wounded. Among his losses were 6 general officers killed, 6 wounded, and 1 captured. Our entire loss was 2,300. This was the first serious opposition the enemy met with, and I am satisfied was the fatal blow to all his expectations. During the night General Schofield fell back toward Nashville. This left the field to the enemy—not lost by battle, but voluntarily abandoned—so that General Thomas' whole force might be brought together. The enemy followed up and commenced the establishment of his line in front of Nashville on the 2d of December. As soon as it was ascertained that Hood was crossing the Tennessee River, and that Price was going out of Missouri, General Rosecrans was ordered to send to General Thomas the troops of General A. J. Smith's command and such other troops as he could spare. The advance of this re-enforcement reached Nashville on the 30th of November. On the morning of the 15th of December General Thomas attacked Hood in position, and, in a battle lasting two days, defeated and drove him from the field in the utmost confusion, leaving in our hands most of his artillery and many thousand prisoners, including 4 general officers.

Before the battle of Nashville I grew very impatient over, as it appeared to me, the unnecessary delay. This impatience was increased upon learning that the enemy had sent a force of cavalry across the

Cumberland into Kentucky. I feared Hood would cross his whole army and give us great trouble there. After urging upon General Thomas the necessity of immediately assuming the offensive, I started west to superintend matters there in person. Reaching Washington City, I received General Thomas' dispatch announcing his attack upon the enemy, and the result as far as the battle had progressed. I was delighted. All fears and apprehensions were dispelled. I am not yet satisfied but that General Thomas, immediately upon the appearance of Hood before Nashville, and before he had time to fortify, should have moved out with his whole force and given him battle instead of waiting to remount his cavalry, which delayed him until the inclemency of the weather made it impracticable to attack earlier than he did. But his final defeat of Hood was so complete that it will be accepted as a vindication of that distinguished officer's judgment.

After Hood's defeat at Nashville he retreated, closely pursued by cavalry and infantry, to the Tennessee River, being forced to abandon many pieces of artillery and most of his transportation. On the 28th of December our advance forces ascertained that he had made good his escape to the south side of the river. About this time, the rains having set in heavily in Tennessee and North Alabama, making it difficult to move army transportation and artillery, General Thomas stopped the pursuit by his main force at the Tennessee River. A small force of cavalry, under Col. W. J. Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, continued to follow Hood for some distance, capturing considerable transportation and the enemy's pontoon bridge. The details of these operations will be found clearly set forth in General Thomas' report.*

A cavalry expedition, under Brevet Major-General Grierson, started from Memphis on the 21st of December. On the 25th, he surprised and captured Forrest's dismounted camp at Verona, Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, destroyed the railroad, sixteen cars loaded with wagons and pontoons for Hood's army, 4,000 new English carbines, and large amounts of public stores. On the morning of the 28th, he attacked and captured a force of the enemy at Egypt, and destroyed a train of fourteen cars; thence, turning to the southwest, he struck the Mississippi Central Railroad at Winona, destroyed the factories and large amounts of stores at Bankston, and the machine-shops and public property at Grenada, arriving at Vicksburg January 5. During these operations in Middle Tennessee the enemy, with a force under General Breckinridge, entered East Tennessee. On the 13th of November he attacked General Gillem near Morristown, capturing his artillery and several hundred prisoners. Gillem, with what was left of his command, retreated to Knoxville. Following up his success, Breckinridge moved to near Knoxville, but withdrew on the 18th, followed by General Ammen. Under the directions of General Thomas, General Stoneman concentrated the commands of Generals Burbridge and Gillem near Bean's Station to operate against Breckinridge, and destroy or drive him into Virginia, destroy the salt-works at Saltville and the railroad into Virginia as far as he could go without endangering his command. On the 12th of December he commenced his movement, capturing and dispersing the enemy's forces wherever he met them. On the 16th, he struck the enemy, under Vaughn, at Marion, com-

* Subordinate reports of the Nashville campaign will appear in Vol. XLV.

pletely routing and pursuing him to Wytheville, capturing all his artillery, trains, and 198 prisoners, and destroyed Wytheville, with its stores and supplies, and the extensive lead-works near there.

Returning to Marion he met a force under Breckinridge, consisting, among other troops, of the garrison of Saltville that had started in pursuit. He at once made arrangements to attack it the next morning, but morning found Breckinridge gone. He then moved directly to Saltville and destroyed the extensive salt-works at that place, a large amount of stores, and captured eight pieces of artillery. Having thus successfully executed his instructions, he returned General Burbridge to Lexington and General Gillem to Knoxville.*

Wilmington, N. C., was the most important sea-coast port left to the enemy through which to get supplies from abroad and send cotton and other products out by blockade-runners, besides being a place of great strategic value. The navy had been making strenuous exertions to seal the harbor of Wilmington, but with only partial effect. The nature of the outlet of Cape Fear River was such that it required watching for so great a distance that, without possession of the land north of New Inlet or Fort Fisher, it was impossible for the navy to entirely close the harbor against the entrance of blockade-runners. To secure the possession of this land required the co-operation of a land force, which I agreed to furnish. Immediately commenced the assemblage in Hampton Roads, under Admiral D. D. Porter, of the most formidable armada ever collected for concentration upon one given point. This necessarily attracted the attention of the enemy, as well as that of the loyal North, and through the imprudence of the public press, and very likely of officers of both branches of service, the exact object of the expedition became a subject of common discussion in the newspapers both North and South. The enemy, thus warned, prepared to meet it. This caused a postponement of the expedition until the latter part of November, when, being again called upon by Hon. G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, I agreed to furnish the men required at once, and went myself, in company with Major-General Butler, to Hampton Roads, where we had a conference with Admiral Porter as to the force required and the time of starting. A force of 6,500 men was regarded as sufficient. The time of starting was not definitely arranged, but it was thought all would be ready by the 6th of December, if not before. Learning on the 30th of November that Bragg had gone to Georgia, taking with him most of the forces about Wilmington, I deemed it of the utmost importance that the expedition should reach its destination before the return of Bragg, and directed General Butler to make all arrangements for the departure of Major-General Weitzel, who had been designated to command the land forces, so that the navy might not be detained one moment.

On the 6th of December the following instructions were given :

CITY POINT, VA., *December 6, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER :

GENERAL : The first object of the expedition under General Weitzel is to close to the enemy the port of Wilmington. If successful in this, the second will be to capture Wilmington itself. There are reasonable grounds to hope for success if advantage can be taken of the absence of the greater part of the enemy's forces now looking after Sherman in Georgia. The directions you have given for the numbers and equipment of the expedition are all right, except in the unimportant matter of

*Subordinate reports of operations in East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia will appear in Vol. XLV.

where they embark and the amount of intrenching tools to be taken. The object of the expedition will be gained by effecting a landing on the mainland between Cape Fear River and the Atlantic, north of the north entrance to the river. Should such landing be effected while the enemy still holds Fort Fisher and the batteries guarding the entrance to the river, then the troops should intrench themselves, and, by co-operating with the navy, effect the reduction and capture of those places. These in our hands, the navy could enter the harbor, and the port of Wilmington would be sealed. Should Fort Fisher and the point of land on which it is built fall into the hands of our troops immediately on landing, then it will be worth the attempt to capture Wilmington by a forced march and surprise. If time is consumed in gaining the first object of the expedition, the second will become a matter of after consideration.

The details for execution are intrusted to you and the officer immediately in command of the troops.

Should the troops under General Weitzel fail to effect a landing at or near Fort Fisher, they will be returned to the armies operating against Richmond without delay.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

General Butler commanding the army from which the troops were taken for this enterprise, and the territory within which they were to operate, military courtesy required that all orders and instructions should go through him. They were so sent; but General Weitzel has since officially informed me that he never received the foregoing instructions, nor was he aware of their existence until he read General Butler's published official report of the Fort Fisher failure, with my indorsement and papers accompanying it. I had no idea of General Butler's accompanying the expedition until the evening before it got off from Bermuda Hundred, and then did not dream but that General Weitzel had received all the instructions and would be in command. I rather formed the idea that General Butler was actuated by a desire to witness the effect of the explosion of the powder-boat. The expedition was detained several days at Hampton Roads awaiting the loading of the powder-boat. The importance of getting the Wilmington expedition off without any delay, with or without the powder-boat, had been urged upon General Butler, and he advised to so notify Admiral Porter. The expedition finally got off on the 13th of December, and arrived at the place of rendezvous (off New Inlet, near Fort Fisher) on the evening of the 15th. Admiral Porter arrived on the evening of the 18th, having put in at Beaufort to get ammunition for the monitors. The sea becoming rough, making it difficult to land troops, and the supply of water and coal being about exhausted, the transport fleet put back to Beaufort to replenish; this, with the state of the weather, delayed the return to the place of rendezvous until the 24th. The powder-boat was exploded on the morning of the 24th before the return of General Butler from Beaufort, but it would seem from the notice taken of it in the Southern newspapers that the enemy were never enlightened as to the object of the explosion until they were informed by the Northern press.

On the 25th, a landing was effected without opposition, and a reconnaissance, under Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis, pushed up toward the fort. But before receiving a full report of the result of this reconnaissance, General Butler, in direct violation of the instructions given, ordered the re-embarkation of the troops, and the return of the expedition. The re-embarkation was accomplished by the morning of the 27th. On the return of the expedition, officers and men—among them Bvt. Maj. Gen. (then brevet brigadier-general)

N. M. Curtis, First Lieut. G. W. Ross, —— Regiment Vermont Volunteers [One hundred and seventeenth New York], First Lieut. William H. Walling, and Second Lieut. George Simpson, One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers—voluntarily reported to me that when recalled they were nearly into the fort, and, in their opinion, it could have been taken without much loss.*

Soon after the return of the expedition, I received a dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy and a letter from Admiral Porter, informing me that the fleet was still off Fort Fisher, and expressing the conviction that, under a proper leader, the place could be taken. The natural supposition with me was that, when the troops abandoned the expedition, the navy would do so also. Finding it had not, however, I answered on the 30th of December, advising Admiral Porter to hold on, and that I would send a force and make another attempt to take the place. This time I selected Bvt. Maj. Gen. (now major-general) A. H. Terry to command the expedition. The troops composing it consisted of the same that composed the former, with the addition of a small brigade, numbering about 1,500, and a small siege train. The latter it was never found necessary to land. I communicated direct to the commander of the expedition the following instructions :

CITY POINT, VA., *January 3, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. TERRY :

GENERAL : The expedition intrusted to your command has been fitted out to renew the attempt to capture Fort Fisher, N. C., and Wilmington ultimately, if the fort falls. You will, then, proceed with as little delay as possible to the naval fleet lying off Cape Fear River, and report the arrival of yourself and command to Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

It is exceedingly desirable that the most complete understanding should exist between yourself and the naval commander. I suggest, therefore, that you consult with Admiral Porter freely, and get from him the part to be performed by each branch of the public service, so that there may be unity of action. It would be well to have the whole programme laid down in writing. I have served with Admiral Porter, and know that you can rely on his judgment and his nerve to undertake what he proposes. I would, therefore, defer to him as much as is consistent with your own responsibilities. The first object to be attained is to get a firm position on the spit of land on which Fort Fisher is built, from which you can operate against that fort. You want to look to the practicability of receiving your supplies, and to defending yourself against superior forces sent against you by any of the avenues left open to the enemy. If such a position can be obtained, the siege of Fort Fisher will not be abandoned until its reduction is accomplished or another plan of campaign is ordered from these headquarters.

My own views are that, if you effect a landing, the navy ought to run a portion of their fleet into Cape Fear River, while the balance of it operates on the outside. Land forces cannot invest Fort Fisher, or cut it off from supplies or re-enforcements, while the river is in possession of the enemy.

A siege train will be loaded on vessels and sent to Fort Monroe, in readiness to be sent to you if required. All other supplies can be drawn from Beaufort as you need them. Keep the fleet of vessels with you until your position is assured. When you find they can be spared, order them back, or such of them as you can spare, to Fort Monroe, to report for orders. In case of failure to effect a landing bring your command back to Beaufort, and report to these headquarters for further instructions. You will not debark at Beaufort until so directed.

General Sheridan has been ordered to send a division of troops to Baltimore and place them on sea-going vessels. These troops will be brought to Fort Monroe and kept there on the vessels until you are heard from. Should you require them they will be sent to you.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

*Subordinate reports of Butler's expedition will appear in Vol. XLII.

Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, aide-de-camp (now brevet brigadier-general), who accompanied the former expedition, was assigned in orders as chief engineer to this. It will be seen that these instructions did not differ materially from those given for the first expedition, and that in neither instance was there an order to assault Fort Fisher. This was a matter left entirely to the discretion of the commanding officer. The expedition sailed from Fort Monroe on the morning of the 6th, arriving on the rendezvous, off Beaufort, on the 8th, where, owing to the difficulties of the weather, it lay until the morning of the 12th, when it got under way and reached its destination that evening. Under cover of the fleet the disembarkation of the troops commenced on the morning of the 13th, and by 3 p. m. was completed without loss. On the 14th, a reconnaissance was pushed to within 500 yards of Fort Fisher, and a small advance work taken possession of and turned into a defensive line against any attempt that might be made from the fort. This reconnaissance disclosed the fact that the front of the work had been seriously injured by the navy fire. In the afternoon of the 15th, the fort was assaulted, and after most desperate fighting was captured with its entire garrison and armament. Thus was secured, by the combined efforts of the navy and army, one of the most important successes of the war. Our loss was, killed, 110; wounded, 536. On the 16th and 17th, the enemy abandoned and blew up Fort Caswell and the works on Smith's Island, which were immediately occupied by us. This gave us entire control of the mouth of the Cape Fear River.*

At my request, Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler was relieved, and Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord assigned to the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

The defense of the line of the Tennessee no longer requiring the force which had beaten and nearly destroyed the only army threatening it, I determined to find other fields of operation for General Thomas' surplus troops—fields from which they would co-operate with other movements. General Thomas was therefore directed to collect all troops not essential to hold his communications at Eastport, in readiness for orders. On the 7th of January General Thomas was directed, if he was assured of the departure of Hood south from Corinth, to send General Schofield with his corps east with as little delay as possible. This direction was promptly complied with, and the advance of the corps reached Washington on the 23d of the same month, whence it was sent to Fort Fisher and New Berne. On the 26th, he was directed to send General A. J. Smith's command and a division of cavalry to report to General Canby. By the 7th of February the whole force was en route for its destination.

The State of North Carolina was constituted into a military department, and General Schofield assigned to command, and placed under the orders of Major-General Sherman. The following instructions were given him :

CITY POINT, VA., *January 31, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD :

GENERAL : * * * Your movements are intended as co-operative with Sherman's through the States of South and North Carolina. The first point to be attained is to secure Wilmington. Goldsborough will then be your objective point, moving either from Wilmington or New Berne, or both, as you deem best. Should you not be able to reach Goldsborough, you will advance on the line or lines of railway con-

* Subordinate reports of Terry's expedition will appear in Vol. XLVI.

necting that place with the sea-coast, as near to it as you can, building the road behind you. The enterprise under you has two objects: The first is to give General Sherman material aid, if needed, in his march north; the second, to open a base of supplies for him on his line of march. As soon, therefore, as you can determine which of the two points, Wilmington or New Berne, you can best use for throwing supplies from to the interior, you will commence the accumulation of twenty days' rations and forage for 60,000 men and 20,000 animals. You will get of these as many as you can house and protect to such point in the interior as you may be able to occupy. I believe General Palmer has received some instructions direct from General Sherman on the subject of securing supplies for his army. You can learn what steps he has taken and be governed in your requisitions accordingly. A supply of ordnance stores will also be necessary.

Make all requisitions upon the chiefs of their respective departments in the field with me at City Point. Communicate with me by every opportunity, and, should you deem it necessary at any time, send a special boat to Fort Monroe, from which point you can communicate by telegraph.

The supplies referred to in these instructions are exclusive of those required for your own command.

The movements of the enemy may justify or even make it your imperative duty to cut loose from your base and strike for the interior to aid Sherman. In such case you will act on your own judgment, without waiting for instructions. You will report, however, what you propose doing. The details for carrying out these instructions are necessarily left to you. I would urge, however, if I did not know that you are already fully alive to the importance of it, prompt action. Sherman may be looked for in the neighborhood of Goldsborough any time from the 22d to the 28th of February; this limits your time very materially.

If rolling-stock is not secured in the capture of Wilmington, it can be supplied from Washington. A large force of railroad men have already been sent to Beaufort, and other mechanics will go to Fort Fisher in a day or two. On this point I have informed you by telegraph.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Previous to giving these instructions I had visited Fort Fisher, accompanied by General Schofield, for the purpose of seeing for myself the condition of things, and personally conferring with General Terry and Admiral Porter as to what was best to be done.

Anticipating the arrival of General Sherman at Savannah—his army entirely foot-loose, Hood being then before Nashville, Tenn., the Southern railroads destroyed, so that it would take several months to re-establish a through line from west to east, and regarding the capture of Lee's army as the most important operation toward closing the rebellion—I sent orders to General Sherman, on the 6th of December, that after establishing a base on the sea-coast, with necessary garrison, to include all his artillery and cavalry, to come by water to City Point with the balance of his command. On the 18th of December, having received information of the defeat and utter rout of Hood's army by General Thomas, and that, owing to the great difficulty of procuring ocean transportation, it would take over two months to transport Sherman's army, and doubting whether he might not contribute as much toward the desired result by operating from where he was, I wrote to him to that effect and asked him for his views as to what would be best to do. A few days after this I received a communication from General Sherman, of date 16th December, acknowledging the receipt of my order of the 6th, and informing me of his preparations to carry it into effect as soon as he could get transportation; also that he had expected, upon reducing Savannah, instantly to march to Columbia, S. C., thence to Raleigh, and thence to report to me; but that this would consume about six weeks' time after the fall of Savannah, whereas by sea he could probably reach me by the middle of January. The confidence

he manifested in this letter of being able to march up and join me pleased me, and without waiting for a reply to my letter of the 18th I directed him, on the 28th of December, to make preparations to start as he proposed without delay to break up the railroads in North and South Carolina and join the armies operating against Richmond as soon as he could.

On the 21st of January I informed General Sherman that I had ordered the Twenty-third Corps, Major-General Schofield commanding, East; that it numbered about 21,000 men; that we had at Fort Fisher about 8,000 men, at New Berne about 4,000; that if Wilmington was captured, General Schofield would go there; if not, he would be sent to New Berne; that, in either event, all the surplus force at both points would move to the interior toward Goldsborough, in co-operation with his movement; that from either point railroad communication could be run out; and that all these troops would be subject to his orders as he came into communication with them. In obedience to his instructions, General Schofield proceeded to reduce Wilmington, N. C., in co-operation with the navy under Admiral Porter, moving his forces up both sides of the Cape Fear River. Fort Anderson, the enemy's main defense on the west bank of the river, was occupied on the morning of the 19th, the enemy having evacuated it after our appearance before it. After fighting on the 20th and 21st, our troops entered Wilmington on the morning of the 22d, the enemy having retreated toward Goldsborough during the night. Preparations were at once made for a movement on Goldsborough in two columns—one from Wilmington, and the other from New Berne, and to repair the railroads leading there from each place, as well as to supply General Sherman by Cape Fear River, toward Fayetteville, if it became necessary. The column from New Berne was attacked on the 8th of March at Wise's Forks, and driven back with the loss of several hundred prisoners. On the 11th, the enemy renewed his attack upon our intrenched position, but was repulsed with severe loss, and fell back during the night. On the 14th, the Neuse River was crossed and Kingston occupied, and on the 21st, Goldsborough was entered. The column from Wilmington reached Cox's Bridge, on the Neuse River, 10 miles above Goldsborough, on the 22d.

By the 1st of February General Sherman's whole army was in motion from Savannah. He captured Columbia, S. C., on the 17th; thence moved on Goldsborough, N. C., via Fayetteville, reaching the latter place on the 12th of March, opening up communication with General Schofield by way of Cape Fear River. On the 15th, he resumed his march on Goldsborough. He met a force of the enemy at Averysborough, and after a severe fight defeated and compelled it to retreat. Our loss in the engagement was about 600; the enemy's loss was much greater. On the 18th, the combined forces of the enemy, under Joe Johnston, attacked his advance at Bentonville, capturing three guns and driving it back upon the main body. General Slocum, who was in the advance, ascertaining that the whole of Johnston's army was in the front, arranged his troops on the defensive, intrenched himself, and awaited re-enforcements, which were pushed forward. On the night of the 21st, the enemy retreated to Smithfield, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. From there Sherman continued to Goldsborough, which place had been occupied by General Schofield on the 21st, crossing the Neuse River 10 miles above there, at Cox's Bridge, where General Terry

had got possession and thrown a pontoon bridge, on the 22d, thus forming a junction with the columns from New Berne and Wilmington. Among the important fruits of this campaign was the fall of Charleston, S. C. It was evacuated by the enemy on the night of the 17th of February, and occupied by our forces on the 18th.*

On the morning of the 31st of January General Thomas was directed to send a cavalry expedition, under General Stoneman, from East Tennessee, to penetrate South Carolina well down toward Columbia, to destroy the railroads and military resources of the country, and return, if he was able, to East Tennessee, by way of Salisbury, N. C., releasing our prisoners there, if possible. Of the feasibility of this latter, however, General Stoneman was to judge. Sherman's movements, I had no doubt, would attract the attention of all the force the enemy could collect and facilitate the execution of this. General Stoneman was so late in making his start on this expedition, and Sherman having passed out of the State of South Carolina, on the 27th of February I directed General Thomas to change his course, and ordered him to repeat his raid of last fall, destroying the railroad toward Lynchburg as far as he could. This would keep him between our garrisons in East Tennessee and the enemy. I regarded it not impossible that in the event of the enemy being driven from Richmond he might fall back to Lynchburg and attempt a raid north through East Tennessee. On the 14th of February the following communication was sent to General Thomas :

CITY POINT, VA., *February 14, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS :

General Canby is preparing a movement from Mobile Bay against Mobile and the interior of Alabama. His force will consist of about 20,000 men, besides A. J. Smith's command. The cavalry you have sent to Canby will be debarked at Vicksburg. It, with the available cavalry already in that section, will move from there eastward in co-operation. Hood's army has been terribly reduced by the severe punishment you gave it in Tennessee, by desertion consequent upon their defeat, and now by the withdrawal of many of them to oppose Sherman. (I take it a large portion of the infantry has been so withdrawn. It is so asserted in the Richmond papers, and a member of the rebel Congress said a few days since in a speech that one-half of it had been brought to South Carolina to oppose Sherman.) This being true, or even if it is not true, Canby's movement will attract all the attention of the enemy, and leave the advance from your stand-point easy. I think it advisable, therefore, that you prepare as much of a cavalry force as you can spare, and hold it in readiness to go south. The object would be threefold : First, to attract as much of the enemy's force as possible to insure success to Canby ; second, to destroy the enemy's lines of communication and military resources ; third, to destroy or capture their forces brought into the field. Tuscaloosa and Selma would probably be the points to direct the expedition against. This, however, would not be so important as the mere fact of penetrating deep into Alabama. Discretion should be left to the officer commanding the expedition to go where, according to the information he may receive, he will best secure the objects named above.

Now that your force has been so much depleted, I do not know what number of men you can put into the field. If not more than 5,000 men, however, all cavalry, I think it will be sufficient. It is not desirable that you should start this expedition until the one leaving Vicksburg has been three or four days out, or even a week. I do not know when it will start, but will inform you by telegraph as soon as I learn. If you should hear through other sources before hearing from me you can act on the information received.

To insure success your cavalry should go with as little wagon train as possible, relying upon the country for supplies. I would also reduce the number of guns to

*Subordinate reports of the campaign of the Carolinas will appear in Vol. XLVII.

a battery, or the number of batteries, and put the extra teams to the guns taken. No guns or caissons should be taken with less than 8 horses.

Please inform me by telegraph, on receipt of this, what force you think you will be able to send under these directions.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the 15th he was directed to start the expedition as soon after the 20th as he could get it off. I deemed it of the utmost importance, before a general movement of the armies operating against Richmond, that all communication with the city north of James River should be cut off. The enemy having withdrawn the bulk of his force from the Shenandoah Valley and sent it south, or replaced troops sent from Richmond, and desiring to re-enforce Sherman, if practicable, whose cavalry was greatly inferior in numbers to that of the enemy, I determined to make a move from the Shenandoah, which, if successful, would accomplish the first, at least, and possibly the latter of these objects. I therefore telegraphed General Sheridan as follows:

CITY POINT, VA., *February 20, 1865—1 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

GENERAL: As soon as it is possible to travel I think you will have no difficulty about reaching Lynchburg with a cavalry force alone. From there you could destroy the railroad and canal in every direction, so as to be of no further use to the rebellion. Sufficient cavalry should be left behind to look after Mosby's gang. From Lynchburg, if information you might get there would justify it, you could strike south, heading the streams in Virginia to the westward of Danville, and push on and join General Sherman. This additional raid, with one now about starting from East Tennessee under Stoneman, numbering 4,000 or 5,000 cavalry, one from Vicksburg, numbering 7,000 or 8,000 cavalry; one from Eastport, Miss., 10,000 cavalry; Canby from Mobile Bay, with about 38,000 mixed troops, these three latter pushing for Tuscaloosa, Selma, and Montgomery, and Sherman with a large army eating out the vitals of South Carolina, is all that will be wanted to leave nothing for the rebellion to stand upon. I would advise you to overcome great obstacles to accomplish this. Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the 25th, I received a dispatch from General Sheridan, inquiring where Sherman was aiming for, and if I could give him definite information as to the points he might be expected to move on this side of Charlotte, N. C. In answer the following telegram was sent him:

CITY POINT, VA., *February 25, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: Sherman's movements will depend on the amount of opposition he meets with from the enemy. If strongly opposed, he may possibly have to fall back to Georgetown, S. C., and fit out for a new start. I think, however, all danger for the necessity of going to that point has passed. I believe he has passed Charlotte. He may take Fayetteville on his way to Goldsborough. If you reach Lynchburg you will have to be guided in your after movements by the information you obtain. Before you could possibly reach Sherman I think you would find him moving from Goldsborough toward Raleigh, or engaging the enemy strongly posted at one or the other of these places, with railroad communications opened from his army to Wilmington or New Berne.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

General Sheridan moved from Winchester on the 27th of February, with two divisions of cavalry, numbering about 5,000 each. On the 1st of March he secured the bridge, which the enemy at-

tempted to destroy, across the Middle Fork of the Shenandoah, at Mount Crawford, and entered Staunton on the 2d, the enemy having retreated on Waynesborough. Thence he pushed on to Waynesborough, where he found the enemy in force in an intrenched position, under General Early. Without stopping to make a reconnaissance, an immediate attack was made, the position was carried, and 1,600 prisoners, 11 pieces of artillery, with horses and caissons complete, 200 wagons and teams loaded with subsistence, and 17 battle-flags were captured. The prisoners, under an escort of 1,500 men, were sent back to Winchester. Thence he marched on Charlottesville, destroying effectually the railroad and bridges as he went, which place he reached on the 3d. Here he remained two days, destroying the railroad toward Richmond and Lynchburg, including the large iron bridges over the North and South Forks of the Rivanna River, and awaiting the arrival of his trains. This necessary delay caused him to abandon the idea of capturing Lynchburg. On the morning of the 6th, dividing his force into two columns, he sent one to Scottsville, whence it marched up the James River Canal to New Market, destroying every lock, and in many places the bank of the canal. From here a force was pushed out from this column to Duguidsville, to obtain possession of the bridge across the James River at that place, but failed. The enemy burned it on our approach. The enemy also burned the bridge across the river at Hardwicksville. The other column moved down the railroad toward Lynchburg, destroying it as far as Amherst Court-House, 16 miles from Lynchburg; thence across the country, uniting with the column at New Market. The river being very high, his pontoons would not reach across it; and the enemy having destroyed the bridges by which he had hoped to cross the river and get on the South Side Railroad about Farmville and destroy it to Appomattox Court-House, the only thing left for him was to return to Winchester or strike a base at the White House. Fortunately, he chose the latter. From New Market he took up his line of march, following the canal toward Richmond, destroying every lock upon it and cutting the banks wherever practicable, to a point 8 miles east of Goochland, concentrating the whole force at Columbia on the 10th. Here he rested one day, and sent through by scouts information of his whereabouts and purposes, and a request for supplies to meet him at White House, which reached me on the night of the 12th. An infantry force was immediately sent to get possession of White House and supplies were forwarded. Moving from Columbia in a direction to threaten Richmond, to near Ashland Station, he crossed the Annas, and after having destroyed all the bridges and many miles of the railroad, proceeded down the north bank of the Pamunkey to White House, which place he reached on the 19th.*

Previous to this the following communication was sent to General Thomas :

CITY POINT, VA., *March 7, 1865—9.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS :

GENERAL. I think it would be advisable now for you to repair the railroad in East Tennessee, and throw a good force up to Bull's Gap and fortify there. Supplies at Knoxville could always be got forward as required. With Bull's Gap fortified, you can occupy as outposts about all of East Tennessee, and be prepared, if it should be required of you in the spring, to make a campaign toward Lynchburg or

*Subordinate reports of Sheridan's expedition will appear in Vol. XLVI.

into North Carolina. I do not think Stoneman should break the road until he gets into Virginia, unless it should be to cut off rolling-stock that may be caught west of that.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Thus it will be seen that in March, 1865, General Canby was moving an adequate force against Mobile and the army defending it under General Dick Taylor; Thomas was pushing out two large and well-appointed cavalry expeditions—one from Middle Tennessee, under Brevet Major-General Wilson, against the enemy's vital points in Alabama; the other from East Tennessee, under Major-General Stoneman, toward Lynchburg—and assembling the remainder of his available forces preparatory to offensive operations from East Tennessee; General Sheridan's cavalry was at White House; the Armies of the Potomac and James were confronting the enemy under Lee in his defenses of Richmond and Petersburg; General Sherman with his armies, re-enforced by that of General Schofield, was at Goldsborough; General Pope was making preparations for a spring campaign against the enemy under Kirby Smith and Price, west of the Mississippi, and General Hancock was concentrating a force in the vicinity of Winchester, Va., to guard against invasion or to operate offensively, as might prove necessary. After the long march by General Sheridan's cavalry, over winter roads, it was necessary to rest and refit at White House. At this time the greatest source of uneasiness to me was the fear that the enemy would leave his strong lines about Petersburg and Richmond for the purpose of uniting with Johnston, before he was driven from them by battle or I was prepared to make an effectual pursuit. On the 24th of March General Sheridan moved from White House, crossed the James River at Jones' Landing, and formed a junction with the army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg on the 27th. During this move General Ord sent forces to cover the crossings of the Chickahominy. On the 24th of March the following instructions for a general movement of the armies operating against Richmond were issued :

CITY POINT, VA., *March 24, 1865.*

Major-Generals MEADE, ORD, and SHERIDAN :

GENERAL : On the 29th instant the armies operating against Richmond will be moved by our left, for the double purpose of turning the enemy out of his present position around Petersburg and to insure the success of the cavalry under General Sheridan, which will start at the same time, in its efforts to reach and destroy the South Side and Danville Railroads. Two corps of the Army of the Potomac will be moved at first in two columns, taking the two roads crossing Hatcher's Run nearest where the present line held by us strikes that stream, both moving toward Dinwiddie Court-House.

The cavalry under General Sheridan, joined by the division now under General Davies, will move at the same time by the Weldon road and the Jerusalem plank road, turning west from the latter before crossing the Nottoway, and west with the whole column before reaching Stony Creek. General Sheridan will then move independently, under other instructions which will be given him. All dismounted cavalry belonging to the Army of the Potomac, and the dismounted cavalry from the Middle Military Division not required for guarding property belonging to their arm of service, will report to Brigadier-General Benham, to be added to the defenses of City Point. Major-General Parke will be left in command of all the army left for holding the lines about Petersburg and City Point, subject, of course, to orders from the commander of the Army of the Potomac. The Ninth Army Corps will be left intact to hold the present line of works so long as the whole line now occupied by us is held. If, however, the troops to the left of the Ninth Corps are withdrawn, then the left of the corps may be thrown back so as to occupy the position held by the army prior to the capture of the Weldon road. All troops to the left of the Ninth Corps will be held in readiness to move at the shortest notice by such route as may be designated when the order is given.

General Ord will detach three divisions, two white and one colored, or so much of them as he can, and hold his present lines and march for the present left of the Army of the Potomac. In the absence of further orders, or until further orders are given, the white divisions will follow the left column of the Army of the Potomac, and the colored division the right column. During the movement Major-General Weitzel will be left in command of all the forces remaining behind from the Army of the James.

The movement of troops from the Army of the James will commence on the night of the 27th instant. General Ord will leave behind the minimum number of cavalry necessary for picket duty, in the absence of the main army. A cavalry expedition from General Ord's command will also be started from Suffolk, to leave there on Saturday, the 1st of April, under Colonel Sumner, for the purpose of cutting the railroad about Hicksford. This, if accomplished, will have to be a surprise, and therefore from 300 to 500 men will be sufficient. They should, however, be supported by all the infantry that can be spared from Norfolk and Portsmouth, as far out as to where the cavalry crosses the Blackwater. The crossing should probably be at Uniten. Should Colonel Sumner succeed in reaching the Weldon road he will be instructed to do all the damage possible to the triangle of roads between Hicksford, Weldon, and Gaston. The railroad bridge at Weldon being fitted up for the passage of carriages, it might be practicable to destroy any accumulation of supplies the enemy may have collected south of the Roanoke. All the troops will move with four days' rations in haversacks, and eight days' in wagons. To avoid as much hauling as possible, and to give the Army of the James the same number of days' supply with the Army of the Potomac, General Ord will direct his commissary and quartermaster to have sufficient supplies delivered at the terminus of the road to fill up in passing. Sixty rounds of ammunition per man will be taken in wagons, and as much grain as the transportation on hand will carry, after taking the specified amount of other supplies. The densely wooded country in which the army has to operate making the use of much artillery impracticable, the amount taken with the army will be reduced to six or eight guns to each division, at the option of the army commanders.

All necessary preparations for carrying these directions into operation may be commenced at once. The reserves of the Ninth Corps should be massed as much as possible. While I would not now order an unconditional attack on the enemy's line by them, they should be ready, and should make the attack if the enemy weaken his line in their front, without waiting for orders. In case they carry the line, then the whole of the Ninth Corps could follow up, so as to join or co-operate with the balance of the army. To prepare for this the Ninth Corps will have rations issued to them, same as the balance of the army. General Weitzel will keep vigilant watch upon his front, and if found at all practicable to break through at any point, he will do so. A success north of the James should be followed up with great promptness. An attack will not be feasible unless it is found that the enemy has detached largely. In that case it may be regarded as evident that the enemy are relying upon their local reserves, principally, for the defense of Richmond. Preparations may be made for abandoning all the line north of the James, except inclosed works—only to be abandoned, however, after a break is made in the lines of the enemy.

By these instructions a large part of the armies operating against Richmond is left behind. The enemy, knowing this, may, as an only chance, strip their lines to the merest skeleton, in the hope of advantage not being taken of it, while they hurl everything against the moving column, and return. It cannot be impressed too strongly upon commanders of troops left in the trenches not to allow this to occur without taking advantage of it. The very fact of the enemy coming out to attack, if he does so, might be regarded as almost conclusive evidence of such a weakening of his lines. I would have it particularly enjoined upon corps commanders that, in case of an attack from the enemy, those not attacked are not to wait for orders from the commanding officer of the army to which they belong, but that they will move promptly, and notify the commander of their action. I would also enjoin the same action on the part of division commanders when other parts of their corps are engaged. In like manner, I would urge the importance of following up a repulse of the enemy.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Early on the morning of the 25th, the enemy assaulted our lines in front of the Ninth Corps (which held from the Appomattox River toward our left) and carried Fort Stedman and a part of the line to

the right and left of it, established themselves, and turned the guns of the fort against us; but our troops on either flank held their ground until the reserves were brought up, when the enemy was driven back with a heavy loss in killed and wounded, and 1,900 prisoners. Our loss was 68 killed, 337 wounded, and 506 missing. General Meade at once ordered the other corps to advance and feel the enemy in their respective fronts. Pushing forward, they captured and held the enemy's strongly intrenched picket-line in front of the Second and Sixth Corps, and 834 prisoners. The enemy made desperate attempts to retake this line, but without success. Our loss in front of these was 52 killed, 864 wounded, and 207 missing. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was far greater.

General Sherman having got his troops all quietly in camp about Goldsborough and his preparations for furnishing supplies to them perfected, visited me at City Point on the 27th of March, and stated that he would be ready to move, as he had previously written me, by the 10th of April, fully equipped and rationed for twenty days, if it should become necessary to bring his command to bear against Lee's army, in co-operation with our forces in front of Richmond and Petersburg. General Sherman proposed in this movement to threaten Raleigh, and then, by turning suddenly to the right, reach the Roanoke at Gaston or thereabouts, whence he could move onto the Richmond and Danville Railroad, striking it in the vicinity of Burkeville, or join the armies operating against Richmond, as might be deemed best. This plan he was directed to carry into execution if he received no further directions in the mean time. I explained to him the movement I had ordered to commence on the 29th of March; that if it should not prove as entirely successful as I hoped, I would cut the cavalry loose to destroy the Danville and South Side Railroads, and thus deprive the enemy of further supplies, and also prevent the rapid concentration of Lee's and Johnston's armies.

I had spent days of anxiety lest each morning should bring the report that the enemy had retreated the night before. I was firmly convinced that Sherman's crossing the Roanoke would be the signal for Lee to leave. With Johnston and him combined a long, tedious, and expensive campaign, consuming most of the summer, might become necessary. By moving out I would put the army in better condition for pursuit, and would at least, by the destruction of the Danville road, retard the concentration of the two armies of Lee and Johnston and cause the enemy to abandon much material that he might otherwise save. I therefore determined not to delay the movement ordered. On the night of the 27th, Major-General Ord, with two divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps, Major-General Gibbon commanding, and one division of the Twenty-fifth Corps, Brigadier-General Birney commanding, and Mackenzie's cavalry, took up his line of march in pursuance of the foregoing instructions, and reached the position assigned him near Hatcher's Run on the morning of the 29th. On the 28th, the following instructions were given to General Sheridan:

CITY POINT, VA., *March 28, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: The Fifth Army Corps will move by the Vaughn road at 3 a. m. to-morrow morning. The Second moves at about 9 a. m., having but about 3 miles to march to reach the point designated for it to take on the right of the Fifth Corps, after the latter reaching Dinwiddie Court-House. Move your cavalry at as early

an hour as you can, and without being confined to any particular road or roads. You may go out by the nearest roads in rear of the Fifth Corps, pass by its left, and, passing near to or through Dinwiddie, reach the right and rear of the enemy as soon as you can. It is not the intention to attack the enemy in his intrenched position, but to force him out, if possible. Should he come out and attack us, or get himself where he can be attacked, move in with your entire force in your own way, and with the full reliance that the army will engage or follow, as circumstances will dictate. I shall be on the field, and will probably be able to communicate with you. Should I not do so, and you find that the enemy keeps within his main intrenched line, you may cut loose and push for the Danville road. If you find it practicable, I would like you to cross the South Side road, between Petersburg and Burkeville, and destroy it to some extent. I would not advise much detention, however, until you reach the Danville road, which I would like you to strike as near to the Appomattox as possible. Make your destruction on that road as complete as possible. You can then pass on to the South Side road, west of Burkeville, and destroy that in like manner.

After having accomplished the destruction of the two railroads, which are now the only avenues of supply to Lee's army, you may return to this army, selecting your road farther south, or you may go on into North Carolina and join General Sherman. Should you select the latter course, get the information to me as early as possible, so that I may send orders to meet you at Goldsborough.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the morning of the 29th, the movement commenced. At night the cavalry was at Dinwiddie Court-House, and the left of our infantry line extended to the Quaker road, near its intersection with the Boydton plank road. The position of the troops, from left to right, was as follows: Sheridan, Warren, Humphreys, Ord, Wright, Parke. Everything looked favorable to the defeat of the enemy and the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, if the proper effort was made. I therefore addressed the following communication to General Sheridan, having previously informed him verbally not to cut loose for the raid contemplated in his orders until he received notice from me to do so:

GRAVELLY CREEK, *March 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: Our line is now unbroken from the Appomattox to Dinwiddie. We are all ready, however, to give up all from the Jerusalem plank road to Hatcher's Run, whenever the forces can be used advantageously. After getting into line south of Hatcher's we pushed forward to find the enemy's position. General Griffin was attacked near where the Quaker road intersects the Boydton road, but repulsed it easily, capturing about 100 men. Humphreys reached Dabney's Mills and was pushing on when last heard from. I now feel like ending the matter, if it is possible to do so, before going back. I do not want you, therefore, to cut loose and go after the enemy's roads at present. In the morning push around the enemy, if you can, and get on to his right rear. The movements of the enemy's cavalry may, of course, modify your action. We will act all together as one army here until it is seen what can be done with the enemy. The signal officer at Cobb's Hill reported, at 11.30 a. m., that a cavalry column had passed that point from Richmond toward Petersburg, taking forty minutes to pass.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

From the night of the 29th to the morning of the 31st, the rain fell in such torrents as to make it impossible to move a wheeled vehicle, except as corduroy roads were laid in front of them. During the 30th, Sheridan advanced from Dinwiddie Court-House toward Five Forks, where he found the enemy in force. General Warren advanced and extended his line across the Boydton plank road to near the White Oak road, with a view of getting across the latter; but finding the enemy strong in his front and extending

beyond his left, was directed to hold on where he was and fortify. General Humphreys drove the enemy from his front into his main line on the Hatcher, near Burgess' Mills. Generals Ord, Wright, and Parke made examinations in their fronts to determine the feasibility of an assault on the enemy's lines. The two latter reported favorably. The enemy confronting us, as he did, at every point from Richmond to our extreme left, I conceived his lines must be weakly held, and could be penetrated if my estimate of his forces was correct. I determined, therefore, to extend our line no farther, but to re-enforce General Sheridan with a corps of infantry, and thus enable him to cut loose and turn the enemy's right flank, and with the other corps assault the enemy's lines. The result of the offensive effort of the enemy the week before, when he assaulted Fort Stedman, particularly favored this. The enemy's intrenched picket-line captured by us at that time threw the lines occupied by the belligerents so close together at some points that it was but a moment's run from one to the other. Preparations were at once made to relieve General Humphreys' corps to report to General Sheridan, but the condition of the roads prevented immediate movement. On the morning of the 31st, General Warren reported favorably to getting possession of the White Oak road, and was directed to do so. To accomplish this, he moved with one division, instead of his whole corps, which was attacked by the enemy in superior force and driven back on the Second Division before it had time to form, and it, in turn, forced back upon the Third Division, when the enemy was checked. A division of the Second Corps was immediately sent to his support, the enemy driven back with heavy loss, and possession of the White Oak road gained. Sheridan advanced, and with a portion of his cavalry got possession of the Five Forks, but the enemy, after the affair with the Fifth Corps, re-enforced the rebel cavalry defending that point with infantry, and forced him back toward Dinwiddie Court-House. Here General Sheridan displayed great generalship. Instead of retreating with his whole command on the main army, to tell the story of superior forces encountered, he deployed his cavalry on foot, leaving only mounted men enough to take charge of the horses. This compelled the enemy to deploy over a vast extent of wooded and broken country, and made his progress slow. At this juncture he dispatched to me what had taken place, and that he was dropping back slowly on Dinwiddie Court-House. General Mackenzie's cavalry and one division of the Fifth Corps were immediately ordered to his assistance. Soon after, receiving a report from General Meade that Humphreys could hold our position on the Boydton road, and that the other two divisions of the Fifth Corps could go to Sheridan, they were so ordered at once. Thus the operations of the day necessitated the sending of Warren, because of his accessibility, instead of Humphreys, as was intended, and precipitated intended movements.

On the morning of the 1st of April General Sheridan, re-enforced by General Warren, drove the enemy back on Five Forks, where, late in the evening, he assaulted and carried his strongly fortified position, capturing all his artillery and between 5,000 and 6,000 prisoners. About the close of this battle Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin relieved Major-General Warren in command of the Fifth Corps. The report of this reached me after nightfall. Some apprehensions filled my mind lest the enemy might desert his lines

during the night, and by falling upon General Sheridan before assistance could reach him, drive him from his position and open the way for retreat. To guard against this, General Miles' division of Humphreys' corps was sent to re-enforce him, and a bombardment was commenced and kept up until 4 o'clock in the morning (April 2), when an assault was ordered on the enemy's lines. General Wright penetrated the lines with his whole corps, sweeping everything before him and to his left toward Hatcher's Run, capturing many guns and several thousand prisoners. He was closely followed by two divisions of General Ord's command, until he met the other division of General Ord's that had succeeded in forcing the enemy's lines near Hatcher's Run. Generals Wright and Ord immediately swung to the right, and closed all of the enemy on that side of them in Petersburg, while General Humphreys pushed forward with two divisions and joined General Wright on the left. General Parke succeeded in carrying the enemy's main line, capturing guns and prisoners, but was unable to carry his inner line. General Sheridan, being advised of the condition of affairs, returned General Miles to his proper command. On reaching the enemy's lines immediately surrounding Petersburg, a portion of General Gibbon's corps, by a most gallant charge, captured two strong inclosed works, the most salient and commanding south of Petersburg, thus materially shortening the line of investment necessary for taking in the city. The enemy south of Hatcher's Run retreated westward to Sutherland's Station, where they were overtaken by Miles' division. A severe engagement ensued and lasted until both his right and left flanks were threatened by the approach of General Sheridan, who was moving from Ford's Station toward Petersburg, and a division sent by General Meade from the front of Petersburg, when he broke in the utmost confusion, leaving in our hands his guns and many prisoners. This force retreated by the main road along the Appomattox River. During the night of the 2d, the enemy evacuated Petersburg and Richmond, and retreated toward Danville. On the morning of the 3d pursuit was commenced. General Sheridan pushed for the Danville road, keeping near the Appomattox, followed by General Meade with the Second and Sixth Corps, while General Ord moved for Burkeville along the South Side road; the Ninth Corps stretched along that road behind him. On the 4th, General Sheridan struck the Danville road near Jetersville, where he learned that Lee was at Amelia Court-House. He immediately intrenched himself and awaited the arrival of General Meade, who reached there the next day. General Ord reached Burkeville on the evening of the 5th. On the morning of the 5th, I addressed Major-General Sherman the following communication:

WILSON'S STATION, *April 5, 1865.*

MAJ. GEN. W. T. SHERMAN:

GENERAL: All indications now are that Lee will attempt to reach Danville with the remnant of his force. Sheridan, who was up with him last night, reports all that is left, horse, foot, and dragoons, at 20,000, much demoralized. We hope to reduce this number one-half. I shall push on to Burkeville, and if a stand is made at Danville, will in a very few days go there. If you can possibly do so, push on from where you are, and let us see if we cannot finish the job with Lee's and Johnston's armies. Whether it will be better for you to strike for Greensborough or nearer to Danville, you will be better able to judge when you receive this. Rebel armies now are the only strategic points to strike at.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the morning of the 6th, it was found that General Lee was moving west of Jetersville toward Danville. General Sheridan moved with his cavalry (the Fifth Corps having been returned to General Meade on his reaching Jetersville) to strike his flank, followed by the Sixth Corps, while the Second and Fifth Corps pressed hard after, forcing him to abandon several hundred wagons and several pieces of artillery. General Ord advanced from Burkeville toward Farmville, sending two regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, under Bvt. Brig. Gen. Theodore Read, to reach and destroy the bridges. This advance met the head of Lee's column near Farmville, which it heroically attacked and detained until General Read was killed and his small force overpowered. This caused a delay in the enemy's movements, and enabled General Ord to get well up with the remainder of his force, on meeting which the enemy immediately intrenched himself. In the afternoon General Sheridan struck the enemy south of Sailor's Creek, captured 16 pieces of artillery, and about 400 wagons, and detained him until the Sixth Corps got up, when a general attack of infantry and cavalry was made, which resulted in the capture of 6,000 or 7,000 prisoners, among whom were many general officers. The movements of the Second Corps and General Ord's command contributed greatly to the day's success. On the morning of the 7th, the pursuit was renewed, the cavalry, except one division, and the Fifth Corps moving by Prince Edward Court-House; the Sixth Corps, General Ord's command, and one division of cavalry, on Farmville, and the Second Corps by the High Bridge road. It was soon found that the enemy had crossed to the north side of the Appomatox; but so close was the pursuit that the Second Corps got possession of the common bridge at High Bridge before the enemy could destroy it, and immediately crossed over. The Sixth Corps and a division of cavalry crossed at Farmville to its support.

Feeling now that General Lee's chance of escape was utterly hopeless, I addressed him the following communication from Farmville:

APRIL 7, 1865.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the C. S. army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Early on the morning of the 8th, before leaving, I received at Farmville the following:

APRIL 7, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL. I have received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express on the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and, therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE,
General.

To this I immediately replied:

APRIL 8, 1865.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking the condition on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia,

is just received. In reply I would say that, peace being my great desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon, namely, that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or will designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Early on the morning of the 8th, the pursuit was resumed. General Meade followed north of the Appomattox, and General Sheridan, with all the cavalry, pushed straight for Appomattox Station, followed by General Ord's command and the Fifth Corps. During the day General Meade's advance had considerable fighting with the enemy's rear guard, but was unable to bring on a general engagement. Late in the evening General Sheridan struck the railroad at Appomattox Station, drove the enemy from there, and captured 25 pieces of artillery, a hospital train, and 4 trains of cars loaded with supplies for Lee's army. During this day I accompanied General Meade's column, and about midnight received the following communication from General Lee:

APRIL 8, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I received at a late hour your note of to-day. In mine of yesterday I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would lead to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposal may affect the C. S. forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 a. m. to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket-lines of the two armies.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Early on the morning of the 9th I returned him an answer as follows, and immediately started to join the column south of the Appomattox:

APRIL 9, 1865.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: Your note of yesterday is received. I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace; the meeting proposed for 10 a. m. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, general, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Seriously hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the morning of the 9th, General Ord's command and the Fifth Corps reached Appomattox Station just as the enemy was making a desperate effort to break through our cavalry. The infantry was at once thrown in. Soon after a white flag was received, requesting a

suspension of hostilities pending negotiations for a surrender. Before reaching General Sheridan's headquarters I received the following from General Lee :

APRIL 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT :

GENERAL : I received your note of this morning on the picket-line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposal of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now ask an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The interview was held at Appomattox Court-House, the result of which is set forth in the following correspondence :

APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *April 9, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE :

GENERAL : In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit : Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer to be designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged ; and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they may reside.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT :

GENERAL : I received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The command of Major-General Gibbon, the Fifth Army Corps, under Griffin, and Mackenzie's cavalry, were designated to remain at Appomattox Court-House until the paroling of the surrendered army was completed, and to take charge of the public property. The remainder of the army immediately returned to the vicinity of Burkeville. General Lee's great influence throughout the whole South caused his example to be followed, and to-day the result is that the armies lately under his leadership are at their homes, desiring peace and quiet, and their arms are in the hands of our ordnance officers.*

On the receipt of my letter of the 5th, General Sherman moved directly against Joe Johnston, who retreated rapidly on and through Raleigh, which place General Sherman occupied on the morning of the 13th. The day preceding news of the surrender of General Lee reached him at Smithfield. On the 14th, a correspondence was opened

*Subordinate reports of the final operations against Lee's army will appear in Vol. XLVI.

between General Sherman and General Johnston, which resulted on the 18th in an agreement for a suspension of hostilities and a memorandum or basis for peace, subject to the approval of the President. This agreement was disapproved by the President on the 21st, which disapproval, together with your instructions, was communicated to General Sherman by me in person, on the morning of the 24th, at Raleigh, N. C., in obedience to your orders. Notice was at once given by him to General Johnston for the termination of the truce that had been entered into. On the 25th, another meeting between them was agreed upon, to take place on the 26th, which terminated in the surrender and disbandment of Johnston's army upon substantially the same terms as were given to General Lee.*

The expedition under General Stoneman from East Tennessee got off on the 20th of March, moving by way of Boone, N. C., and struck the railroad at Wytheville, Chambersburg, and Big Lick. The force striking it at Big Lick pushed on to within a few miles of Lynchburg, destroying the important bridges, while with the main force he effectually destroyed it between New River and Big Lick, and then turned for Greensborough, on the North Carolina railroad, struck that road, and destroyed the bridges between Danville and Greensborough and between Greensborough and the Yadkin, together with the depots of supplies along it, and captured 400 prisoners. At Salisbury he attacked and defeated a force of the enemy under General Gardner, capturing 14 pieces of artillery and 1,364 prisoners, and destroyed large amounts of army stores. At this place he destroyed 15 miles of railroad and the bridges toward Charlotte. Thence he moved to Slatersville.†

General Canby, who had been directed in January to make preparations for a movement from Mobile Bay against Mobile and the interior of Alabama, commenced his movement on the 20th of March. The Sixteenth Corps, Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith commanding, moved from Fort Gaines by water to Fish River; the Thirteenth Corps, under Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, moved from Fort Morgan and joined the Sixteenth Corps on Fish River, both moving thence on Spanish Fort and investing it on the 27th; while Major-General Steele's command moved from Pensacola, cut the railroad leading from Tensaw to Montgomery, effected a junction with them, and partially invested Fort Blakely. After a severe bombardment of Spanish Fort, a part of its line was carried on the 8th of April. During the night the enemy evacuated the fort. Fort Blakely was carried by assault on the 9th, and many prisoners captured; our loss was considerable. These successes practically opened to us the Alabama River, and enabled us to approach Mobile from the north. On the night of the 11th, the city was evacuated, and was taken possession of by our forces on the morning of the 12th.†

The expedition under command of Brevet Major-General Wilson, consisting of 12,500 mounted men, was delayed by rains until March 22, when it moved from Chickasaw, Ala. On the 1st of April General Wilson encountered the enemy in force under Forrest near Ebenezer Church, drove him in confusion, captured 300 prisoners and 3 guns, and destroyed the Central bridge over the Cahawba

* Subordinate reports of the final operations against Johnston's army will appear in Vol. XLVII.

† Subordinate reports of Stoneman's expedition and Canby's operations against Mobile will appear in Vol. XLIX.

River. On the 2d, he attacked and captured the fortified city of Selma, defended by Forrest with 7,000 men and 32 guns, destroyed the arsenal, armory, naval foundry, machine-shops, vast quantities of stores, and captured 3,000 prisoners. On the 4th, he captured and destroyed Tuscaloosa. On the 10th, he crossed the Alabama River, and after sending information of his operations to General Canby marched on Montgomery, which place he occupied on the 14th, the enemy having abandoned it. At this place many stores and five steam-boats fell into our hands. Thence a force marched direct on Columbus, and another on West Point, both of which places were assaulted and captured on the 16th. At the former place we got 1,500 prisoners and 52 field guns, destroyed 2 gun-boats, the navy-yard, foundries, arsenal, many factories, and much other public property. At the latter place we got 300 prisoners, 4 guns, and destroyed 19 locomotives and 300 cars. On the 20th, he took possession of Macon, Ga., with 60 field guns, 1,200 militia, and 5 generals, surrendered by General Howell Cobb. General Wilson hearing that Jeff. Davis was trying to make his escape, sent forces in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing him on the morning of May 11. On the 4th day of May General Dick Taylor surrendered to General Canby all the remaining rebel forces east of the Mississippi.* A force sufficient to insure an easy triumph over the enemy under Kirby Smith, west of the Mississippi, was immediately put in motion for Texas, and Major-General Sheridan designated for its immediate command; but on the 26th day of May, and before they reached their destination, General Kirby Smith surrendered his entire command to Major-General Canby. This surrender did not take place, however, until after the capture of the rebel President and Vice-President, and the bad faith was exhibited of first disbanding most of his army and permitting an indiscriminate plunder of public property.

Owing to the report that many of those lately in arms against the Government had taken refuge upon the soil of Mexico, carrying with them arms rightfully belonging to the United States, which had been surrendered to us by agreement (among them some of the leaders who had surrendered in person), and the disturbed condition of affairs on the Rio Grande, the orders for troops to proceed to Texas were not changed.

There have been severe combats, raids, expeditions, and movements to defeat the designs and purposes of the enemy, most of them reflecting great credit on our arms, and which contributed greatly to our final triumphs, that I have not mentioned. Many of these will be found clearly set forth in the reports herewith submitted; some in the telegrams and brief dispatches announcing them, and others, I regret to say, have not as yet been officially reported. For information touching our Indian difficulties, I would respectfully refer to the reports of the commanders of departments in which they have occurred.

It has been my fortune to see the armies of both the West and the East fight battles, and from what I have seen I know there is no difference in their fighting qualities. All that it was possible for men to do in battle they have done. The Western armies commenced their battles in the Mississippi Valley, and received the final surrender of the remnant of the principal army opposed to them in

*Subordinate reports of Wilson's expedition will appear in Vol. XLIX.

North Carolina. The armies of the East commenced their battles on the river from which the Army of the Potomac derived its name, and received the final surrender of their old antagonist at Appomattox Court-House, Va. The splendid achievements of each have nationalized our victories, removed all sectional jealousies (of which we have unfortunately experienced too much), and the cause of crimination and recrimination that might have followed had either section failed in its duty. All have a proud record, and all sections can well congratulate themselves and each other for having done their full share in restoring the supremacy of law over every foot of territory belonging to the United States. Let them hope for perpetual peace and harmony with that enemy whose manhood, however mistaken the cause, drew forth such herculean deeds of valor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 2.

Dispatches of Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War.

RAPPAHANNOCK, May 7, 1864—7.15 a. m.
(Received 7.50 a. m.)

Just arrived here, all safe. An officer from General Meade was here at 2 o'clock this morning seeking to telegraph to Washington, but was recalled by a second messenger, and both returned to Meade. They report that there was heavy fighting yesterday in the Wilderness beyond Germanna Ford. They state regarding the number of wounded, from 3,000 to 5,000. We drove the rebels 3 miles, but were unable to use artillery with effect, owing to the density of the forest. The battle is believed here to have been indecisive, but as the officer said but little I can gather nothing precise. The first of these officers said he came to get ammunition brought up from Alexandria. There is evidently no difficulty in getting to the front, for which I shall leave as soon as the horses and men have had breakfast. I leave an operator here to forward reports.

C. A. DANA.

Maj. T. T. ECKERT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
May 8, 1864—10 a. m. (Received 3.40 p. m., 9th.)

Army moved successfully last night from its position during the battle of Old Wilderness, and its advance under Warren now occupies Spotsylvania Court-House. A body of rebel cavalry resisted our movement there, but without any considerable effect. There are no indications that Lee has moved in any direction, and General Grant is decidedly of opinion that he remains in the old place. If this be so we are much nearer Richmond than he is. Sedgwick's corps has just passed here for Spotsylvania. Burnside is at Chan-

cellorsville, and is ordered to Alrich's to cover the trains. Hancock is moving after Warren, head of his column having just passed Todd's Tavern. At this last-named place Sheridan, with Gregg's and Torbert's divisions, had a sharp fight yesterday afternoon with the whole of Stuart's rebel cavalry, in which latter were driven back off the ground, leaving some hundred dead on field, including Parton Collins, a renegade Pennsylvanian. Both parties fought dismounted in the woods. The precise figures of our losses in the battles are not yet ascertained. Whole number will not vary much from 12,000. Our latest report from General Wadsworth is that yesterday morning he lay senseless in a rebel hospital, shot through the brain, and sure to die. Of Seymour we have no knowledge, except that he is missing. General Hays is killed. Shaler is wounded, and a prisoner. An extraordinary number are but slightly injured. Number of rebel prisoners in our hands, about 2,000. There is reason to believe that Longstreet was severely wounded on Thursday. Our army will probably remain in its present lines till to-morrow morning. Seven days' rations will be issued to men, rendering it possible to leave trains behind, and then, "On to Richmond!" Spirits of men and officers are of the highest pitch of animation. We still have 140 rounds per man. I send this dispatch in duplicate to Fredericksburg, where our wounded are sent, and to Rappahannock.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—
HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Four miles north of Spotsylvania Court-House,
May 9, 1864—12 noon. (Received 4 p. m., 10th.)

General Wilson, with his division of cavalry, occupied Spotsylvania Court-House yesterday morning for an hour, but as Warren's corps had not yet made its appearance, and as columns of rebel infantry were gaining position on both his right and left, he fell back to Alsop's. Prisoners were taken by Wilson, who reported that two divisions of Longstreet's corps had just come up, they having marched all night. General Grant at once gave orders for attacking these troops with the whole of Warren's corps, to whose support Sedgwick was hurrying up, in order to destroy them before the rest of the rebel army could arrive. Warren, however, proceeded with exceeding caution, and when he finally did attack, sent a single division at a time, and was constantly repulsed. The general attack which Generals Grant and Meade directed was never made, for reasons which I have not yet been able to learn, but successive assaults were made upon this and that point in the rebel positions, with no decisive results. The last assaults were made just before dark, when the fighting was very sharp. What number of men we lost is not ascertained, but the condition of the hospitals indicates that it is not so large as was to have been supposed. This morning the rebels are massing on our left, apparently for the purpose of both covering the road to Richmond, and preventing General Grant from going to Fredericksburg. There has been no fighting except by skirmishers. General Sedgwick was killed this morning by a sharpshooter; ball struck him in the forehead. General Robinson was wounded in the leg yesterday. General Morris was similarly wounded to-day.

Colonel Ryan was killed yesterday. Richmond papers of the 7th report General Jones killed; Paul [Micah] Jenkins and Stafford mortally wounded; Longstreet severely wounded. General Grant's orders last night were not to renew the fighting to-day; but if, as now appears to be the case, Lee has left anything open in front of our right by massing on our left, he may attack at this weakened point of their lines, with a view of passing toward Richmond on that side. This attack, if determined upon, will be made by Hancock, who holds our right, with the Sixth Corps in the center, and the Fifth on left. Hancock is supported by one division of Burnside, held in reserve at Piney Branch Church, while two divisions, under Willcox, are posted at the Gate to watch in that direction, and come down to support Warren in case of need. Burnside himself is at Alrich's, covering rear and trains. Sheridan, with Cavalry Corps, moved from Alcp's at 4 o'clock this morning to attack Stuart, open a way for themselves to cut Lee's ammunition trains, and after doing all possible damage, strike the James River, and communicate with General Butler. To-morrow morning this entire army will have five days' rations in their haversacks; there are also five additional days' in the wagons. Our surgeons find plenty of ice in the ice-houses of the country. General Hobart Ward is under arrest for running away in the Wilderness battle. General H. G. Wright has been put in command of Sedgwick's corps. Imboden's cavalry reported to be in the country north of the Rapidan, picking up our stragglers.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,

May 10, 1864—2 p. m. (Received 10 a. m., 11th.)

Positions of the two armies have not been essentially changed since my last dispatch. At about 5 p. m. yesterday Hancock's corps was thrown across the Po River, at a point about 3 miles below Corbin's Bridge, and a half mile above the bend to the south, laid down on Information 16 of the Topographical Bureau. Enemy had previously been moving troops and trains on Block house road toward the east. They made little resistance to Hancock's crossing, and the latter took up position at right angles to the general direction of our lines without loss or difficulty. The ground gained proves to be worthless, however, as the rebels have all got east of the Po, and stoutly hold every point where crossing might be effected; consequently Birney's and Gibbon's divisions have been moved back, and are now massed between Warren's right and the Po. Barlow's division still remains south of the Po, but are ready to move across if required to support the other two divisions. The Fourth Division of Hancock's corps (Mott's) has been posted between Wright's left and Burnside's right, to maintain the communication and close the lines between them. Very active fighting has been going on all day, with pretty heavy firing from our artillery, for which the broad opening of the plantations affords favorable positions. Rebels have used their cannon but little. By the skirmishing of this forenoon we have driven the rebels back to their breast-works on most of the line, but especially in Wright's front,

where it has been forced back more than a mile. Arrangements have been completed for attacking in force at every point at 5 to-day, but the weak point of the rebels is believed to be opposite the point where Gibbon and Birney are massed on their flank. The assault is to be conducted by Hancock in person. Whether Lee's entire army is here, or whether any part has been detached to Richmond, is a question concerning which we have no positive evidence. It is true that wherever we touch Lee he appears to be strong, but his lines are much shorter than ours and more concealed by woods, so that he can move from one point to another without our knowing it. Sheridan was last heard from at Smith's Mill, at 4 p. m. yesterday, successfully moving south. He had seen nothing of Stuart's cavalry, though hitherto they have been on Lee's right flank. Field returns of the Army of the Potomac yesterday showed actually present for duty 57,710 men, infantry and artillery. Total killed, wounded, stragglers, and missing in general being 27,621. This does not include cavalry—in round numbers 15,000. The Second Army Corps is diminished by 6,619, the Fifth Corps 11,982, the Sixth Corps 9,023. Burnside's field returns of yesterday show for duty 18,818, infantry and artillery; 2,863 cavalry. Total present effective force of this army, including Ninth Corps, is thus 94,000 men. Of course great numbers of men who are lying around in the woods will soon return to their commands, but many of these are worthless for fighting purposes. This morning General Rice was severely wounded; General Stevenson, Ninth Corps, killed.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

P. S., 4 p. m.—At 2 p. m. rebels fell in force upon Barlow, who with one division had been left by Hancock on the south side of the Po. Attack has been repulsed, but it has rendered it impossible for Barlow to cross to north side of the river. Birney has been sent to his support and Warren ordered to attack for his relief.

C. A. DANA.

—
NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
May 11, 1864—7 a. m. (Received 7 a. m., 12th.)

The battle yesterday resulted in important advantages to us, though it was less decisive than we had hoped. The assault, which was to have been made along the whole line at 5 p. m., was delayed by enemy's previous attack upon Barlow's division, of Hancock's corps, upon our extreme right. This attack was made by Heth's division, and was repulsed with great slaughter. Barlow had withdrawn his artillery to the north side of the Po, with exception of one or two pieces, which were out of position when Heth's masses came upon him. They were allowed to come within short range, when they were mowed down by Barlow's musketry. This was repeated, with same result. Barlow then completed his withdrawal north of the Po, leaving his wounded, who were numerous, and one piece of artillery upon the ground. Rebels made no attempt to follow him across river except by sending over some skirmishers, who were promptly driven back. The general assault took place about 6.30 p. m. I witnessed it in Warren's front, where it was executed

with the caution and absence of comprehensive *ensemble* which seem to characterize that officer. Both here and on ground further to right, which was occupied by Gibbon's and Birney's divisions, under Hancock, the rebel lines were gained, but not held, and our men fell back again at dark, without having accomplished anything of consequence. On Wright's front something better was done. A large part of the ground before that general is an impracticable morass, and the only good approach is on his extreme left. There he massed twelve regiments as storming party, under Colonel Upton, supported by six regiments of the Sixth Corps. Pressing forward with irresistible force, creeping on hands and knees, which in some places covered enemy, Upton not only broke his lines, but captured the three regiments of which Doles' brigade, of Ewell's corps, is now composed, namely: Fourth, Twelfth, and Forty-fourth Georgia, with Colonel Peebles, of the Forty-fourth, in command of the brigade. Rank and file of this brigade number 913, with 37 officers. Upton was afterward struck in the right flank by enemy, and forced to withdraw part of his command, but the remainder held ground until after dark, and then came off in perfect order. He captured 3 cannon also, but these he was unable to save. His loss in killed and wounded was about 1,000. Farther to the left, where Mott's division held ground, between Wright and Burnside, we were disgraced by a retreat of that division, without loss, and apparently without any considerable force to oppose them. They advanced into the woods with orders to attack, but came out again at once, like cowards. This is the old division of Sickles and Hooker, and is composed of the troops in the army, with exception, perhaps, of Milroy's old brigade, which fought and fled under Seymour at Old Wilderness. On our extreme left Burnside steadily advanced, the enemy, who was in small force on that wing, giving way before him, till at 10 p. m. he had got within a quarter of a mile of the Court-House. Burnside lost 6 men killed in the day's operations. Our loss will be about 3,000, principally in Barlow's division and Upton's storming party. General Rice is dead. We learn from prisoners that Wadsworth is dead. Rebel losses in the first two days' fighting are stated by prisoners at 15,000. Nothing heard from Sheridan's cavalry. General Grant has ordered Hancock's corps to be withdrawn from the right, and pushed in between Wright and Burnside, with a view to break and turn enemy on that flank. The wagons are also to be sent back to Aquia Creek for supplies.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BATTLE-FIELD OF SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
May 12, 1864—8 a. m. (Received 1.45 a. m., 13th.)

The battle was renewed at 4.30 this morning. During the night Hancock marched from his previous position on our right and occupied the ground between Wright and Burnside. At daylight he attacked with his accustomed impetuosity, forcing the first and then the second line of the enemy's works, capturing the whole of Edward Johnson's division and part of Early's, together with

Major-General Johnson, Brigadier-General Johnston, General Steuart, and from 30 to 40 cannon. The number of prisoners is not known, but it is to be counted by thousands. Burnside, on the extreme left, opened at the same time with Hancock, and advanced with comparatively little opposition. His right has formed a junction with Hancock, and his left is now actively engaged. Wright's troops attacked at about 7.15, and are now at work. Warren is demonstrating to hold the enemy in front of him in his lines. The rebel works at that point are exceedingly strong.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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SPOTSYLVANIA BATTLE-FIELD, *May 12, 1864—7 p. m.*

(Received 13th.)

The battle has raged without cessation throughout the day. Wright and Hancock have borne the brunt of it. Burnside has made several attacks, in which Potter's division especially has been brought to the work with much determination. Indeed, Burnside's troops generally have borne themselves like good soldiers. I should here mention that only his white troops have been engaged, the colored division having been kept in the rear to guard the trains. Warren alone has gained nothing. His attacks were made in the forenoon, with so much delay that both Grant and Meade were greatly dissatisfied, but when they were made they were unsuccessful, though attended with considerable loss. The rebel works in his front were very strong, and finally, at about 1 o'clock, the chief portion of his troops were withdrawn from his lines and brought to the support of Wright. It was then intended to attempt a grand assault with a very powerful column under Wright at about 5 p. m., but when the men were brought up they were so tired from the long day's work, and the chances of success were so much short of certainty, that General Wright advised General Meade to postpone the attempt, and accordingly the obstinate battle was allowed to pause here. The results of the day are that we have crowded the enemy out of some of his most important positions, have weakened him by heavy losses in killed and wounded, have captured 3,200 prisoners, many flags, and a number of cannon, variously reported at from 33 to 42, only part of them having yet been brought from the lines where they were captured. Our troops rest to-night upon the ground they have so victoriously fought for. Our losses of to-day I cannot estimate. Warren reckons the number of his killed and wounded at 2,000. I hear of no prominent officer who has fallen. Generals Wright and Birney are slightly wounded, each still remaining at his post. General Webb is hurt more severely, but I think not dangerously. The report that we had captured 3 generals is incorrect. We have only Major-General Johnson and Brigadier-General Steuart. Among our prisoners are men from all the corps of Lee's army, though the great proportion are from Ewell's, to which Johnson's division belonged.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPOTSYLVANIA BATTLE-FIELD, *May 13, 1864—8 a. m.*

(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Lee abandoned his position during the night—whether to occupy a new one in the vicinity or to make a thorough retreat is not determined. One division of Wright's and one of Hancock's are engaged in settling this question, and at 7.30 a. m. had come upon his rear-guard. Though our army is greatly fatigued from the enormous efforts of yesterday the news of Lee's departure inspires the men with fresh energy. The whole force will soon be in motion, but the heavy rain of the last thirty-six hours renders the roads very difficult for wagons and artillery. Our loss in killed and wounded in yesterday's battle will not vary much from 6,000. The proportion of severely wounded is greater than in either of the previous days' fighting. This was owing to the great use made of artillery.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
May 13, 1864—6 p. m. (Received 12.30 p. m., 14th.)

The impression that Lee had started on his retreat to Richmond which prevailed at the date of my dispatch of this morning is not confirmed. Our skirmishers have found the rebels along the whole line, and the conclusion now is that their retrograde movement of last night was made to correct their position after the loss of the key-points taken from them yesterday, and that they are still before us in force. Of course we cannot determine without a battle whether their whole army is still here, and nothing has been done to-day to provoke one. It has been necessary to rest the men, and accordingly we have everywhere stood upon the defensive. Still there has been a good deal of picket firing, and on Warren's front an occasional sound of artillery. In changing his lines Lee has left more uncovered the roads leading southward along his right wing, and Grant has ordered Meade to throw the corps of Warren, which now holds the right, and the corps of Wright, which holds the center of Meade's army, to the left of Burnside, leaving Hancock upon our right. This maneuver will be executed immediately after dark to-night, and, if not interrupted, will turn Lee's flank and compel him to move southward. In the skirmishing this morning Colonel Carroll, one of the most brilliant and daring officers of the Army of the Potomac, lost an arm. The number of cannon actually captured yesterday now appears to be reduced to 18. The prisoners are 3,500. About 150 more have been picked up to-day. Nothing more from Sheridan.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BATTLE-FIELD OF SPOTSYLVANIA,
May 14, 1864—5.30 a. m. (Received 7.40 a. m., 15th.)

The movement of the Fifth and Sixth Corps to our left was executed during the night. They were to have attacked at daylight,

but no sound of battle is yet heard from that quarter. If successful this maneuver will put us upon Lee's rear and compel him to retreat toward Lynchburg. Rain still continues. Roads very bad.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*.

SPOTSYLVANIA BATTLE-FIELD, *May 14, 1864—7.30 a. m.*

(Received 9.30 a. m., 17th.)

Owing to the rain and the mud, Wright and Warren did not get up in season to attack at daylight. Meade has massed them in the woods, out of sight of the enemy. The prospect now is that there will be no battle to-day. The great rain has ceased, but we still have occasional showers.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*.

BATTLE-FIELD OF SPOTSYLVANIA,

May 15, 1864—7.30 a. m. (Received 9.40 a. m., 16th.)

There was no serious fighting yesterday. Our flanking movement failed, owing to the rain and the mud, and the enemy escaped the surprise which would otherwise apparently have been successful. A conspicuous hill, with a house and plantation buildings, between our left and the rebel right, was carried by Upton's brigade at 10.30 a. m. on yesterday, the rebels, with a couple of light guns, being driven away. At 1 p. m. the rebels retook it, coming up with a force altogether too big for Upton. General Meade, who was there at the moment, narrowly escaped capture. At 7 p. m., Ayres, with his brigade, very handsomely carried it again. The losses in these operations were trifling. The hill seems to be valuable rather as a lookout than for offensive purposes. During the night the rebels have been busy in moving troops from their left to their right, leaving the lines in front of Hancock's corps vacant. To meet the attack on our left, which this seemed to indicate, General Grant has massed Hancock behind our center. This army is thus concentrated to the last degree. Warner's regiment of heavy artillery, the first of your re-enforcements, arrived here at 7.30 p. m. yesterday. This regiment has been assigned to Upton's [Grant's] brigade, of the Fifth [Sixth] Corps. The rainy weather still continues with occasional heavy showers. The roads are very bad, and offensive movements are nearly impossible. If we were to rout the enemy we could not pursue him. Nothing heard from Sheridan.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, *May 16, 1864—7 a. m.*

(Received 3.40 p. m.)

No change has been made in the situation of this army since my dispatch of yesterday morning, except that Birney's division, of Hancock's corps, which was left behind in the night when the mass of that corps was moved into the rear of our center, has also been withdrawn, leaving Burnside's corps alone to hold the right. The rain has continued at intervals, and the mud is as bad as ever. The

two armies are now concentrated upon the main road from Fredericksburg to Richmond. The rebels appear to be massed about the Court-House, where they have twenty cannons in position to bear upon the road. Their works, however, do not seem to extend far to left of the Court-House. Yesterday their trains were moving in the direction of Guiney's Station, where they apparently have a depot of supplies. Our pickets in front of Wright's lines are about 2 miles distant from the road leading to Guiney's. A brigade of rebel cavalry has appeared here within the last two days, but has done us no damage. General Grant desires that Major Morton, of the Corps of Engineers, should be sent here to report to General Burnside. Captain Harris, of the Ordnance Corps, now serving with General Burnside, might be advantageously employed elsewhere. Burnside has no more occasion for an ordnance officer than any other corps commander.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BATTLE-FIELD OF SPOTSYLVANIA,

May 16, 1864—9 a. m. (Received 2.30 a. m., 17th.)

The field return of the Army of the Potomac shows present for duty on May 13, 38,254 officers and men, while that of the Ninth Army Corps shows 17,870, making total (exclusive of cavalry) of 56,124. This does not include any of the re-enforcements that have lately arrived in the Army of the Potomac.

The Second Corps counts 12,116; Fifth Corps, 14,860; Sixth Corps, 11,278. Cavalry force, I have report only from that with Burnside, which numbers 2,149.

Returns of casualties during recent battles are in the—

Second Corps—Killed, officers 88, men 1,029; wounded, officers 387, men 6,363; missing, officers 39, men 3,647. Aggregate, 11,553.

Fifth Corps—Killed, officers 76, men 958; wounded, officers 316, men 6,110; missing, officers 91, men 3,135. Aggregate, 10,686.

Sixth Corps—Killed, officers 103, men 1,027; wounded, officers 313, men 5,747; missing, officers 51, men 2,251. Aggregate, 9,492.

Artillery—Killed, officers 2, men 5; wounded, officers 1, men 41; missing, officers none, men 71. Aggregate, 120.

Total killed, wounded, and missing, Army of the Potomac, 31,851.

Ninth Corps—Killed, 553; wounded, 3,020; missing, 1,448. Aggregate, 5,021. Grand total, 36,872.

The servant of a South Carolina officer, who escaped to our lines yesterday, reports that he heard his master say that their losses were 40,000.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPOTSYLVANIA BATTLE-FIELD, May 16, 1864—7 p. m.

(Received 2.15 a. m., 17th.)

No movements of importance to-day, and no fighting. Burnside has been firing his cannon for the last two hours to cover the removal of some hospitals left by Hancock when he withdrew from

the extreme right yesterday. Besides the First Regiment of Vermont Artillery, the only new troops that have yet reported here are about 1,800 drafted men, recruits, and men discharged from hospitals. Mott's division, of the Second Corps, has been reduced to a brigade and attached to Birney's division. General Mott applied verbally to General Hancock to be relieved, but General Meade gave him notice that if a formal application should be made he would recommend that General Mott should be mustered out of service. No rain here since daylight. Roads rapidly drying. If the good weather holds it will be possible to move to-morrow.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPOTSYLVANIA BATTLE-FIELD, *May 17, 1864—8 a. m.*

(Received 3.50 p. m.)

No change in the situation of the army since my dispatch of last evening. Weather still unsettled, though but little rain has fallen during the night. Army will move just as soon as the skies and roads are such as not to endanger the success of the blow to be struck. Colonel Murphy, with the Irish Legion, reported last evening 1,600 muskets; the remainder, according to Colonel Murphy, being drunk on the road. They are assigned to the Sixth Corps. General Grant last evening ordered General R. O. Tyler to be here to-night with all his troops that have reached Belle Plain.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPOTSYLVANIA, *May 17, 1864—4 p. m.*

(Received 10.50 p. m.)

Weather is splendid, and roads rapidly becoming dry, even where mud was worst. Orders for decisive movement of the army have been issued. They are to be executed during the night. Hancock's corps, which, with exception of Birney's division, has now for two days been manœuvred in the rear of General Warren, moves after dark to the left of the Sixth Corps, which now forms our left. Birney's division follows immediately after, so as to join the corps in its new position before daylight. At 3 a. m. Burnside's corps withdraws from our lines on the right of Warren, and takes up a new position as a reserve in the rear of Wright and Hancock. Both Birney and Burnside are directed to leave their pickets out, in order, as far as possible, to keep this movement a secret from the enemy. Wright and Hancock are to attack with the first glimmering of day, and Burnside is to be ready to support them and fill the place of any troops that may get into disorder in the ardor of the assault. Had there been such a column to support Hancock on Thursday last there is no doubt Lee must have been routed. Our cavalry have been this morning as far as Guiney's Station. They report the enemy there in considerable force. Very possibly he suspects that General Grant will renew attempt to turn his right; possibly, too, he is only protecting a quantity of supplies. The Irish Legion has been assigned to Hancock, and not to Wright, as

General Grant at first determined. Tyler's division is to take in the Second Corps the place of the division of Mott, now incorporated as a brigade in Birney's division. All the reserve artillery, both of the Army of the Potomac and Ninth Corps, has been sent to Belle Plain. It was a useless incumbrance. In this heavily-wooded and broken country no great maneuvering of artillery can be employed.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, *May 18, 1864—5 a. m.*

(Received 10 a. m.)

The report of General Wright, who had reconnoitered the ground over which our proposed attack upon the enemy's right was to be made caused General Grant to change the plan detailed in my dispatch of last evening. Instead of attacking on our left Hancock and Wright have made a night march to our right flank, and attacked at daylight upon the same lines where Hancock made his successful assault on Thursday last. We have as yet no news of the result. Warren's guns opened a heavy fire upon the rebel lines at the Court-House at 4.30.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA, *May 18, 1864—12 m.*

(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Hancock and Wright made their attack this morning in good style, forced the first and the second lines of rebel rifle-pits, and for a time were confident that at last they had struck the lair of the enemy, but advancing through the forest each corps presently found itself confronted by heavy interior works, protected, especially in Hancock's line of advance, by impassable abatis. Barlow's division, of Hancock's corps, attempted in vain to charge through this obstacle, and held their ground before it for an hour or more under a galling fire of canister. The difficulty of storming the rebel intrenched camp on that side being evidently of the most extreme character, and both corps having artfully, but unsuccessfully, sought for a weak point where they might break through, Grant, at 9 o'clock, ordered the attack to cease. Wright was directed to march back to his former position on our left, and Tyler's division, of Hancock's corps, to take post in his rear. Warren maintained a vigorous artillery duel with the rebel batteries around the Court-House until 11 o'clock, when both parties ceased firing. Our losses by the morning's work are reckoned by General Meade at 500 killed and wounded. General Grant has issued his orders for another movement which he has for several days had in contemplation, but which he did not wish to try till after this last attempt to get the enemy out of his stronghold by attacking it on one of its flanks.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BELLE PLAIN, *May 19, 1864.*

(Received 2 p. m.)

I left the army at 8.30 this morning. Nothing of importance since yesterday morning except that the cavalry under Torbert, who reported for duty yesterday morning, went to Guiney's Station in the afternoon, drove a small rebel force, burned the depot, the post-office, and a small railroad bridge, and returned without loss. Wright returned to his old position before dark, and is crowding his lines in upon the rebels and intrenching himself. Burnside occupies this forenoon a position upon Wright's left, and is directed to open roads and intrench himself, crowding as close to the enemy as possible, and especially to get his left as far to the west as he can. Hancock is massed behind the center, ready to move when the time comes. I am taking advantage of this lull in offensive operations to come to Washington for a day to get a few necessary things. When I left I brought with me only a toothbrush, which proves inadequate to the exigencies of a prolonged campaign.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

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BELLE PLAIN, *May 20, 1864—8 p. m.*

(Received 10 p. m.)

A newspaper correspondent of my acquaintance, who left the front at 4 p. m. to-day, describes the fight of last evening as a very brilliant affair. It was especially valuable because the new heavy artillery troops were engaged in it, and bore themselves with the gallantry of veterans. We took about 700 prisoners. Our losses pretty severe—quite 1,000 killed and wounded, but the enemy, who came out of his intrenchments for the attack, was much more severely punished.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

—

GUINEY'S STATION, VA., *May 21, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

(Received 11 p. m.)

So far the new movement of the army has been accomplished without interruption. Hancock has not yet been heard from since his arrival at Milford, where he was ordered to halt, but there is no reason to doubt that he has got there and has seized the bridge. Warren is here, across the Mattaponi. A body of cavalry opposed passage of the river, but withdrew after a short skirmish. Burnside and Wright were to be at Thornburg to-night, unless the enemy should make too powerful resistance to their advance in that direction, in which case they were to march in this direction, and cross the Ny at ford a mile or more above here. As no sounds of fighting have been heard from that direction it is probable that they have made good the crossing at Thornburg. Trains are all assembled at Villeborough, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from here. Hancock yesterday morning shot one of his stragglers, a private. None of the others have yet been tried.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

GUINEY'S STATION, *May 21, 1864—7.50 p. m.*

(Received 11 p. m.)

Since my dispatch at 5.30 p. m., cannonading has been heard on the southwest; whether from Stanard's Mill or Thornburg, it is impossible to determine. It was doubtless from Burnside's advance, but is not heavy enough to indicate any considerable engagement. It ceased about fifteen minutes ago, but as I write it opens again. It has been ascertained that Longstreet's corps moved from Spotsylvania southward at 1 o'clock last night. Hancock moved an hour and a half previously.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GUINEY'S STATION, VA., *May 22, 1864—6.30 a. m.*

(Received 11.55 a. m.)

General Burnside, finding his crossing at Stanard's Mill opposed by a battery, made no strong effort to cross there, but in compliance with his orders, marched this way and is now near here on Warren's right, beyond the Po. After Burnside left, two brigades, or, as some prisoners say, four brigades, came off from Spotsylvania and attacked Wright, but were easily repulsed, and he is also up in safety. Warren and Wright move this morning upon Harris' Store; Burnside to Coleman's Crossing and Corrat's [Cobbett's?] Tavern to support Hancock, who is in advance of Milford. Hancock had some insignificant skirmishes yesterday. We are now in a fine, clear country, good to move and fight in.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—Hancock reports Longstreet's corps, with Hoke's, from south of Richmond, in front of him.

C. A. D.

GUINEY'S STATION, *May 22, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

(Received 5.40 p. m.)

Warren has possession of the Telegraph road beyond Stanard's Mill. He reports that Ewell's corps, following after Longstreet, marched over that road last night. The last of the rebel train was seen at 7.30 this morning beyond Stanard's. Everything indicates that the rebel army has fallen back beyond the North Anna. General Grant estimates Lee's present force, including Hoke's re-enforcements, at 50,000 effective men. This does not include the cavalry.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW BETHEL CHURCH, *May 22, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

(Received 8 a. m., 23d.)

The order of march, reported in my dispatch of this morning, has been followed without interruption by the different corps, and all of

them have either reached their destination or are sure to so do within an hour. Warren came upon the rear guard of Ewell's corps, about half-way between Madison's Ordinary and the crossing of the Mat, and some artillery was fired, but there was no fighting. Warren made prisoners of some 50 stragglers. Burnside holds the crossing of the Mat in his line of march, and as Hancock's whole force is already on the other side of that river, no resistance is likely to be made to the advance of either Warren or Wright. The first contact with the enemy will probably be on the North Anna, one day's march from here over. The country continues favorable, with broad fields and fine roads. The cattle of the plantations have all been driven from our line of march, and the negroes removed mostly to Danville.

C. A. DANA.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MONCURE'S PLANTATION, NEAR MOUNT CARMEL CHURCH,
May 23, 1864—10 p. m. (Received 3 p. m., 24th.)

Our right wing, under General Warren, moving from Harris' Store, reached the North Anna at 1 p. m. The stream is here about 150 feet wide, with bluff banks from 50 to 75 feet high; at Jericho Mills it is fordable.

The left wing, under Hancock, advanced from Milford Station toward Taylor's Bridge, and at about 1 p. m. passed a small creek about 1 mile this side of the Anna. The name of this creek I have not learned. Burnside's corps, moving from Bethel Church through circuitous plantation roads, with its march frequently interrupted, did not reach its destination on the Ox Ford, between Hancock's and Warren's position, until dark, and consequently could take no part in the action of the evening.

Wright followed after Warren, endeavoring, with indifferent success, to find a road to his right. In fact, the operations of the day have been much embarrassed by our ignorance of the road, and the entire incorrectness of our maps. As soon as Warren reached Jericho Mills he pushed his sharpshooters across the stream, which is easily fordable at that place, followed by a compact body of infantry. A South Carolina regiment posted to watch the crossing at once gave way, leaving a single prisoner in his hands, from whom he learned that Wilcox's division was drawn up to receive him beyond the railroad. Under the orders of General Grant he promptly threw across the pontoon bridge, over which he rapidly moved his artillery, at the same time urging forward his infantry by the ford as well as by the bridge, and by 5 o'clock had crossed his entire command, taking up a position of great strength. He rapidly commenced in-trenching himself, Griffin's division extending its lines beyond the railroad. At 6 o'clock he was attacked with great vehemence by a rebel force, which he reports as the entire corps of Longstreet. At this hour we have no details of the result, except that the attack was triumphantly repulsed. At the distance of 4 miles from the scene it has not yet been possible to procure detailed information, but I have never heard more rapid or more massive firing, either of artillery or

musketry. Immediately after the beginning of the attack upon Warren, Hancock moved forward. The rebels were intrenched, and in considerable force between the creek he had crossed and the river, and made a pertinacious resistance to his onset, but before dark he had forced them from their works and driven them across the stream. Taylor's Bridge is, in his possession. General Grant has ordered him to cross his corps and intrench himself on the south shore, if possible, calling upon Burnside for any re-enforcements of which he may stand in need. Wright is also ordered over to the support of Hancock, so that if Lee should attack in the morning he may be suitably received. It appears that the rebel general was misled by Hancock's march to Bowling Green and to Milford, and had massed his forces lower down to resist our crossing over the Pamunkey, having his center at Hanover Junction. Prisoners report that his whole three corps are present, besides the forces under Hoke. Longstreet's corps has been completed by the restoration of Pickett's division.

10.30 p. m.—From a dispatch just received from Warren, as well as from officers of Grant and Meade, the destructive repulse of the enemy is confirmed. They assailed Warren's right with such violence that the brigade formerly commanded by Sol. Meredith, in Cutler's (late Wadsworth's) division, broke in confusion, but the evil was soon remedied. The slaughter of the enemy was very great; our losses inconsiderable. The rebels charged against our artillery, and suffered, especially from canister. Warren now reports that it was Hill's not Longstreet's, corps, which attacked him. Among the prisoners we have taken to-day is an officer who reports that he left Savannah with a body of troops five days ago.

C. A. DANA.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
May 24, 1864. (Received 7 a. m., 25th.)

The enemy have fallen back, whether to take up a position beyond the South Anna or to go to Richmond is uncertain. Reports brought by negroes favor the latter alternative. Warren, Burnside, and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating army. Warren captured a good number of prisoners last evening, but has not yet had time to count them, nor to ascertain his losses. Hancock, in storming the rifle-pits this side of the river last evening, also took between 100 and 200 prisoners, and drove many rebels into the river, where they were drowned. Warren captured some official papers, amongst them an order calling out all boys of seventeen to garrison Richmond. Ambulance-men and musicians are also ordered to the ranks. Sheridan heard from this morning at Dunkirk; will be at Milford to-night. The country just here is densely wooded with pine, much like the Wilderness region. Roads very sandy.

C. A. DANA.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mount Carmel Church, May 24, 1864—1 p. m.
(Received 11.20 a. m., 25th.)

Everything going on well. Warren has 500 prisoners, Hancock some 300, and Wright has picked up some. The whole number resulting from yesterday's operations will not fall short of 1,000. Warren's loss is not over 300 killed and wounded. The pursuit is delayed by the great fatigue of the men, especially of the Sixth and Ninth Corps, still Hancock and Warren will reach the South Anna by nightfall. The prisoners captured are in a great part North Carolinians. They are more discouraged than any considerable number of prisoners ever captured before. They say also that Lee has deceived them; that his army will not fight again except behind breast-works. Weather hot.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

JERICHO MILLS, VA., *May 25, 1864—12 m.*
(Received 3.30 a. m., 26th.)

The conclusion that the enemy had abandoned the region between the North and South Anna, though shared yesterday by every prominent officer here, proves to have been a mistake; at least such is the present belief of General Meade and General Grant. All through the day yesterday Burnside found it impossible to cross his troops at the Ox Ford, and although Warren's corps was across above him, and Hancock's below, those commanders were unable to connect their lines until late in the afternoon. The opinion prevailed that the position was held by a rear guard only, but the obstinacy of their skirmishers was regarded as very remarkable. About dark, Hancock made an attack, which broke into the rebel line of works, taking some prisoners, and satisfying himself that the whole corps of Ewell was before him. Shortly afterward the division of Gibbon was attacked, but handsomely beat back the assault without any considerable loss. Just before dark Crittenden, who had brought his division of the Ninth Corps to the right bank by the way of Quarles' Ford, about 2 miles down the river from here, was also suddenly attacked, and one of his brigades badly damaged. He reported last night that one-half the brigade was missing, the number of those who had disappeared being vaguely reported at about 600. As yet the name of the brigade and the exact loss have not been made known at headquarters. Potter's division, of Ninth Corps, is across with Hancock. Willcox remains on the north bank. No fighting of any moment has taken place this morning, but enemy show such strength on their lines that it appears very probable that Lee's whole army is here. His intrenchments are in form of the letter V, having the point of the angle opposite the Ox Ford. He has shown artillery on both faces. Our forces are now engaged in ascertaining positively where he is, and how strong he is. We may remain here a day or two. If a promising chance offers, General Grant will fight, of course; otherwise, he will maneuver without attacking. Our forces are

strongly intrenched and perfectly safe, even if Lee should attempt to push his whole army upon either division of ours. Numerous bridges are being thrown across the North Anna to connect our two wings. General Grant last night made an order assigning the Ninth Corps to the Army of the Potomac. Sheridan is up where his troops can be used. A strong force is at work to-day destroying the Virginia Central Railroad.

C. A. DANA.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMIES,
Quarles' Ford, Va., May 26, 1864—8 a. m.
(Received 9 p. m.)

Headquarters was brought back to the north side of the river last evening. Orders for moving the army were made last night. The trains and spare artillery of Wright and Warren were ordered north of the river, and thence to move as far as convenient, without exciting the attention of the rebels, on road toward Hanover Ferry, over the Pamunkey. Wright was directed to select his best division and move it in the night, without trains, in the same direction, taking care not to develop the movement to the enemy. The division was to halt at daylight, and wait for night again. Its place in the line in front of the enemy, of course, is filled up in a manner to conceal his absence. To-night the whole of the Fifth and Sixth Corps, with Crittenden's division, of the Ninth Corps, also withdraw to north bank, and push forward toward same crossing. This afternoon a heavy force of cavalry moves out to the Pamunkey and seizes the ferry in question, with as many other crossings as possible, followed with all practicable rapidity by the advance division and by the Fifth and Sixth Corps. Hancock follows as soon as road is clear. His trains and spare cannon came back over the North Anna beforehand. Potter's division, of the Ninth Corps, remains with him till he crosses. The Ninth Corps will form the rear guard of the new southward movement. Crittenden's loss in the affair of the 24th does not exceed 450 men. Of these 150 were killed or wounded; of the remaining 300 he thinks only a few were captured, and the most of the missing are straggling in the woods. It was Ledlie's brigade that suffered this loss, and it was attacking instead of being attacked. Ledlie attempted to take a rebel battery, and was repulsed. One of the most important results of the campaign thus far is the entire change which has taken place in the feelings of the armies. Rebels have lost all confidence, and are already morally defeated. This army has learned to believe that it is sure of victory. Even our officers have ceased to regard Lee as an invincible military genius. On part of the rebels this change is evinced, not only by their not attacking, even when circumstances seem to invite it, but by the unanimous statements of prisoners taken from them. Rely upon it the end is near as well as sure.

C. A. DANA.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MANGOICK CHURCH,

Ten miles from Hanover town, May 27, 1864—5 p. m.

(Received 7.30 p. m., 28th.)

Everything going well. Whole army was withdrawn north of the North Anna during the night without loss or disturbance. All the corps are now far on their way to crossing of the Pamunkey. The Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions of the Sixth Corps are already near this place, followed by Hancock's corps. The Fifth Corps, followed by the Ninth, has also made a long march, taking the road by Moncure's plantation, and has not yet halted. At 9 a. m. Sheridan, with the First and Second Divisions of cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanover town, finding there only rebel vedettes. The First Division of the Sixth Corps, under General Russell, arrived at 10 a. m., and now holds the place. By this time, no doubt, Russell has so far fortified himself as to be able, with his 6,000 men, 10,000 cavalry, and thirty cannon, to resist any attack that is likely to be made upon him. Remainder of Sixth Corps will be pressed forward to place with all possible rapidity. The men are much jaded with hard work and night marching. By to-morrow night the whole army will be south of the Pamunkey, and either the White House or New Castle will be our base of supplies. General Ingalls thinks the latter. We have no news of enemy. Weather fine, and roads perfect.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—General Lockwood, with six regiments, 1,900 men in all, reported yesterday. His troops were assigned to the Fifth Corps, except the One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, assigned to Second Corps. Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, 1,750 strong, reported on the 24th, and were assigned to Sixth Corps.

C. A. DANA.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Mangohick Church, May 28, 1864—7 a. m.
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Everything goes finely. Weather splendid, clear, and cool. Troops coming up very rapidly, and in great numbers. The whole army will be beyond the Pamunkey by noon. No news of Lee's movements. Breckinridge is at Hanover Court-House with a force variously reported from 3,000 to 10,000 men. Wickham's and Lomax's brigades of cavalry are also there. After seizing Hanover Ferry yesterday, Torbert captured 75 cavalymen, including 6 officers, and might have captured more could he have caught them. Rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized, and flees before ours on every occasion. Total number of new troops added to this army since re-enforcements began to arrive is not quite 20,000.

C. A. DANA,

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HANOVERTOWN, VA., *May 29, 1864—8 a. m.*
(Received 11.30 a. m., 30th.)

My last dispatch was sent to Port Royal yesterday morning. One sent from here last evening to White House has just been returned to me, my messenger having found nobody there. Movement of the army across the Pamunkey is complete, and has been executed with admirable celerity and success; Burnside's corps, for instance, marched 27 miles yesterday. Our present position is one of exceeding strength, extending from Pamunkey, above Nelson's Ferry, to Totopotomoy Creek. Wright is on Pamunkey, Hancock on his left, Burnside next, and Warren on Totopotomoy. Whether enemy mean to make a stand here is not yet determined, though it seems probable. Sheridan, with Gregg's and Torbert's divisions of cavalry, had a sharp fight with rebel cavalry and infantry yesterday afternoon on stream known as Crump's Swamp. Sheridan's men fought dismounted, attacking them at Harris' (more correctly known as Haw's) Shop. He drove them west as far as place where road from Hanover Court-House forks on south bank of stream. There he found them in such force that he could drive them no farther. He lost 44 killed, including 7 officers, and 306 wounded. He found in field more dead of the rebels than of his own. Their wounded they got off. Officer of Sheridan, who was captured but escaped, reported they would attack us this morning, but they have not begun yet, and most probably will not. General Grant has ordered forces under Smith to New Castle, and will probably make no new movement till he hears from them. Orders for to-day are to let men rest. Our officers and men are in high spirits at the successful execution of this last long and difficult flank movement. It is certain Lee was prepared to resist our crossing at Littlepage's Ferry, but had no idea of our coming here. General Grant, however, was very doubtful of our getting across here, and told me day before yesterday that we might be obliged to go to White House to get over. A few sharpshooters here, with battery on bluff to cover open bottom through which ferry is approached on north side, would have rendered passage at this place impossible. We hear that Lee started his main force from the North Anna at 8 a. m. Friday. Our trains, which were sent back across Mattaponi Thursday, are now ordered down to New Castle. Lockwood has been put in command of a newly-constituted fourth division of the Fifth Corps. Tyler's division, of the Second Corps, has been broken up and distributed to other divisions; it had no proper organization, and none could be given it under present circumstances. General Tyler now commands a brigade.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HANOVERTOWN, VA., *May 29, 1864—2 p. m.*
(Received 11.40 a. m., 30th.)

Since my dispatch this morning a general reconnaissance has been ordered, and is now being executed. Precisely at noon Wright moved a division upon the road to Hanover Court-House; Hancock moved a division to Haw's Shop, and thence northwardly toward Hanover Court-House, and Warren a division on the road to Shady

Grove. Each division is to be supported, if necessary, by the corps to which it belongs. Though it is two hours since the troops started we have not yet heard a cannon. The present indications are that the rebels are beyond the Chickahominy.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*.

TWO MILES WEST OF HAW'S SHOP,
May 30, 1864—1 p. m. (Received 11.45 p. m., 31st.)

The general reconnaissance reported in my dispatch of 2 p. m. yesterday found the enemy in force on Mechanicsville road south of Totopotomoy Creek, and between that stream and this place, but there were no signs of him toward Hanover Court-House. This discovery was made at too late an hour in the afternoon for any extensive movement upon his lines. This morning, however, Wright has been brought down upon the Hanover Court-House and Richmond roads, and Hancock and Warren have been sent forward, with Burnside close upon the rear of the two latter. As yet there has been no fighting beyond that of skirmishers and advance batteries. Hancock has taken some prisoners, who report that Lee's whole army is here, but it still remains doubtful whether his main force is north or south of the Chickahominy; that point will probably be settled before dark. General Grant means to fight here if there is a fair chance, but he will not run his head against heavy works. We shall at any rate remain here through to-morrow, in order to give time for Wilson, who is ordered with his cavalry to destroy railroad bridges over Little River and the South Anna, and to break up both railroads from these rivers to this point.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*.

NEAR HAW'S SHOP, May 30, 1864—8 p. m.
(Received 7.45 p. m., 31st.)

In the course of the afternoon Warren has pushed down on our left until his flank division, under Crawford, reached a point abreast of Shady Grove. Crawford having got detached from the rest of the corps was attacked and crowded back a little. The enemy then threw a force, which appears to have consisted of Ewell's corps, upon Warren's left, attempting to turn it, but was repulsed. The engagement was short, sharp, and decisive. Warren holds his ground at a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Richmond. He reports that he has taken a considerable number of prisoners, and that there are many rebel dead on the field. Of his own losses he has not yet made a report. His latest dispatch says that the enemy are moving troops to his left, apparently to cover the approach to Richmond in that direction. On our right an active conflict has been raging ever since dark, but has just closed. As soon as the enemy attacked the left of Warren, Wright and Hancock were ordered to pitch in, but do not seem to have got ready until after nightfall. No report has yet been received from them.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEAR HAW'S SHOP, *May 30, 1864—9 p. m.*

(Received 6.15 p. m., June 2.)

General Grant desires me to call your attention to an abuse which has existed at New Orleans, and possibly at Saint Louis also. When he took command of the Military Division of the Mississippi he found it in full bloom there. It consists in paying to officers who are lodged in the houses of rebels the regular commutation for fuel and quarters. He suggested that a general order be issued prohibiting such commutation in all the rebellious States. It is my duty to inform you that very serious mismanagement exists in the affairs of the Ninth Army Corps. The quartermaster's and commissary departments and the artillery alike suffer for want of necessary administrative authority. Animals are without forage and men without rations. It was to-day ascertained that the artillery horses of the whole corps have not had their harness taken off for the last nine days. Thus, in addition to the deficiency of their usual forage, they have not been allowed to take any advantage of abundance of grass upon the way. In consequence of all this their shoulders and backs are sore, and they cannot last much longer. General Ingalls thinks that 1,000 new horses will be immediately wanted to supply the waste thus occasioned. General Meade has to-day appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe to serve temporarily as chief of artillery for the corps. He seems to have no power to interfere in the quartermaster's department. With regard to the rations the difficulty does not seem to lie with the corps commissaries, of which there are two, holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel, namely, Lieutenant-Colonel Goodrich and Lieutenant-Colonel Coale, but, with the commanding officers, who take no measures to prevent their men from wasting their rations, or throwing them away. In fact, after the first battle, Burnside, instead of allowing his men to learn by experience the wholesome lesson that rations cannot be thrown away without suffering, issued to them 50,000 extra rations to make up those disposed of. These facts are known to General Grant, and I report them to you because I think you ought to be made aware of them also.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*NEAR HAW'S SHOP, *May 31, 1864—6 a. m.*

(Received 8.15 a. m.)

In Hancock's attack last night Colonel Brooke drove the enemy out of a strongly-intrenched skirmish line, and holds it. The losses are not reported. Burnside's whole corps got across Totopotomoy Creek last evening, and is in full connection with Warren's. The left of Hancock's rests upon this side of the creek. The Sixth Corps is upon Hancock's right, and threatens the left flank of the enemy. Smith ought to arrive at New Castle by noon, whence he can support Warren and Burnside if necessary. Sheridan, with Gregg's and Torbert's divisions of cavalry, is on our left flank. Wilson is on the right and rear, for purpose reported in a former dispatch. The country hereabout is thickly wooded with pines, with few good openings. The indications this morning are that the enemy has fallen back south of the Chickahominy.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

NEAR HAW'S SHOP, *May 31, 1864—4 p. m.**(Received 6 p. m., June 1.)*

In the fight of yesterday evening Warren lost 500 killed and wounded. Crawford alone buried on the field 100 dead rebels. To-day our lines have been gradually pushed forward, the enemy giving way without much resistance, except at a point on the Cold Harbor road, which he holds with obstinacy. Our lines now extend from the left at Bethesda Church to near the railroad at a point south of Totopotomoy Creek. There is skirmish firing and an occasional discharge of artillery in the part of the front occupied by Burnside and Hancock, but no very earnest fighting anywhere. We are waiting for the return of Wilson from his railroad-destroying expedition and for the arrival of General Smith and his forces. Wilson can hardly get his work thoroughly done before to-morrow night, and Smith is delayed for his transportation and supplies. General Grant has directed him not to start till he has everything ready. A prisoner was taken this morning from Buckner's division, which he says is now a part of Longstreet's corps. The main line of rebel intrenchments in advance of Richmond, he says, is this side of the Chickahominy, having its strongest point at Mechanicsville. The weather is very hot and the roads exceedingly dusty.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEAR BETHESDA CHURCH,

*June 1, 1864—10 a. m.**(Received 4.10 a. m., 2d.)*

About 5 p. m. yesterday Sheridan, perceiving a force of rebel cavalry at Cold Harbor, which proved to be Fitz Lee's division, attacked and, after a hard fight, routed it, together with Clingman's brigade of infantry, which came to Lee's support. Sheridan remained in possession of the place. He reported at dark that he had a considerable number of prisoners, and that there were many rebel dead and wounded on the field. He was ordered to hold the position, and at 10 p. m. the Sixth Corps set out to occupy it. Smith's corps, of which two divisions camped last night near New Castle, was also ordered to march upon Cold Harbor and post itself between Wright and Warren. We have not yet heard from Wright or Sheridan this morning, and do not know whether the former has got his troops to their destination. Smith must be close upon Wright's column, though a mistake in the terms of his order, in which the words New Castle were inserted instead of Cold Harbor, delayed his starting this morning. The enemy are also moving a heavy column in the same direction. The order has just gone to Warren to fall upon their flank. Wilson had a fight last evening near Hanover Court-House with Young's brigade of cavalry. He routed Young, killing and capturing many, but there has been a good deal of artillery firing in that direction this morning. Warren reported last night that in his fight on Monday afternoon, near Bethesda Church, Colonel Terrill, Thirteenth Virginia, and Colonel Willis, commanding Pegram's [Doles'] brigade, were killed. Colonel Christian, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania [Virginia], was wounded and captured; so was the assistant

adjutant-general of Ramseur's brigade—name not reported. Ten other commissioned officers were captured and 70 privates. Sixty rebels were buried on the field. In our center Burnside reports his advanced line as being this morning within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Mechanicsville.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEAR BETHESDA CHURCH, June 1, 1864—5 p. m.
(Received 6.10 p. m., 2d.)

General Sheridan successfully held his position at Cold Harbor, repulsing an attack of part of Longstreet's corps this morning. The advance of the Sixth Corps got to Cold Harbor at 9 a. m. Wright's column was closely followed by Smith's. Wright was ordered to attack the enemy at once, but reconnoitered, skirmished, and delayed till he found, at 2 p. m., that there were no longer any rebels before him. It appears, however, that they still had a part of the road between Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor. As I reported in my dispatch of 10 a. m., Warren was ordered to attack a column of the rebel infantry which was passing toward Cold Harbor, but instead of falling upon it in force he opened with artillery, and at 3 p. m. reported that the intrenchments of the enemy were exceedingly strong, and that his own lines were so long that he had no mass of troops to attack with. It seems that Wright blundered in the execution of his order to march to Cold Harbor. Instead of having his advance there at 9 a. m. it was General Grant's and Meade's design that his whole corps should be on the ground at daylight, when a rapid attack in mass would certainly have routed the rebel force which a little later assaulted Sheridan, and an advantage might easily have been gained which, followed up by Sheridan's two divisions of cavalry, might have led to the dispersal of Lee's army. Both Generals Grant and Meade are intensely disgusted with these failures of Wright and Warren.

Meade says a radical change must be made, no matter how unpleasant it may be to make it; but I doubt whether he will really attempt to apply so extreme a remedy. Meanwhile the two corps have been ordered to withdraw from the lines before the enemy, and take up a position in reserve behind Warren [?]. This will give us a heavy movable column for attack or defense under a general who obeys orders without excessive reconnoitering. Sheridan, with Gregg's and Torbert's divisions, has moved around Lee's right flank, to attack him in the rear. We are now waiting to hear Sheridan's guns. General Grant's present design is to crowd the rebel army south of the Chickahominy; then he means to thoroughly destroy both the railroads up to the North Anna before he moves from here; besides, he wishes to keep the enemy so engaged here that he can detach no troops to interfere with the operations of Hunter.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEAR BETHESDA CHURCH, *June 1, 1864—8 p. m.*

(Received 7 p. m., 2d.)

At about 5 o'clock we heard the cannon of Sheridan, and soon after Wright and Smith attacked Lee's right wing with their whole force. They moved from Cold Harbor in the direction of Mechanicsville. Judging from the sounds of artillery and musketry, the fight was furious. Our latest report from Wright is dated 7.30. He says he has great advantages and has taken many prisoners. At about 6 o'clock Warren attacked in the center, but apparently not with much force. His firing is that of a lively skirmish. Immediately upon Wright's attack the enemy moved out on his left against Hancock, as if to try what strength we had in that direction. He was decisively repulsed. Hancock followed up the repulse, but was not able to get over the rebel works, and fell back to his own lines. No detailed report of any of these operations has yet been received. Ames' division, of Smith's corps, remains at the White House, waiting to be relieved by Abercrombie.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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NEAR BETHESDA CHURCH, *June 2, 1864—6 a. m.*

(Received 8.45 p. m.)

The details of yesterday's operations, though as yet but imperfectly reported, are more favorable to us than my dispatch of last evening indicated. It appears that the rebels three times assaulted the lines of Griffin, and they came up in three lines. They were terribly slaughtered by canister, and went back in disorder every time. In Wright's attack, Ricketts, whose division held the right of the corps, took more than 500 prisoners, mainly from Beauregard's corps, carried the rebel works before them, but withdrew afterward, on account of an enfilading infantry fire. It appears that Sheridan did not attack, his order not having reached him in time, and his troops being scattered. He will go in this morning. What we supposed to be his guns were those of Wright's left division. Hancock moved during the night to Cold Harbor, where his advance arrived about daylight. His rear is now marching past these headquarters. In conjunction with Wright and Smith, he will this morning fall upon Lee's right. During the night our forces in that quarter were repeatedly assailed by strong rebel columns. An attack at 10 p. m. is described by a staff officer of Smith's as more determined and valiant than any fighting during the day. The rebels gained nothing by any of these efforts. Warren and Burnside are ordered to open as soon as they hear that the three corps on our left have begun the battle. General Lockwood, commanding Warren's left division, when ordered to attack yesterday afternoon, though in position near the enemy, and with the sound of the fight on his right and left, lost his way, and was finally discovered with his division 2 miles in the rear. He has been relieved, and Grant will recommend his dismissal from the service. General Wilson reports at 6.30 p. m. yesterday that he had destroyed the South Anna bridges of both railroads, but one of his brigades was then wholly engaged with an infantry force sent from here by Lee yes-

terday to save them. Our line now extends from near the Chickahominy to Totopotomoy Creek, but Burnside is ordered to withdraw from the right to the center as rapidly as possible.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLD HARBOR, VA., June 2, 1864—4 p. m.
(Received 9 a. m., 4th.)

There has been no battle to-day. Hancock's men were so tired with their night's march of nearly 12 miles from their previous position on our extreme right, and the heat and dust so oppressive, that at 2 p. m. to-day General Grant ordered the attack to be postponed till 4.30 a. m. to-morrow. The weather is now changed, and we are having a violent rain-storm. Our entire losses yesterday were, in round numbers, 2,500 killed and wounded. The Eighteenth Corps lost 650 wounded. One of Devens' brigades came out of the fight with but 3 field officers left. My report this morning that this corps had been compelled to withdraw from part of the rebel works it had carried was a mistake. On visiting the lines to-day I found that it held them all. In capturing these lines Smith took many prisoners, and rendered easier the subsequent capture of another part of the same works by General Ricketts. The whole number of prisoners taken yesterday was about 700. The enemy's losses otherwise were very heavy. The right of our lines is now at Bethesda Church, and on the left the cavalry hold down to the Chickahominy. The right wing of the rebels is commanded by Beauregard. The two bridges over the South Anna destroyed by General Wilson were between 200 and 300 feet long. Wilson fought his way out without great loss, but was obliged to leave his dead on the field. There joined this army yesterday ten old and new regiments, making an additional force of 3,727 men. The largest of these regiments were the Twenty-first Pennsylvania [Cavalry] (dismounted), 950 men, Fourth Delaware, 503 men, and the Fourth New Hampshire, 500 men.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—I omitted to state in cipher that Sheridan had a smart fight this morning near Gaines' Mill, but was unable to force the line of the enemy, owing to the commanding position of their batteries.

C. A. D.

COLD HARBOR, VA., June 3, 1864.
(Received 8.50 a. m., 4th.)

Our forces attacked the enemy along the whole line this morning, opening at 4.30 o'clock. Hancock had the left, with Barlow's and Gibbon's divisions in front and Birney in reserve. Next him was Wright, with his corps drawn up in three lines; next Smith, with the Eighteenth Corps in two lines; next Warren, who had his whole command in a single line, the distance he covered being nearly 4 miles. With this thin order of battle he was necessarily unable to

make any effective assault. Burnside had been crossed in the rear of Warren's right wing, but in attacking moved out, and also stretched himself away to the right. The fighting was pretty fair along the whole front. We gained advantages here and there. Burnside carried the exterior line of intrenchments, and took a few prisoners. Smith got very well forward to aid Wright. Barlow drove through a very strong line, and at 5 a. m. reported that he had taken intrenchments with guns and colors, but he could not stay there. An interior work commanded the one he had carried, and his men had to come out of it, leaving behind them the captured cannon, and bringing out a single rebel standard and 220 prisoners as tokens of their brief success. At noon we had fully developed the rebel lines, and could see what was necessary in order to get through them. Hancock reported that in his front it could not be done. Wright was decidedly of opinion that a lodgment could be made in his front, but it would be difficult to make much by it, unless Hancock and Smith could also advance. Smith thought he could carry the work before him, but was not sanguine. Burnside also thought he could get through, but Warren, who was nearest him, did not seem to share his opinion. In this state of things General Grant ordered the attack to be suspended. We hold all the positions gained, except that temporarily occupied by Barlow. Of our losses no returns have yet been made. General Grant estimates the number of killed and wounded at about 3,000. Among the officers killed were Colonel Haskell, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin; Colonel Porter, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; Colonel Morris, Sixty-sixth New York. Among those wounded are General R. O. Tyler, seriously—will probably lose a foot; Colonel McMahon, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York; Colonel Byrnes, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, probably mortally; Colonel Brooke, Fifty-third Pennsylvania. We have taken from 300 to 400 prisoners. Those of Hancock were mainly from the division of Breckinridge, who is serving under Beauregard. The weather is cool and pleasant. Showers have laid the dust.

C. A. DANA.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLD HARBOR, June 4, 1864—8.30 a. m.

(Received 8 p. m.)

About 7 p. m. yesterday the enemy suddenly attacked Smyth's brigade, of Gibbon's division. The battle lasted with great fury for half an hour. The attack was unwaveringly repulsed. Smyth's losses were considerable. At 6 p. m., Wilson with his cavalry fell upon the rear of a brigade of Heth's division, which Lee had thrown far around to his left, apparently with the intention of enveloping Burnside. After a sharp but short conflict Wilson drove them from their rifle-pits in confusion. He took a few prisoners. He had previously fought with and routed Gordon's brigade of rebel cavalry. During these fights he lost several officers—among them Colonel Preston, First Vermont Cavalry, killed; Colonel Benjamin, Eighth New York Cavalry, seriously wounded. General Stannard, serving in the Eighteenth Corps, was severely wounded yesterday. Adjutant-General Williams reports to me that our entire losses in killed,

wounded, and missing during the three days' operations around Cold Harbor will not exceed 7,500. This morning the enemy's left wing, in front of Burnside, is found to have been drawn in during the night. Colonel Cesnola, in command of some 5,000 men, of new and old troops, stragglers, &c., arrived here yesterday. He marched from Port Royal about a week ago.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, 1864—7 p. m.
(Received 6 p. m., 5th.)

No fighting of any account to-day. Our troops have been busy on advanced positions of Hancock, Wright, and Smith, making regular siege approaches to rebel works. These labors will be continued to-night. In General Grant's plan of campaign the effective destruction of the Virginia Central Railroad is an indispensable element. Before moving from Culpeper he expected that before reaching the Chickahominy he would have a chance to crush Lee's army by fair fighting. This would have allowed him undisturbed to destroy that road, as well as the Fredericksburg road, from the Chickahominy to the North Anna. This expectation has been foiled by Lee's success in avoiding battle upon any equal terms, but before moving further in accomplishing the great object of the campaign these roads must be so destroyed that while Richmond is cut off from other lines of communication with the south, the attempt to repair and use the line through Gordonsville and Lynchburg will be hopeless. This necessity will probably detain us here some days. The work will first be attempted by Sheridan with cavalry. He moves to do it to-morrow morning. If he is not able the whole army will be swung around for the purpose, even should it be necessary to abandon temporarily our communications with White House.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Cold Harbor, June 5, 1864—10 a. m.
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Enemy last night made an attack upon Hancock, Wright, and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed. The working parties of each of those three corps carried forward their approaches. Hancock's lines are thus brought within some 40 yards of the rebel works. Rebels were yesterday very busy constructing intrenchments on west side of the Chickahominy, at Bottom's Bridge, and toward evening threw a party across to east side. General Gregg thinks this party were infantry. He could not attack them last night, owing to the darkness, but would attack this morning. Torbert's division of

cavalry, previously ordered to our right flank, is now sent back to the left on account of this demonstration. Movement to destroy railroads is postponed, to await arrival of apparatus for the purpose, ordered from Washington yesterday. Since June 2, when I last reported the arrival of re-enforcements, the returns show that there have been added to this army 19,190 men. This includes Eighteenth Corps, whose field returns of yesterday show 10,324 men. Its casualties in action are 2,000, leaving 4,000 missing from its original number of 16,000 and upward. As it has lost no prisoners these 4,000 are stragglers, most of whom will come in. At the outset of the campaign the other corps had very nearly as great a proportion of stragglers, but now they suffer much less from that cause. But even in Hancock's corps there are 1,200 men unaccounted for since the battle of Friday. Total number of this army, with cavalry included, is 115,000 fighting men. Generals Grant and Meade agree that Lee's whole command here and south of Richmond is now 80,000, exclusive of any mere militia that may have been at Richmond. Weather cloudy. It rained during the night.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864—6 p. m.
(Received 5 a. m., 6th.)

Day passed quietly, with no fighting except an occasional rattle of musketry from the skirmish line, and now and then a cannon-shot. The Fifth Corps is ordered to move out of lines to-night and mass itself in reserve just in rear of Cold Harbor. The Ninth Corps, which is thus left upon extreme right, is directed to refuse itself, according to the formation of the ground, from the right of the Eighteenth Corps, near the Woody house, in the direction of Old Church, crossing the Matadequin about Allen's Mill. Two divisions of the Cavalry Corps are to be held ready to move up the railroad on morning of the 7th, to destroy them from the nearest practicable point to South Anna. Thence the cavalry moves to Charlottesville, and thence send forward force to communicate with General Hunter and to destroy railroad bridges southward. General Hunter is to be ordered to return from his expedition to Lynchburg, and joining Sheridan's command, aid in the thorough destruction of the Virginia Central, moving along its line in this direction. Having accomplished that work he is to join this army. The cavalry division which Sheridan leaves behind here will have to cover both our flanks, but the task will be made easy by new position of Ninth Corps on our right, while on left Second Corps is to extend its pickets down the Chickahominy, and thus relieve some of the cavalry heretofore employed in that direction. Sheridan thinks we shall have no difficulty in crossing the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge and below. Weather clearing up.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLD HARBOR, *June 6, 1864—7 a. m.*

(Received 12.30 p. m.)

At 8.30 last evening we had a sudden assault on Wright's and Hancock's lines. The firing lasted for twenty minutes, and was very loud, but it was all about nothing, and no harm was done. The lines are very close, and in the dark our men thought the enemy was coming out to attack. At one place Wright's troops report that a line of battle actually came over the rebel intrenchments, but I suppose it was a false alarm. Everything is going on well. Warren's corps got out of the lines last night, and is now camped about a mile in the rear of this place. Burnside took up his new position without difficulty. The cavalry will move to-morrow morning. Weather clear, with a pleasant breeze.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864—9 a. m.

(Received 9.05 p. m.)

No fighting since my dispatch of yesterday morning except on skirmish line, with exception of an onslaught on Burnside just after midnight, which was successfully repulsed, and a rush made in the afternoon by party of 100 picked men of the enemy, who came to find out what was the meaning of Hancock's advancing siege lines. Nine of the party were captured; the rest either killed or driven back. Gregg's and Torbert's divisions of cavalry set out under Sheridan at 3 a. m. Wilson, having had a great deal of hard work of late, is left behind to guard our flanks. Sheridan says he will be happy to have Colonel Wade assigned to his staff. Bodies of Colonels Morris, Porter, Haskell, and McKeen have been sent to Washington. General Grant is embarrassed by operations of the party sent without consulting him to repair York railroad. He has never intended to use that road, and does not wish to leave its iron to be employed by the enemy in restoring his own broken communications. He is now nearly ready to strike for the James, but may be kept a day or two to remove rails from this road and send them to the Pamunkey. I spent several hours yesterday at the White House. The immense amount of work is generally as well done as could be expected, but General Abercrombie seems bewildered and lost in the midst of it. The place has been fortified by three or four small redoubts, to be connected by rifle-pits, but an officer of General Butler, who came in from Windsor Shades on Chickahominy, told me General Abercrombie had no pickets out in that direction; neither had he any force at the very important point of Cumberland, on Pamunkey, below. General Grant says that as he means to stay here but a very short time, he does not think it necessary to send new commander to take Abercrombie's place. With regard to the French officers, General Grant says he does not want them. He will send formal declaration if you wish.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLD HARBOR, *June 7, 1864—7 p. m.*

(Received 1.30 p. m., 8th.)

Nothing of importance since morning. Rebels made attack upon Burnside, but it was of no consequence. Crittenden has asked to be relieved, for the reason that his division is not equal to his rank, many of his juniors being in higher commands. He is relieved, and ordered to report to the Adjutant-General. I think he has been in mental trouble for some time because his division is small, and also belongs to corps containing negro troops. I omitted to report in dispatch this morning that the steamers Connecticut and State of Maine are not clean enough to transport wounded. On State of Maine I saw one bed which had become saturated from its former occupants, and was now putrid, containing maggots. On the Connecticut I also saw beef, cut up for wounded, so fat and gristly that even the well could not eat it. Richmond papers of yesterday say that on Friday last they captured 300 prisoners from this army. I send herewith the sequel of the correspondence between Generals Grant and Lee.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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HEADQUARTERS,

Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864—8.30 p. m.

(Received 1 p. m., 8th.)

Richmond Examiner of to-day speaks of the defeat of General W. E. Jones by General Hunter, 12 miles beyond Staunton, Va. General Jones killed on the field. His successor retired to Waynesborough, and now holds mountains between Charlottesville and Staunton. The paper further states that no hospitals nor stores were captured by Hunter.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

Cold Harbor, Va., June 8, 1864—4 p. m.

(Received 3.40 a. m., 10th.)

No fighting since my dispatch of last evening except some picket-firing and occasional discharges of artillery. Two divisions of the Fifth Corps now picket the Chickahominy from Hancock's left beyond Bottom's Bridge. Rebel pickets previously stationed on this side of the river have been driven across. Warren reports that rebels have two guns at Bottom's Bridge, but crossing can be seized without serious difficulty. Two officers of General Grant's staff are now with General Butler, making preparatory arrangements for the movement of this army to Bermuda Hundred. They ought to be back to-morrow. Possibly the march may begin to-morrow night. Orders to take up the iron of York River Railroad were sent last night. Soon as road is opened to the Chickahominy the bars are to be removed, beginning near the Chickahominy, and carried to White

House for shipment. Engineers report that whole track can be cleared off by to-morrow night. Colonel Porter's body was sent from the White House to Washington on Monday. Colonel Seward is well and with his regiment. The correspondent of a Cincinnati newspaper was paraded through the lines to-day, on horseback, by the provost-marshal guard. On his back and breast were big placards, inscribed, "Libeler of the Press." His offense was reporting that after the battle of the Wilderness Meade desired to take a course which would have destroyed the nation, but which Grant prohibited. Punishment, including expulsion from the lines, was inflicted by General Meade's order. Armistice proposed by Lee took place last night. Killed and wounded between lines were gathered in.

C. A. DANA.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Cold Harbor, Va., June 9, 1864—noon.

(Received 1.30 p. m., 10th.)

I subjoin a communication just sent in from Colonel Sharpe, deputy provost-marshal-general, to chief of staff, Army of the Potomac:

Among prisoners sent in during the night we have a German refugee from Richmond, a man of weak intellect and not intelligent. His statements, as far as they go, are made with apparent truth and simplicity. He left Richmond on the Brook pike Monday morning, passing Yellow Tavern, thence out, say 15 miles, from Richmond, when he bent his course to the right and came into our cavalry. His statements regarding the condition of the city, absence of troops there, closing of departments and stores, location of the reserve supplies of pork and flour, influx of citizens from the part of the State north of Richmond, of the capture of Staunton, and death of the general commanding there, failure of provisions during time Petersburg and Danville road was lately held or cut by us, are substantially the same as information received from refugee a few days ago, and reported with that received yesterday concerning Hunter. This man in passing up the Brook pike passed no troops after leaving the immediate defenses of Richmond. We have also 3 men from Ransom's (North Carolina) brigade (lately belonging to Beauregard's command), who have come to our lines with the avowed purpose of availing themselves of the President's proclamation. One of them is a sergeant, and a man of considerable intelligence. Ransom's brigade came from the Bluff on the 4th instant, passed to the right of Richmond, and was seen by the sergeant day before yesterday just below Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy. On arriving there it relieved the Richmond City battalion, which was understood to return within the line of the city defenses. Ransom's brigade consists of five regiments, which has not seen hard service since it left Lee's army in January, 1863, and averages 450 to 500 men to the regiment. Sergeant estimates the brigade at 3,000. He knows of Hoke's division (formerly Whiting's) having joined Lee before his brigade left Beauregard. He says it was understood when Ransom left that but one division, of three or four brigades (he does not know which), was left in front of General Butler. He heard his officers generally talk about it, and express themselves to that effect. It is a division known as Bushrod Johnson's. Below position now occupied by Ransom's brigade he says there is nothing but cavalry. Fitzhugh Lee's division is represented to be about 2,500 strong. What above Ransom's he cannot tell. Says during time Butler occupied railroad there was failure of meat in the issues to troops, and great scarcity of flour.

Principal facts stated above are confirmed by various other evidence, and are most probably correct.

C. A. DANA.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

Cold Harbor, June 9, 1864—4 p. m.

(Received 2.05 p. m., 10th.)

Everything quiet except picket-firing, which cannot be prevented when lines are so close together. Not more than half dozen cannon-shots to-day. Our engineers, under General Barnard, are now at work on an inner line of intrenchments, to cover the withdrawal of the army from this position. Very probably this movement will begin to-morrow night. During truce of Tuesday evening our men brought from between lines 2 wounded men and 432 dead. They had lain there since Friday previous. General Meade is very much troubled at the report that after the battle of the Wilderness he counseled retreat. This is entirely untrue. He has not shown any weakness of the sort since moving from Culpeper, nor once intimated a doubt as to the successful issue of the campaign.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

*Secretary of War.*COLD HARBOR, *June 9, 1864—9 a. m.*

(Received 3.20 a. m., 10th.)

Nothing important since my dispatch of last evening.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

COLD HARBOR, VA., *June 9, 1864—10 p. m.*

(Received 2.30 a. m., 10th.)

All quiet here since my last dispatch. A deserter who came into our lines this afternoon reports that Hunter's victory at Staunton was much more complete than the Richmond papers reported. Hunter took twenty cannon, many prisoners, and great quantities of stores. The force he defeated was recently a part of the command of Breckinridge.

C. A. DANA.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

Cold Harbor, Va., June 10, 1864—9 a. m.

(Received 1.30 a. m., 11th.)

All quiet; even picket-firing has stopped. General Grant is waiting for report of Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock and Lieutenant-Colonel Porter, the officers sent Tuesday to General Butler, before deciding as to movement of the army. Possibly it may be necessary to send an army corps to General Butler in order to make his position perfectly safe, while this army is moving to James River, and Lee is temporarily released from danger of being attacked. Should this be necessary, the mass of our force may remain here for several

days yet, but if Butler is all safe at Bermuda Hundred and City Point, we shall move more promptly. General Grant does not expect to be able to cross the Chickahominy any higher than Long Bridge, but will try to get over at Bottom's Bridge and secure road connected with that crossing. Bars will not be completely removed from the York River Railroad before Sunday.

C. A. DANA.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLD HARBOR, VA., June 11, 1864—4 p. m.
(Received 11.10 a. m., 12th.)

Rebel cavalry having yesterday made a dash into Wilson's lines near the Linney house, Wilson this morning sent out a part of McIntosh's brigade to see where enemy was. Their pickets were driven back, and their outer line forced, the cavalry passing over the intrenchments. About a mile west of Bethesda Church, McIntosh came upon Field's division of infantry, and having accomplished the purpose of his reconnaissance, retired. He killed and wounded number of rebels in his progress; brought away 4 or 5 prisoners. He had 16 men killed and wounded. The return of General Grant's officers from Fort Monroe is constantly expected. No order for movement of the army will be given until their arrival. It is pretty much decided, however, that Eighteenth Corps shall go first, turning to City Point via the Windsor Shades, thence proceeding down Chickahominy on steamers. Time for arrival of this corps at City Point, and even for its march to Petersburg, will probably be given before other corps here set out. Weather somewhat cloudy. Rain threatened.

C. A. DANA.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Cold Harbor, Va., June 12, 1864—9 a. m.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Colonels Comstock and Porter arrived here 2 p. m. Army moves to-night after dark. Eighteenth Corps moves to White House without baggage or artillery to embark for City Point. Fifth Corps crosses the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and takes up position to secure passage of remainder of the army, after which it will cover the rear. Second, Sixth, and Ninth Corps cross in two columns at Long Bridge and Jones' Bridge. Trains keep to east and cross below Jones' if good place can be found. If not opposed by enemy in force, column will strike James River opposite Bermuda Hundred. If resisted, they will move to point opposite Fort Powhatan. General Butler has been ordered to throw a bridge and corduroy the marsh at the latter point. Whole army will leave lines here at once. The movement here will probably be covered by Sixth Corps taking position in the new interior intrenchments, but this order has not yet been given. White House will be held until arrival of

Sheridan and Hunter, in order to secure for them the railroad bridge over the Pamunkey, but Abercrombie is relieved and General Getty appointed to command there. Weather cold and windy. No rain.

C. A. DANA.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Cold Harbor, Va., June 12, 1864—12 noon.
(Received 5 a. m., 13th.)

General Owen is under arrest for misconduct in face of the enemy and ordered to Fort Monroe, where court will sit to try him. Same court will try General Ward. General Eustis is relieved of his command and ordered to Washington. He is to be informed that if he does not resign, charges of neglect of duty and general inefficiency will be preferred against him. He is said to eat opium. General Grant desires me to say that he wishes General Slocum should remain in command at Vicksburg. General Grant has information, on which he relies, that General Slocum is making war on a den of thieves who have their seat there, and wishes that he should be left to straighten them out. Among these people is Fields, the commissioner of abandoned plantations. A son of Adjutant-General is said to be a partner with Fields in some knavish speculations.

C. A. DANA.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MOODY'S, 4 MILES FROM LONG BRIDGE,
June 12, 1864—7 p. m. (Received 5 a. m., 13th.)

Everything going on perfectly. Warren's troops moving rapidly forward. Will reach the crossing soon after dark. Weather splendid.

C. A. DANA.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MAY 4—JUNE 12, 1864.—Campaign from the Rapidan to the James River, Va.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.*

- May 4, 1864.—Advance of the Army of the Potomac.
Skirmish near Chancellorsville.
- 5-7, 1864.—Battle of the Wilderness (including combats at Parker's Store, Craig's Meeting-House, the Brock Road, Todd's Tavern, the Furnaces, &c.).
- 7, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.
- 8, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the Third Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

*Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this Summary no circumstantial reports are on file. All such are designated in the Index.

May 8-21, 1864.—Operations about Spotsylvania Court-House (including combats at Todd's Tavern, Corbin's Bridge, Alsop's Farm, and Laurel Hill (8th); the Ny River and the Po River (10th); the Angle or the Salient (12th); Piney Branch Church (15th); Harris' Farm (19th); Stanard's Mill and Guiney's Station (21st), &c.).

9, 1864.—Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Sixth Army Corps.

9-24, 1864.—Sheridan's expedition from Todd's Tavern to the James River (including combats at Davenport (9th); Beaver Dam Station, North Anna, and Davenport Ford (9th and 10th); Ground Squirrel Bridge or Church, Glen Allen Station, Ashland, and Yellow Tavern (11th); Meadow Bridges, Mechanicsville, Strawberry Hill, Brook Church or Richmond Fortifications (12th); and skirmishes en route at Mattaponi Church, Jones' Bridge, Haxall's, White House Landing, Hanover Court-House, &c.).

22-June 1, 1864.—Operations on the line of the North Anna, the Pamunkey, and the Totopotomoy Rivers (including combats at Quarles' Mills, Ox Ford, and Jericho Bridge, or Ford, or Mills, on the North Anna (May 23-26); Hanover Junction, Sexton's Station, Mount Carmel Church, Dabney's Ferry, Hanover town, Little River, Pole Cat Creek, and Salem Church (May 27); Aenon Church, Jones' Farm, Crump's Creek, and Haw's Shop (May 28); Totopotomoy River (May 28-31); Matadequin Creek, Old Church, Shady Grove, and Armstrong's Farm (May 30); Mechump's Creek, Shallow Creek, Turner's Farm, and Bethesda Church (May 31); Ashland (June 1), &c.).

24, 1864.—The Ninth Army Corps assigned to the Army of the Potomac.

29, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

31-June 12, 1864.—Operations at and about Cold Harbor.*

June 3, 1864.—Action at Haw's Shop.

Skirmish near Via's House.

7-24, 1864.—The Trevilian Raid (including combats at Trevilian Station and Newark or Mallory's Cross-Roads (11th and 12th); King and Queen Court-House (18th and 20th); White House or Saint Peter's Church, and Black Creek or Tunstall's Station (21st); Jones' Bridge (23d); and Saint Mary's Church (24th), &c.).

10, 1864.—Skirmish at Old Church.

12, 1864.—Action at Long Bridge.

Skirmish at White House Landing.

REPORTS, ETC.

THE UNION ARMY.

No. 1.—Organization of the forces operating against Richmond, under Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, on the morning of May 5, 1864.

No. 2.—Return of Casualties.

No. 3.—Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.

No. 4.—Surg. Thomas A. McParlin, U. S. Army, Medical Director, including operations January 14-July 31.

No. 5.—Surg. Edward B. Dalton, U. S. Army, Chief Medical Officer of Depot Field Hospital.

*The battles of Cold Harbor and Bethesda Church were fought June 1-3.

- No. 6.—Asst. Surg. Thomas G. Mackenzie, U. S. Army, Acting Medical Purveyor, including operations April 9–June 17.
- No. 7.—Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.
- No. 8.—Brig. Gen. Marsena R. Patrick, U. S. Army, commanding Provost Guard.
- No. 9.—Maj. Benjamin F. Fisher, Chief Signal Officer.
- No. 10.—Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.
- No. 11.—Maj. Nathaniel Michler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer.
- No. 12.—Brig. Gen. Henry W. Benham, U. S. Army, commanding Engineer Brigade.
- No. 13.—Lieut. Col. Ira Spaulding, Fiftieth New York Engineers, including operations April 29–June 30.
- No. 14.—Capt. George H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, commanding U. S. Engineer Battalion.
- No. 15.—Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps, with statement of guns captured and lost from May 3 to November 1, and list of colors captured and lost from May 4 to November 1.
- No. 16.—Brig. Gen. Francis A. Barlow, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations June 3.
- No. 17.—Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
- No. 18.—Maj. Nathan Church, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry.
- No. 19.—Maj. James E. Larkin, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry, of operations May 31–June 12.
- No. 20.—Maj. George Hogg, Second New York Heavy Artillery.
- No. 21.—Col. Joseph N. G. Whistler, Second New York Heavy Artillery, of operations June 11.
- No. 22.—Maj. George W. Scott, Sixty-first New York Infantry.
- No. 23.—Lieut. James E. Deno, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 24.—Capt. Thomas Henry, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 25.—Lieut. Col. George T. Egbert, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 26.—Itinerary of the Second Brigade, May 3–31.
- No. 27.—Capt. James Fleming, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry.
- No. 28.—Capt. Alexander Watts, Sixty-third New York Infantry.
- No. 29.—Capt. John Smith, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding Sixty-third New York Infantry.
- No. 30.—Maj. Richard Moroney, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.
- No. 31.—Capt. Robert H. Milliken, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.
- No. 32.—Lieut. Col. Denis F. Burke, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry.
- No. 33.—Capt. Garrett Nowlan, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 34.—Itinerary of the Third Brigade, May 3–31.
- No. 35.—Capt. David A. Allen, Thirty-ninth New York Infantry.
- No. 36.—Capt. George Degener, Fifty-second New York Infantry.
- No. 37.—Capt. I. Hart Wilder, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Infantry, commanding Fifty-seventh New York Infantry.
- No. 38.—Capt. Marcus W. Murdock, One hundred and eleventh New York Infantry.
- No. 39.—Capt. Nelson Penfield, One hundred and twenty-fifth New York Infantry.
- No. 40.—Capt. John B. Geddis, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Infantry.
- No. 41.—Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade.
- No. 42.—Lieut. Col. William Glenn, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

- No. 43.—Maj. Edward A. Springstead, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery.
No. 44.—Lieut. Col. William Glenny, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry.
No. 45.—Lieut. Simon Pincus, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry.
No. 46.—Capt. James Patton, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 47.—Capt. James H. Hamlin, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 48.—Capt. James F. Weaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 49.—Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 50.—Brig. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 3-12.
No. 51.—Capt. Joseph W. Spaulding, Nineteenth Maine Infantry.
No. 52.—Maj. Timothy O'Brien, One hundred and fifty-second New York Infantry, Second Brigade.
No. 53.—Lieut. Col. William Davis, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations May 3-13.
No. 54.—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations May 3-13.
No. 55.—Col. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations May 17-June 12.
No. 56.—Capt. John C. Broatch, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.
No. 57.—Col. Theodore G. Ellis, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.
No. 58.—Col. Mathew Murphy, One hundred and eighty-second New York Infantry (Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery), commanding Fourth Brigade, of operations May 17-18.
No. 59.—Col. James P. McIvor, One hundred and seventieth New York Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade, of operations May 18-June 6.
No. 60.—Col. John Ramsey, Eighth New Jersey Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade, of operations June 4-12.
No. 61.—Maj. Erastus M. Spaulding, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations May 18-June 11.
No. 62.—Maj. John Byrne, One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Infantry, of operations May 13-June 12.
No. 63.—Maj. John Beattie, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations May 17-June 12.
No. 64.—Col. James P. McIvor, One hundred and seventieth New York Infantry, of operations May 11-June 12.
No. 65.—Capt. John Coonan, One hundred and eighty-second New York Infantry (Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery), of operations May 17-June 11.
No. 66.—Itinerary of the Third Division.
No. 67.—Brig. Gen. P. Regis de Trobriand, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 68.—Capt. Madison M. Cannon, Fortieth New York Infantry.
No. 69.—Lieut. Col. Casper W. Tyler, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 70.—Col. Elijah Walker, Fourth Maine Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 19-20.
No. 71.—Maj. Samuel McConihe, Ninety-third New York Infantry.
No. 72.—Lieut. Col. William B. Neeper, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 73.—Capt. John Wilson, First U. S. Sharpshooters.
No. 74.—Brig. Gen. Gershom Mott, U. S. Army, of the conduct of the Third Brigade May 15 and operations May 30.
No. 75.—Col. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division, of operations May 3-13.

- No. 76.—Lieut. Col. John Schoonover, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations May 4-20.
- No. 77.—Col. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations May 21-June 12.
- No. 78.—Capt. Thomas C. Godfrey, Fifth New Jersey Infantry.
- No. 79.—Capt. Thomas C. Thompson, Seventh New Jersey Infantry.
- No. 80.—Itinerary of the Fourth Brigade, May 3-31.
- No. 81.—Lieut. Col. Michael W. Burns, Seventy-third New York Infantry.
- No. 82.—Lieut. Col. George Zinn, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 83.—Col. John C. Tidball, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.
- No. 84.—Capt. Edwin B. Dow, Sixth Maine Battery.
- No. 85.—Capt. J. Henry Sleeper, Tenth Massachusetts Battery.
- No. 86.—Capt. Frederick M. Edgell, First New Hampshire Battery.
- No. 87.—Capt. A. Judson Clark, Battery B, First New Jersey Light Artillery, of operations May 12-June 11.
- No. 88.—Capt. Nelson Ames, Battery G, First New York Light Artillery.
- No. 89.—Capt. John B. Vande Wiele, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.
- No. 90.—Capt. James H. Wood, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding Mortar Battery, of operations June 1-11.
- No. 91.—Capt. John E. Burton, Eleventh New York Battery.
- No. 92.—Capt. George F. McKnight, Twelfth New York Battery.
- No. 93.—Capt. R. Bruce Ricketts, Battery F, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.
- No. 94.—Capt. T. Fred. Brown, Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.
- No. 95.—Lieut. John W. Roder, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery.
- No. 96.—Lieut. James Gilliss, Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery.
- No. 97.—Lieut. Richard Metcalf, Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanding section, of operations May 12.
- No. 98.—Journal of Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps.
- No. 99.—Itinerary of the Fifth Army Corps.
- No. 100.—Capt. William F. Drum, Second U. S. Infantry, Chief Ambulance Officer, including operations to June 30.
- No. 101.—Itinerary of the First Division, Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin, U. S. Army, commanding.
- No. 102.—Itinerary of the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, U. S. Army, commanding.
- No. 103.—Maj. John D. Lentz, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 104.—Col. Alfred L. Pearson, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 105.—Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Ramsey, One hundred and eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations June 5-7.
- No. 106.—Col. William S. Tilton, Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry, Second Brigade.
- No. 107.—Maj. Mason W. Burt, Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry.
- No. 108.—Maj. James A. Cunningham, Thirty-second Massachusetts Infantry.
- No. 109.—Maj. Oliver B. Knowles, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry (dismounted), of operations June 1-12.
- No. 110.—Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations May 7.
- No. 111.—Maj. Ellis Spear, Twentieth Maine Infantry.
- No. 112.—Lieut. Col. William B. White, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations May 4-23.
- No. 113.—Capt. Benjamin F. Meservey, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations May 23-June 12.

- No. 114.—Lieut. Col. William A. Throop, First Michigan Infantry.
No. 115.—Capt. Guy W. Fuller, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry.
No. 116.—Maj. Edward B. Knox, Forty-fourth New York Infantry.
No. 117.—Lieut. Col. De Witt C. McCoy, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.
No. 118.—Lieut. Col. Charles P. Herring, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 119.—Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations May 8-8.
No. 120.—Itinerary of the First Brigade, May 3-30.
No. 121.—Col. Richard Coulter, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 3-9.
No. 122.—Col. Richard N. Bowerman, Fourth Maryland Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations May 8-23.
No. 123.—Col. Samuel A. Graham, Purnell Legion, Maryland Infantry, commanding Second Brigade (late Third Brigade).
No. 124.—Col. Richard N. Bowerman, Fourth Maryland Infantry.
No. 125.—Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations May 18.
No. 126.—Capt. Joseph B. Pattee, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, Chief of Pioneers, of operations May 21-22.
No. 127.—Lieut. Col. Michael Wiedrich, Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, Independent Brigade (late First Brigade, Artillery Reserve.)
No. 128.—Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division.
No. 129.—Capt. Frank H. Cowdrey, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, of operations of Fourth Division May 5-6.
No. 130.—Itinerary of the First Brigade.
No. 131.—Maj. Merit C. Welsh, Seventh Indiana Infantry.
No. 132.—Lieut. Col. Rufus R. Dawes, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations May 7-25.
No. 133.—Col. J. William Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 134.—Capt. James E. Baily, Third Delaware Infantry, of operations May 29-June 7.
No. 135.—Capt. Alphons Serviere, Forty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations May 30-June 12.
No. 136.—Lieut. Col. John E. Cook, Seventy-sixth New York Infantry.
No. 137.—Maj. Robert W. Bard, Ninety-fifth New York Infantry.
No. 138.—Lieut. Col. George Harney, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Infantry.
No. 139.—Maj. John T. Jack, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 140.—Capt. Thomas E. Carter, One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations June 1-July 30.
No. 141.—Brig. Gen. Edward S. Bragg, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 142.—Col. Charles S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.
No. 143.—Lieut. Robert E. Rogers, Battery B, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 144.—Lieut. Lester I. Richardson, Battery D, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 145.—Capt. Charles E. Mink, Battery H, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 146.—Lieut. Charles L. Anderson, Battery L, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 147.—Itinerary of the Sixth Army Corps.
No. 148.—Maj. Henry R. Dalton, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, of operations of First Division.
No. 149.—Itinerary of the First Brigade.
No. 150.—Capt. Baldwin Hufty, Fourth New Jersey Infantry.

- No. 151.—Brig. Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
- No. 152.—Col. Oliver Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
- No. 153.—Itinerary of the Second Division.
- No. 154.—Brig. Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
- No. 155.—Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
- No. 156.—Maj. Thomas McLaughlin, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 157.—Maj. Robert Munroe, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 158.—Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
- No. 159.—Col. Thomas O. Seaver, Third Vermont Infantry, of operations May 4-6.
- No. 160.—Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Pingree, Fourth Vermont Infantry, of operations May 4-25.
- No. 161.—Capt. Eugene A. Hamilton, Fifth Vermont Infantry, of operations, May 4-7.
- No. 162.—Capt. Friend H. Barney, Fifth Vermont Infantry, of operations May 8-20.
- No. 163.—Lieut. Col. Oscar A. Hale, Sixth Vermont Infantry, of operations May 5-6.
- No. 164.—Lieut. Col. Reuben C. Benton, Eleventh Vermont (First Heavy Artillery), of operations May 17-June 10.
- No. 165.—Brig. Gen. Daniel D. Bidwell, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
- No. 166.—Itinerary of the Fourth Brigade.
- No. 167.—Itinerary of the Third Division.
- No. 168.—Brig. Gen. William H. Morris, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 4-9.
- No. 169.—Col. William S. Truex, Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 9-June 11.
- No. 170.—Maj. Charles G. Chandler, Tenth Vermont Infantry, of operations June 1-6.
- No. 171.—Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 5-6.
- No. 172.—Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
- No. 173.—Col. John W. Horn, Sixth Maryland Infantry.
- No. 174.—Maj. Charles Burgess, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations May 26-June 3.
- No. 175.—Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry.
- No. 176.—Col. William H. Ball, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry.
- No. 177.—Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry.
- No. 178.—Col. Matthew R. McClennan, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 179.—Daily Memoranda of Artillery Brigade, commanded by Col. Charles H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, May 4-June 4.
- No. 180.—Capt. Charles W. White, Fourth Maine Battery.
- No. 181.—Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens, Fifth Maine Battery.
- No. 182.—Lieut. Jacob Federhen, First Massachusetts Battery.
- No. 183.—Lieut. Augustin N. Parsons, Battery A, First New Jersey Light Artillery, of operations June 1-11.
- No. 184.—Capt. Andrew Cowan, First New York Battery.
- No. 185.—Capt. William A. Harn, Third New York Battery.
- No. 186.—Lieut. Jacob H. Lamb, Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.
- No. 187.—Capt. William B. Rhodes, Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

- No. 188.—Capt. George W. Adams, Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.
- No. 189.—Capt. James McKnight, Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery.
- No. 190.—Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, including operations April 6–August 4.
- No. 191.—Brig. Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, including operations May 4–July 1.
- No. 192.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations May 7–26.
- No. 193.—Brig. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, including operations May 4–July 1.
- No. 194.—Lieut. Col. Peter Stagg, First Michigan Cavalry, of operations May 4–25.
- No. 195.—Col. Russell A. Alger, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, including operations May 4–July 3.
- No. 196.—Maj. Alexander Walker, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, including operations May 27–July 1.
- No. 197.—Col. Thomas C. Devin, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, including operations May 4–July 2.
- No. 198.—Col. Alfred Gibbs, Nineteenth New York Cavalry (First Dragoons), commanding Reserve Brigade, of operations May 5–26.
- No. 199.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Brigade, of operations May 26–June 25.
- No. 200.—Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations May 4–July 7.
- No. 201.—Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, including operations April 29–July 4.
- No. 202.—Col. John W. Kester, First New Jersey Cavalry, of operations May 4–August 17.
- No. 203.—Col. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, including operations April 29–July 6.
- No. 204.—Itinerary of the First Maine Cavalry, May 1–June 24.
- No. 205.—Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Brinton, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, including operations April 29–July 4.
- No. 206.—Itinerary of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, May 5–June 30.
- No. 207.—Itinerary of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, May 1–June 30.
- No. 208.—Itinerary of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, May 1–June 30.
- No. 209.—Itinerary of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, May 1–June 30.
- No. 210.—Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, including operations April 7–June 16.
- No. 211.—Capt. Louis Siebert, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, of operations of Third Division May 3–9.
- No. 212.—Col. John B. McIntosh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, including operations May 5–June 22.
- No. 213.—Maj. George O. Marcy, First Connecticut Cavalry, of operations June 1–10.
- No. 214.—Lieut. Col. Charles C. Suydam, Third New Jersey Cavalry.
- No. 215.—Lieut. Col. John Hammond, Fifth New York Cavalry, of operations May 17.
- No. 216.—Lieut. Col. George A. Purington, Second Ohio Cavalry.
- No. 217.—Col. George H. Chapman, Third Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
- No. 218.—Lieut. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Battery M, Second U. S. Artillery, First Brigade, Horse Artillery, including operations April 16–May 31.
- No. 219.—Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Army Corps.

- No. 220.—Itinerary of the First Division.
- No. 221.—Brig. Gen. James H. Ledlie, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
- No. 222.—Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
- No. 223.—Capt. Albert F. Thomas, Second Maine Battery.
- No. 224.—Capt. Joseph W. B. Wright, Fourteenth Massachusetts Battery.
- No. 225.—Lieut. John M. Deane, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations May 29–June 3.
- No. 226.—Col. Elisha G. Marshall, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding Provisional Brigade, of operations May 13 and June 2–3.
- No. 227.—Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
- No. 228.—Capt. Percy Daniels, Seventh Rhode Island Infantry, First Brigade.
- No. 229.—Itinerary of the Second Brigade.
- No. 230.—Maj. William B. Reynolds, Seventeenth Vermont Infantry, of operations May 6–20.
- No. 231.—Lieut. Col. Charles Cummings, Seventeenth Vermont Infantry, of operations May 23–June 8.
- No. 232.—Capt. Edward J. Jones, Eleventh Massachusetts Battery.
- No. 233.—Capt. Edward W. Rogers, Nineteenth New York Battery.
- No. 234.—Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
- No. 235.—Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
- No. 236.—Col. William Humphrey, Second Michigan Infantry.
- No. 237.—Lieut. Col. Ralph Ely, Eighth Michigan Infantry.
- No. 238.—Col. Constant Luce, Seventeenth Michigan Infantry.
- No. 239.—Capt. Richard Vosper, Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry.
- No. 240.—Capt. Edwin Evans, One hundred and ninth New York Infantry.
- No. 241.—Capt. Joseph K. Bolton, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 242.—Lieut. Col. Byron M. Cutcheon, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
- No. 243.—Col. Charles V. De Land, First Michigan Sharpshooters, of operations May 5–14.
- No. 244.—Lieut. Col. Byron M. Cutcheon, Twentieth Michigan Infantry.
- No. 245.—Lieut. Col. Martin P. Avery, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry.
- No. 246.—Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell, Seventh Maine Battery.
- No. 247.—Capt. Jacob Roemer, Thirty-fourth New York Battery.
- No. 248.—Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division.
- No. 249.—Itinerary of the First Brigade.
- No. 250.—Itinerary of the Second Brigade.
- No. 251.—Lieut. George W. Silvis, Battery D, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.
- No. 252.—Capt. Romeo H. Start, Third Vermont Battery.
- No. 253.—Capt. John B. Eaton, Twenty-seventh New York Battery, Reserve Artillery.
- No. 254.—Maj. Peter McLennan, Twenty-second New York Cavalry, of operations May 7–8.
- No. 255.—Maj. Gen. William F. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, of operations May 29–June 12.
- No. 256.—Brig. Gen. Gilman Marston, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, First Division, of operations June 1–10.
- No. 257.—Capt. William Kreutzer, Ninety-eighth New York Infantry, of operations June 1–8.
- No. 258.—Brig. Gen. Hiram Burnham, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 1–10.
- No. 259.—Capt. Charles M. Coit, Eighth Connecticut Infantry, of operations June 1–9.

- No. 260.—Col. Aaron F. Stevens, Thirteenth New Hampshire Infantry, of operations June 1-10.
- No. 261.—Col. Guy V. Henry, Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations June 1-10.
- No. 262.—Maj. Hiram B. Crosby, Twenty-first Connecticut Infantry, of operations June 3.
- No. 263.—Capt. James F. Brown, Twenty-first Connecticut Infantry, of operations June 3-12.
- No. 264.—Col. Andrew Elwell, Twenty-third Massachusetts Infantry, First Brigade, Second Division, of operations May 31-June 10.
- No. 265.—Col. Josiah Pickett, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations May 27-June 12.
- No. 266.—Itinerary of the Second Brigade.
- No. 267.—Lieut. Col. William C. Moegling, Eleventh Connecticut Infantry, of operations June 1-3.
- No. 268.—Itinerary of the First Brigade, Third Division.
- No. 269.—Col. William B. Barton, Forty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations June 1.
- No. 270.—Lieut. Col. Zina H. Robinson, Ninth Maine Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 1-2.
- No. 271.—Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished service; under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and Section 6 of act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

- No. 272.—Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, early in May, 1864.
- No. 273.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.
- No. 274.—Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.
- No. 275.—Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps, of operations April 14-May 6.
- No. 276.—Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps, of operations May 30.
- No. 277.—Diary of the First Army Corps.
- No. 278.—Partial Return of Casualties in the First Army Corps.
- No. 279.—Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations May 4-6.
- No. 280.—Brig. Gen. Goode Bryan, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 6.
- No. 281.—Col. James P. Simms, Fifty-third Georgia Infantry, commanding Bryan's brigade, of operations June 2-18.
- No. 282.—Brig. Gen. John Bratton, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, Field's division.
- No. 283.—Col. James R. Hagood, First South Carolina Infantry.
- No. 284.—Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps, of operations May 4-29.
- No. 285.—Medical Director Lafayette Guild, C. S. Army, of casualties in month of May.
- No. 286.—Lieut. Col. William Allan, C. S. Army, Chief of Ordnance, of ordnance and ordnance stores collected on the Wilderness battle-field May 5-7.
- No. 287.—Brig. Gen. John B. Gordon, C. S. Army, commanding Gordon's brigade and Early's division, of operations May 5-14.

- No. 288.—Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations May 12.
- No. 289.—Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Ramseur, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, Rodes' division, of operations May 4-27.
- No. 290.—Brig. Gen. Cullen A. Battle, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 8.
- No. 291.—Brig. Gen. Armistead L. Long, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery, Second Army Corps, of operations May 4-31.
- No. 292.—Itinerary of Hardaway Light Artillery Battalion.
- No. 293.—Brig. Gen. William Mahone, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, Anderson's division, Third Army Corps, of operations May 4-6.
- No. 294.—Brig. Gen. Nathaniel H. Harris, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 12-13.
- No. 295.—Brig. Gen. Samuel McGowan, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, Wilcox's division, of operations May 8-13.
- No. 296.—Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding First Division, Cavalry Corps, including operations June 8-24.
- No. 297.—Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 15.
- No. 298.—Capt. R. B. Kennon, Assistant Inspector-General, of operations May 5.
- No. 299.—Col. Bradley T. Johnson, First Maryland Infantry, commanding Maryland Line, of operations May 11.
- No. 300.—Confederate Roll of Honor.

No. 1.

Organization of the forces operating against Richmond, under Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, on the morning of May 5, 1864.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.

PROVOST GUARD.

Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.

1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies C and D, Capt. Edward A. Flint.
 80th New York Infantry (30th Militia), Col. Theodore B. Gates.
 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, Maj. James W. Walsh.
 68th Pennsylvania Infantry, Lieut. Col. Robert E. Winslow.
 114th Pennsylvania Infantry, Col. Charles H. T. Collis.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER BRIGADE.*

Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BENHAM.

15th New York Engineers, Maj. William A. Ketchum.
 50th New York Engineers, Lieut. Col. Ira Spaulding.

BATTALION U. S. ENGINEERS.

Capt. GEORGE H. MENDELL.

GUARDS AND ORDERLIES.

Independent Company Oneida (New York) Cavalry, Capt. Daniel P. Mann.

* With the exception of eleven companies of the 50th New York, under Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, this command, with its commander, was at the Engineer Depot, Washington. D. C.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

ESCORT.

1st Vermont Cavalry, Company M, Capt. John H. Hazelton.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

First Brigade.

Col. NELSON A. MILES.

26th Michigan, Maj. Lemuel Saviers.
 61st New York, Lieut. Col. K. Oscar Broady.
 81st Pennsylvania, Col. H. Boyd McKeen.
 140th Pennsylvania, Col. John Fraser.
 183d Pennsylvania, Col. George P. McLean.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.

28th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George W. Cartwright.
 63d New York, Maj. Thomas Touhy.
 69th New York, Capt. Richard Moroney.
 88th New York, Capt. Denis F. Burke.
 116th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Richard C. Dale.

Third Brigade.

Col. PAUL FRANK.

39th New York, Col. Augustus Funk.
 52d New York,* Maj. Henry M. Karples.
 57th New York, Lieut. Col. Alford B. Chapman.
 111th New York, Capt. Aaron P. Seeley.
 125th New York, Lieut. Col. Aaron B. Myer.
 126th New York, Capt. Winfield Scott.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOHN R. BROOKE.

2d Delaware, Col. William P. Baily.
 64th New York, Maj. Leman W. Bradley.
 66th New York, Lieut. Col. John S. Hammell.
 53d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Richards McMichael.
 145th Pennsylvania, Col. Hiram L. Brown.
 148th Pennsylvania, Col. James A. Beaver.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.

Provost Guard.

2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters, Capt. Mahlon Black.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER S. WEBB.

19th Maine, Col. Selden Connor.
 1st Company Andrew (Massachusetts) Sharpshooters,
 Lieut. Samuel G. Gilbreth.
 15th Massachusetts, Maj. I. Harris Hooper.
 19th Massachusetts, Maj. Edmund Rice.
 20th Massachusetts, Maj. Henry L. Abbott.
 7th Michigan, Maj. Sylvanus W. Curtis.
 42d New York, Maj. Patrick J. Downing.
 59th New York, Capt. William McFadden.
 82d New York (2d Militia), Col. Henry W. Hudson.

* Detachment 7th New York attached.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.

- 152d New York, Lieut. Col. George W. Thompson.
- 69th Pennsylvania, Maj. William Davis.
- 71st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Charles Kochersperger.
- 72d Pennsylvania, Col. De Witt C. Baxter.
- 106th Pennsylvania, Capt. Robert H. Ford.

Third Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL S. CARROLL.

- 14th Connecticut, Col. Theodore G. Ellis.
- 1st Delaware, Lieut. Col. Daniel Woodall.
- 14th Indiana, Col. John Coons.
- 12th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Davis.
- 10th New York Battalion, Capt. George M. Dewey.
- 108th New York, Col. Charles J. Powers.
- 4th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Leonard W. Carpenter.
- 8th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer.
- 7th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Jonathan H. Lockwood.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD.

- 20th Indiana, Col. William C. L. Taylor.
- 3d Maine, Col. Moses B. Lakeman.
- 40th New York, Col. Thomas W. Egan.
- 86th New York, Lieut. Col. Jacob H. Lansing.
- 124th New York, Col. Francis M. Cummins.
- 99th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edwin R. Biles.
- 110th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Isaac Rogers.
- 141st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Guy H. Watkins.
- 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. Homer R. Stoughton.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS.

- 4th Maine, Col. Elijah Walker.
- 17th Maine, Col. George W. West.
- 3d Michigan, Col. Byron R. Pierce.
- 5th Michigan, Lieut. Col. John Pulford.
- 93d New York, Maj. Samuel McConihe.
- 57th Pennsylvania, Col. Peter Sides.
- 63d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John A. Danks.
- 105th Pennsylvania, Col. Calvin A. Craig.
- 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, Maj. Charles P. Mattocks.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT MCALLISTER.

- 1st Massachusetts, Col. Napoleon B. McLaughlen.
- 16th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Waldo Merriam.
- 5th New Jersey, Col. William J. Sewell.
- 6th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Stephen R. Gilkyson.
- 7th New Jersey, Maj. Frederick Cooper.
- 8th New Jersey, Col. John Ramsey.
- 11th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. John Schoonover.
- 26th Pennsylvania, Maj. Samuel G. Moffett.
- 115th Pennsylvania, Maj. William A. Reilly.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM R. BREWSTER.

- 11th Massachusetts, Col. William Blaisdell.
- 70th New York, Capt. William H. Hugo.
- 71st New York, Lieut. Col. Thomas Rafferty.
- 72d New York, Lieut. Col. John Leonard.
- 73d New York, Lieut. Col. Michael W. Burns.
- 74th New York, Col. Thomas Holt.
- 120th New York, Capt. Abram L. Lockwood.
- 84th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Milton Opp.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Col. JOHN C. TIDBALL.

Maine Light, 6th Battery (F), Capt. Edwin B. Dow.
 Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery, Capt. J. Henry Sleeper.
 New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Frederick M. Edgell.
 1st New York Light, Battery G, Capt. Nelson Ames.
 4th New York Heavy, 3d Battalion, Lieut. Col. Thomas Allcock.
 1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F, Capt. R. Bruce Ricketts.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A, Capt. William A. Arnold.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B, Capt. T. Frederick Brown.
 4th United States, Battery K, Lieut. John W. Roder.
 5th United States, Batteries C and I, Lieut. James Gilliss.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.

PROVOST GUARD.

12th New York Battalion, Maj. Henry W. Rider.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.

140th New York, Col. George Ryan.
 146th New York, Col. David T. Jenkins.
 91st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Sinex.
 155th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Alfred L. Pearson.
 2d United States, Companies B, C, F, H, I, and K, Capt. James W. Long.
 11th United States, Companies B, C, D, E, F, and G, First Battalion, Capt. Francis M. Cooley.
 12th United States, Companies A, B, C, D, and G, 1st Battalion, } Maj. Luther B.
 12th United States, Companies A, C, D, F, and H, 2d Battalion, } Bruen.
 14th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Edward McK. Hudson.
 17th United States, Companies A, C, D, G, and H, 1st Battalion, } Capt. James F.
 17th United States, Companies A, B, and C, 2d Battalion, } Grimes.

Second Brigade.

Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.

9th Massachusetts, Col. Patrick R. Guiney.
 22d Massachusetts,* Col. William S. Tilton.
 32d Massachusetts, Col. George L. Prescott.
 4th Michigan, Lieut. Col. George W. Lumbard.
 62d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James C. Hull.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

20th Maine, Maj. Ellis Spear.
 18th Massachusetts, Col. Joseph Hayes.
 1st Michigan, Lieut. Col. William A. Throop.
 16th Michigan, Maj. Robert T. Elliott.
 44th New York, Lieut. Col. Freeman Conner.
 83d Pennsylvania, Col. Orpheus S. Woodward.
 118th Pennsylvania, Col. James Gwyn.

* 2d Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters attached.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL H. LEONARD.

16th Maine, Col. Charles W. Tilden.
 13th Massachusetts, Capt. Charles H. Hovey.
 39th Massachusetts, Col. Phineas S. Davis.
 104th New York, Col. Gilbert G. Prey.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY BAXTER.

12th Massachusetts, Col. James L. Bates.
 83d New York (9th Militia), Col. Joseph A. Moesch.
 97th New York, Col. Charles Wheelock.
 11th Pennsylvania, Col. Richard Coulter.
 88th Pennsylvania, Capt. George B. Rhoads.
 90th Pennsylvania, Col. Peter Lyle.

Third Brigade.

Col. ANDREW W. DENISON.

1st Maryland, Maj. Benjamin H. Schley.
 4th Maryland, Col. Richard N. Bowerman.
 7th Maryland, Col. Charles E. Phelps.
 8th Maryland, Lieut. Col. John G. Johannes.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM McCANDLESS.

1st Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. William C. Talley.
 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. Patrick McDonough.
 6th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Wellington H. Ent.
 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, Maj. Le Grand B. Speece.
 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Samuel M. Jackson.
 13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles), Maj. William R. Hartshorne.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH W. FISHER.

5th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. George Dare.
 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Silas M. Baily.
 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. Ira Ayer, jr.
 12th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. Richard Gustin.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.

7th Indiana, Col. Ira G. Grover.
 19th Indiana, Col. Samuel J. Williams.
 24th Michigan, Col. Henry A. Morrow.
 1st New York Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Volney J. Shipman.
 2d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. John Mansfield.
 6th Wisconsin, Col. Edward S. Bragg.
 7th Wisconsin, Col. William W. Robinson.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. RICE.

76th New York, Lieut. Col. John E. Cook.
 84th New York (14th Militia), Col. Edward B. Fowler.
 95th New York, Col. Edward Pye.
 147th New York, Col. Francis C. Miller.
 56th Pennsylvania, Col. J. William Hoffman.

Third Brigade.

Col. ROY STONE.

121st Pennsylvania, Capt. Samuel T. Lloyd.
 142d Pennsylvania, Maj. Horatio N. Warren.
 143d Pennsylvania, Col. Edmund L. Dana.
 149th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John Irvin.
 150th Pennsylvania, Capt. George W. Jones.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Col. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.

Massachusetts Light, Battery C, Capt. Augustus P. Martin.
 Massachusetts Light, Battery E, Capt. Charles A. Phillips.
 1st New York Light, Battery D, Capt. George B. Winslow.
 1st New York Light, Batteries E and L, Lieut. George Breck.
 1st New York Light, Battery H, Capt. Charles E. Mink.
 4th New York Heavy, 2d Battalion, Maj. William Arthur.
 1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. James H. Cooper.
 4th United States, Battery B, Lieut. James Stewart.
 5th United States, Battery D, Lieut. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK.

ESCORT.

8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Charles E. Fellows.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.

First Brigade.

Col. HENRY W. BROWN.

1st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. William Henry, jr.
 2d New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Charles Wiebecke.
 3d New Jersey, Capt. Samuel T. Du Bois.
 4th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Charles Ewing.
 10th New Jersey, Col. Henry O. Ryerson.
 15th New Jersey, Col. William H. Penrose.

Second Brigade.

Col. EMORY UPTON.

5th Maine, Col. Clark S. Edwards.
 121st New York, Lieut. Col. Egbert Olcott.
 95th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward Carroll.
 96th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William H. Lessig.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.

6th Maine, Maj. George Fuller.
 49th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas M. Hulings.
 119th Pennsylvania, Maj. Henry P. Truefitt, jr.
 5th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Catlin.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER.

65th New York, Col. Joseph E. Hamblin.
 67th New York, Col. Nelson Cross.
 122d New York, Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Dwight.
 82d Pennsylvania (detachment).

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.

- 62d New York, Col. David J. Nevin.
- 93d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John S. Long.
- 98th Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Ballier.
- 102d Pennsylvania, Col. John W. Patterson.
- 139th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William H. Moody.

Second Brigade.

Col. LEWIS A. GRANT.

- 2d Vermont, Col. Newton Stone.
- 3d Vermont, Col. Thomas O. Seaver.
- 4th Vermont, Col. George P. Foster.
- 5th Vermont, Lieut. Col. John R. Lewis.
- 6th Vermont, Col. Elisha L. Barney.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.

- 7th Maine, Col. Edwin C. Mason.
- 43d New York, Lieut. Col. John Wilson.
- 49th New York, Col. Daniel D. Bidwell.
- 77th New York, Maj. Nathan S. Babcock.
- 61st Pennsylvania, Col. George F. Smith.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY L. EUSTIS.

- 7th Massachusetts, Col. Thomas D. Johns.
- 10th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Parsons.
- 37th Massachusetts, Col. Oliver Edwards.
- 2d Rhode Island, Lieut. Col. Samuel B. M. Read.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. MORRIS.

- 14th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Caldwell K. Hall.
- 106th New York, Lieut. Col. Charles Townsend.
- 151st New York, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Fay.
- 87th Pennsylvania, Col. John W. Schall.
- 10th Vermont, Lieut. Col. William W. Henry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR.

- 6th Maryland, Col. John W. Horn.
- 110th Ohio, Col. J. Warren Keifer.
- 122d Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.
- 126th Ohio, Col. Benjamin F. Smith.
- 67th Pennsylvania (detachment), Capt. George W. Guss.
- 138th Pennsylvania, Col. Matthew R. McClennan.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.

- Maine Light, 4th Battery (D), Lieut. Melville C. Kimball.
- Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A), Capt. William H. McCartney.
- New York Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Andrew Cowan.
- New York Light, 3d Battery, Capt. William A. Harn.
- 4th New York Heavy, 1st Battalion, Maj. Thomas D. Sears.
- 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C, Capt. Richard Waterman.
- 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E, Capt. William B. Rhodes.
- 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Capt. George W. Adams.
- 5th United States, Battery M, Capt. James McKnight.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.*

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

PROVOST GUARD.

8th U. S. Infantry, Capt. Milton Cogswell.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS G. STEVENSON.

First Brigade.

Col. SUMNER CARRUTH.

35th Massachusetts, Maj. Nathaniel Wales.
 56th Massachusetts, Col. Charles E. Griswold.
 57th Massachusetts, Col. William F. Bartlett.
 59th Massachusetts, Col. J. Parker Gould.
 4th United States, Capt. Charles H. Brightly.
 10th United States, Maj. Samuel B. Hayman.

Second Brigade.

Col. DANIEL LEASURE.

3d Maryland, Col. Joseph M. Suds-burg.
 21st Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George P. Hawkes.
 100th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Matthew M. Dawson.

Artillery.

Maine Light, 2d Battery (B), Capt. Albert F. Thomas.
 Massachusetts Light, 14th Battery, Capt. Joseph W. B. Wright.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.

First Brigade.

Col. ZENAS R. BLISS.

36th Massachusetts, Maj. William F. Draper.
 58th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. John C. Whiton.
 51st New York, Col. Charles W. Le Gendre.
 45th Pennsylvania, Col. John I. Curtin.
 48th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Henry Pleasants.
 7th Rhode Island, Capt. Theodore Winn.

Second Brigade.

Col. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.

31st Maine, Lieut. Col. Thomas Hight.
 32d Maine, Maj. Arthur Deering.
 6th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Henry H. Pearson.
 9th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. John W. Babbitt.
 11th New Hampshire, Col. Walter Har-riman.
 17th Vermont, Lieut. Col. Charles Cum-mings.

Artillery.

Massachusetts Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Edward J. Jones.
 New York Light, 19th Battery, Capt. Edward W. Rogers.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

2d Michigan, Col. William Humphrey.
 8th Michigan, Col. Frank Graves.
 17th Michigan, Col. Constant Luce.
 27th Michigan†, Maj. Samuel Moody.
 109th New York, Col. Benjamin F. Tracy.
 51st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edwin Schall.

Second Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.

1st Michigan Sharpshooters, Col. Charles V. De Land.
 20th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Byron M. Cutcheon.
 79th New York, Col. David Morrison.
 60th Ohio,‡ Lieut. Col. James N. McElroy.
 50th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward Overton, jr.

* This corps was under the direct orders of Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant until May 24, 1864, when it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac.

† 1st and 2d Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

‡ 9th and 10th Companies Ohio Sharpshooters attached.

Artillery.

Maine Light, 7th Battery (G), Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell.
 New York Light, 34th Battery, Capt. Jacob Roemer.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSHUA K. SIGFRIED.

27th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col.
 Charles J. Wright.
 30th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Delavan
 Bates.
 39th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Ozora P.
 Stearns.
 43d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. H.
 Seymour Hall.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY G. THOMAS.

30th Connecticut (colored), detachment,
 Capt. Charles Robinson.
 19th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col.
 Joseph G. Perkins.
 23d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col.
 Cleaveland J. Campbell.

Artillery.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Capt. George W. Durell.
 Vermont Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Romeo H. Start.

CAVALRY.

3d New Jersey, Col. Andrew J. Morrison.
 22d New York, Col. Samuel J. Crooks,
 2d Ohio, Lieut. Col. George A. Purington.
 13th Pennsylvania, Maj. Michael Kerwin.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Capt. JOHN EDWARDS, Jr.

New York Light, 27th Battery, Capt. John B. Eaton.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D, Capt. William W. Buckley.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery H, Capt. Crawford Allen, jr.
 2d United States, Battery E, Lieut. James S. Dudley.
 3d United States, Battery G, Lieut. Edmund Pendleton.
 3d United States, Batteries L and M, Lieut. Erskine Gittings.

PROVISIONAL BRIGADE.

Col. ELISHA G. MARSHALL.

24th New York Cavalry (dismounted), Col. William C. Raulston.
 14th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Clarence H. Corning.
 2d Pennsylvania Provisional Heavy Artillery, Col. Thomas Wilhelm.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

ESCORT.

6th United States, Capt. Ira W. Claflin.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.

1st Michigan, Lieut. Col. Peter Stagg.
 5th Michigan, Col. Russell A. Alger.
 6th Michigan, Maj. James H. Kidd.
 7th Michigan, Maj. Henry W. Granger.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.

4th New York,* Lieut. Col. William R.
 Parnell.
 6th New York, Lieut. Col. William H.
 Crocker.
 9th New York, Col. William Sackett.
 17th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James Q.
 Anderson.

* Detached guarding trains.

Reserve Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.

19th New York (1st Dragoons), Col. Alfred Gibbs.
 6th Pennsylvania, Maj. James Starr.
 1st United States, Capt. Nelson B. Sweitzer.
 2d United States, Capt. Theophilus F. Rodenbough.
 5th United States,* Capt. Abraham K. Arnold.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID MCM. GREGG.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr.

1st Massachusetts, Maj. Lucius M. Sargent.
 1st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. John W. Kester.
 6th Ohio, Col. William Stedman.
 1st Pennsylvania, Col. John P. Taylor.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. IRVIN GREGG.

1st Maine, Col. Charles H. Smith.
 10th New York, Maj. M. Henry Avery.
 2d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Brinton.
 4th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George H. Covode.
 8th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Samuel Wilson.
 16th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John K. Robison.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON.

Escort.

8th Illinois (detachment), Lieut. William W. Long.

First Brigade.

Col. TIMOTHY M. BRYAN, Jr.
 Col. JOHN B. MCINTOSH.†

1st Connecticut, Maj. Erastus Blakeslee.
 2d New York, Col. Otto Harhaus.
 5th New York, Lieut. Col. John Hammond.
 18th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William P. Brinton.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.

3d Indiana, Maj. William Patton.
 8th New York, Lieut. Col. William H. Benjamin.
 1st Vermont, Lieut. Col. Addison W. Preston.

ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Col. HENRY S. BURTON.

First Brigade.

Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING.

6th New York Heavy, Lieut. Col. Edmund R. Travis.
 15th New York Heavy, Col. Louis Schirmer.

Second Brigade.

Maj. JOHN A. TOMPKINS.

Maine Light, 5th Battery (E), Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens.
 1st New Jersey Light, Battery A, Capt. William Hexamer.
 1st New Jersey Light, Battery B, Capt. A. Judson Clark.
 New York Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Elijah D. Taft.
 New York Light, 12th Battery, Capt. George F. McKnight.
 1st New York Light, Battery B, Capt. Albert S. Sheldon.

*Companies B, F, and K, under Capt. Julius W. Mason, detached as escort to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.

†Assigned May 5.

Third Brigade.

Maj. ROBERT H. FITZHUGH.

Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery, Capt. John Bigelow.
 New York Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Patrick Hart.
 1st New York Light, Battery C, Lieut. William H. Phillips.
 New York Light, 11th Battery, Capt. John E. Burton.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery H, Lieut. William A. Ewing.
 5th United States, Battery E, Lieut. John R. Brinckle.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

*First Brigade.**

Capt. JAMES M. ROBERTSON.

New York Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Joseph W. Martin.
 2d United States, Batteries B and L, Lieut. Edward Heaton.
 2d United States, Battery D, Lieut. Edward B. Williston.
 3d United States, Battery M, Lieut. Alexander C. M. Pennington, jr.
 4th United States, Battery A, Lieut. Rufus King, jr.
 4th United States, Batteries C and E, Lieut. Charles L. Fitzhugh.

Second Brigade.

Capt. DUNBAR R. RANSOM.

1st United States, Batteries E and G, Lieut. Frank S. French.
 1st United States, Batteries H and I, Capt. Alanson M. Randol.
 1st United States, Battery K, Lieut. John Egan.
 2d United States, Battery A, Lieut. Robert Clarke.
 2d United States, Battery G, Lieut. William N. Dennison.
 3d United States, Batteries C, F, and K, Lieut. James R. Kelly.

. ARMY OF THE JAMES (IN THE FIELD).

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

TENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. QUINCY A. GILLMORE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSHUA B. HOWELL.

39th Illinois, Col. Thomas O. Osborn.
 62d Ohio, Col. Francis B. Pond.
 67th Ohio, Col. Alvin C. Voris.
 85th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward Campbell.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

6th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Lorenzo Meeker.
 7th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Daniel C. Rodman.
 3d New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Josiah I. Plimpton.
 7th New Hampshire, Col. Joseph C. Abbott.

Third Brigade.

Col. HARRIS M. PLAISTED.

10th Connecticut, Col. John L. Otis.
 11th Maine, Lieut. Col. Winslow P. Spofford.
 24th Massachusetts, Col. Francis A. Osborn.
 100th New York, Col. George B. Dandy.

Artillery.

Connecticut Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Alfred P. Rockwell.
 New Jersey Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Zenas C. Warren.
 1st United States, Battery M, Capt. Loomis L. Langdon.

* Detached with Cavalry Corps.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. TURNER.

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL M. ALFORD.

40th Massachusetts, Col. Guy V. Henry.
 3d New York, Lieut. Col. Eldridge
 G. Floyd.
 89th New York, Lieut. Col. Theophilus
 L. England.
 117th New York, Col. Alvin White.
 142d New York, Col. N. Martin Curtis.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. BARTON.

47th New York, Lieut. Col. Christopher
 R. Mac Donald.
 48th New York, Lieut. Col. Dudley W.
 Strickland.
 115th New York, Maj. Ezra L. Walrath.
 76th Pennsylvania, Col. John C. Camp-
 bell.

Artillery.

New Jersey Light, 4th Battery, Capt. George T. Woodbury.
 1st United States, Battery B, Capt. Samuel S. Elder.
 1st United States, Battery D, Lieut. John S. Gibbs.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ADELBERT AMES.

First Brigade.

Col. RICHARD WHITE.

8th Maine, Lieut. Col. Henry Boynton.
 4th New Hampshire, Col. Louis Bell.
 55th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Frank T.
 Bennett.
 97th Pennsylvania, Col. Henry R. Guss.

Second Brigade.

Col. JEREMIAH C. DRAKE.

13th Indiana, Col. Cyrus J. Dobbs.
 9th Maine, Col. Sabine Emery.
 112th New York, Lieut. Col. Elial F. Car-
 penter.
 169th New York, Col. John McConihe.

Artillery.

New York Light, 33d Battery, Capt. Alger M. Wheeler.
 3d Rhode Island, Battery C, Capt. Martin S. James.
 3d United States, Battery E, Lieut. Joseph P. Sanger.

UNATTACHED TROOPS.

1st New York Engineers (eight companies), Col. Edward W. Serrell.
 4th Massachusetts Cavalry (1st Battalion), Capt. Lucius Richmond.

EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. H. BROOKS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GILMAN MARSTON.

81st New York, Col. Jacob J. De For-
 est.
 96th New York, Col. Edgar M. Cullen.
 98th New York, Col. Frederick F.
 Wead.
 139th New York, Col. Samuel H. Rob-
 erts.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HIRAM BURNHAM.

8th Connecticut, Col. John E. Ward.
 10th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. John
 Coughlin.
 13th New Hampshire, Col. Aaron F.
 Stevens.
 118th New York, Col. Oliver Keese, jr.

Third Brigade.

Col. HORACE T. SANDERS.

92d New York, Lieut. Col. Hiram Anderson, jr.
 58th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Montgomery Martin.
 188th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George K. Bowen.
 49th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Rollin M. Strong.

Artillery Brigade.

Maj. THEODORE H. SCHENCK.

Wisconsin Light, 4th Battery, Capt. George B. Easterly.
 4th United States, Battery L, Lieut. John S. Hunt.
 5th United States, Battery A, Lieut. Charles P. Muhlenberg.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES A. HECKMAN.

23d Massachusetts, Col. Andrew Elwell.
 25th Massachusetts, Maj. Cornelius G. Atwood.
 27th Massachusetts, Col. Horace C. Lee.
 9th New Jersey, Col. Abram Zabriskie.

Second Brigade.

Col. GRIFFIN A. STEDMAN, Jr.

11th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. William C. Moegling.
 2d New Hampshire, Col. Edward L. Bailey.
 12th New Hampshire, Maj. John F. Langley.
 148th New York, Col. George M. Guion.

Artillery Brigade.

Capt. FREDERICK M. FOLLETT.

New York Light, 7th Battery, Capt. Peter C. Regan.
 3d New York Light, Battery E, Capt. George E. Ashby.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery F, Capt. James Belger.
 4th United States, Battery D, Lieut. James Thompson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD W. HINKS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD A. WILD.

1st U. S. Colored, Col. John H. Holman.
 10th U. S. Colored, Lieut. Col. Edward H. Powell.
 22d U. S. Colored, Col. Joseph B. Kiddoo.
 37th U. S. Colored, Lieut. Col. Abial G. Chamberlain.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL A. DUNCAN.

4th U. S. Colored, Lieut. Col. George Rogers.
 5th U. S. Colored, Col. James W. Conine.
 6th U. S. Colored, Col. John W. Ames.

Artillery.

3d New York Light, Battery K, Capt. James R. Angel.
 3d New York Light, Battery M, Capt. John H. Howell.
 2d U. S. Colored Light, Battery B, Capt. Francis C. Choate.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. AUGUST V. KAUTZ.

First Brigade.

Col. SIMON H. MIX.

1st District of Columbia, Lieut. Col. Ev-
erton J. Conger.
3d New York, Lieut. Col. George W.
Lewis.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL P. SPEAR.

5th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Christo-
pher Kleinz.
11th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George
Stetzel.

Artillery.

New York Light, 8th Battery (section), Lieut. Peter Morton.

UNATTACHED TROOPS.

1st New York Mounted Rifles, Col. Benjamin F. Onderdonk.
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry, Maj. Harvey W. Brown.
2d U. S. Colored Cavalry, Col. George W. Cole.
13th Company Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (pontooniers),
Capt. John Pickering, jr.

No. 2.

*Return of Casualties in the Union forces, commanded by Lieut. Gen.
Ulysses S. Grant, from the Rapidan to the James River, May-
June, 1864.*

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5-7, 1864.*

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.							
ESCORT.							
5th U. S. Cavalry, Companies B, F, and Kt.....							
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
PROVOST GUARD.							
Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.							
1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies C and D.							
80th New York Infantry (20th Militia).....							
3d Pennsylvania Cavalry.....							
68th Pennsylvania Infantry.....							
114th Pennsylvania Infantry.....							
Total provost guard †.....							
ENGINEER TROOPS.							
50th New York.....				1			1
Battalion United States †.....							
Total engineers.....				1			1
GUARDS AND ORDERLIES.							
Independent Company Oneida (New York) Cav- alry. †							

*Embracing all combats under the various names of the Wilderness, Parker's Store, Craig's Meeting House, Brock Road, Todd's Tavern, and the Furnaces.

† Loss, if any, not of record.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5-7, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.							
Staff.....			1				1
1st Vermont Cavalry, Company M (escort).....				1			1
Total.....			1	1			2
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.							
First Brigade.							
Col. NELSON A. MILES.							
Staff.....					1		1
26th Michigan.....				7			7
61st New York.....				3			3
81st Pennsylvania*.....							
140th Pennsylvania.....		3		10			13
183d Pennsylvania*.....							
Total First Brigade.....		3		20	1		24
Second Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.							
Staff.....	1						1
28th Massachusetts.....	1	14	4	82		14	115
63d New York.....	1	8	1	77		8	95
69th New York.....		7		37		8	52
88th New York.....	2	8		38		4	52
116th Pennsylvania.....		6		24		4	34
Total Second Brigade.....	5	43	5	258		38	349
Third Brigade.							
Col. PAUL FRANK.							
39th New York.....		14	7	92	1	22	136
52d New York†.....				4		2	6
57th New York.....	1	6	1	49		1	58
111th New York.....	2	40	6	113		17	178
125th New York.....		6	1	16		5	28
126th New York.....		5		62		9	76
Total Third Brigade.....	3	71	15	336	1	56	482
Fourth Brigade.							
Col. JOHN R. BROOKE.							
2d Delaware*.....				8			8
64th New York.....				6			6
66th New York.....		1		3		4	11
53d Pennsylvania.....		1		1			4
145th Pennsylvania.....				1		1	2
148th Pennsylvania.....		1					1
Total Fourth Brigade.....		3		18		5	26
Total First Division.....	8	120	20	633	2	99	881
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.							
Provost Guard.							
2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters*.....							

* Loss, if any, not of record.

† Detachment 7th New York attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5-7, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER S. WEBB.							
Staff.....							2
19th Maine.....		22	5	125		6	158
1st Company Andrew (Massachusetts) Sharpshooters.*							
15th Massachusetts.....		4		16		3	23
19th Massachusetts.....		3		13		3	19
20th Massachusetts.....	1	22	7	101		9	140
7th Michigan.....		8	1	42		9	60
42d New York.....			2	6	1	14	23
59th New York.....		2		8		4	14
82d New York (2d Militia).....	1	8	3	10		12	29
Total First Brigade.....	2	64	20	321	1	60	468
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.							
Staff.....			1				1
152d New York.....	1	8	3	34	1	4	51
69th Pennsylvania.....		11		11		5	19
71st Pennsylvania.....		1	2	33		8	44
73d Pennsylvania.....	1	3	6	34		13	57
106th Pennsylvania.....		10		43		5	58
Total Second Brigade.....	2	25	12	155	1	35	230
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. SAMUEL S. CARROLL.							
14th Connecticut.....		9	9	58		13	89
1st Delaware.....		6	4	85		4	99
14th Indiana.....	1	5		22		6	34
12th New Jersey.....	1	11	4	58		5	79
10th New York Battalion.....		17	3	57		18	95
108th New York.....		5	6	37		4	52
4th Ohio.....		11	1	31		3	46
8th Ohio.....		3	2	14	1	2	22
7th West Virginia.....		2	2	36		3	43
Total Third Brigade.....	2	69	31	398	1	58	559
Total Second Division.....	6	158	63	874	3	153	1,257
THIRD DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.							
Staff.....					1		1
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD.							
20th Indiana.....		19	4	98		3	124
3d Maine.....	1	14	5	69	1	38	128
40th New York.....	1	19	6	150	1	36	213
86th New York.....		2	5	44	1	7	59
124th New York.....		1	1	54		2	58
99th Pennsylvania.....	1	10	1	44		1	57
110th Pennsylvania.....		9		38		7	54
141st Pennsylvania.....		0	2	70		4	82
2d U. S. Sharpshooters.....	1	15	2	47	1	10	76
Total First Brigade.....	4	95	26	614	4	108	851

* Loss, if any, not of record.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5-7, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS.*							
Col. JOHN S. CROCKER.							
Staff.....	1		1				2
4th Maine.....	2	30	6	130		3	171
17th Maine.....	1	21	8	147	1	14	192
3d Michigan.....	2	20	2	60	2	17	103
5th Michigan.....	1	15	6	73		2	97
93d New York.....	4	38	13	300		5	360
57th Pennsylvania.....		22	1	124		3	153
63d Pennsylvania.....	1	31	7	139		13	191
105th Pennsylvania.....	2	11	3	113		6	160
1st U.S. Sharpshooters.....		14	2	37	1	7	61
Total Second Brigade.....	14	227	52	1,023	4	70	1,390
Total Third Division.....	18	322	78	1,837	9	178	2,242
<i>FOURTH DIVISION.</i>							
Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. ROBERT McALLISTER.							
1st Massachusetts.....		2		12	1	4	19
16th Massachusetts.....	2	4		30		3	39
5th New Jersey.....		6		54		4	64
6th New Jersey.....		8	3	25		1	37
7th New Jersey.....		1	1	12		5	19
8th New Jersey.....		6	5	109		4	124
11th New Jersey.....			3	19			22
26th Pennsylvania.....		3	3	24		2	32
115th Pennsylvania.....		2	2	6		2	12
Total First Brigade.....	2	32	17	291	1	25	368
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM R. BREWSTER.							
11th Massachusetts.....		0	2	52		12	75
70th New York.....	1	3		18		5	27
71st New York.....			2	3	1	3	9
72d New York.....		2	2	14		3	21
73d New York.....		6	3	51	1	5	66
74th New York.....		1		16		7	24
120th New York.....	1	4	2	46		8	61
84th Pennsylvania.....		5	1	41	1		48
Total Second Brigade.....	2	30	12	241	3	43	331
Total Fourth Division.....	4	62	29	532	4	68	609
<i>ARTILLERY BRIGADE.</i>							
Col. JOHN C. TIDBALL.							
Maine Light, 6th Battery (F).....			1	7			8
Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery.....							
New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery.....							
1st New York Light, Battery G.....							
4th New York Heavy, 3d Battalion.....							
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F.....		1		2			3
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A.....							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B.....							
4th United States, Battery K.....							
5th United States, Batteries C and I.....							
Total Artillery Brigade.....		1	1	9			11
Total Second Army Corps.....	36	663	192	3,685	18	498	5,092

* Killed May 5.

† Loss, if any, not of record.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5-7, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FIFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.							
PROVOST GUARD.							
12th New York Battalion*.....							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.							
Staff.....					1		1
140th New York.....	1	22	5	113	5	109	255
146th New York.....	3	17	5	62	6	219	312
91st Pennsylvania.....				9		2	11
155th Pennsylvania.....		7	2	40		6	55
2d United States.....			1				1
11th United States.....	2	9	2	33		19	65
12th United States.....		15	4	47	1	43	110
14th United States.....		4	5	74	1	31	118
17th United States.....		1	1	6			8
Total First Brigade.....	6	75	25	384	14	432	936
Second Brigade.							
Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.							
9th Massachusetts.....	3	23	9	99		3	137
22d Massachusetts.....		5	1	33		3	42
32d Massachusetts.....				16		2	19
4th Michigan.....		5	4	29		4	42
62d Pennsylvania.....		8		47	1	5	61
Total Second Brigade.....	3	41	14	224	1	18	301
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.							
20th Maine.....	1	12	2	80		16	111
18th Massachusetts.....		8	3	24		29	64
1st Michigan.....	1	4	3	44		12	64
16th Michigan.....		3		37			40
44th New York.....	1	3	1	61		1	67
83d Pennsylvania.....		15	2	59		24	100
118th Pennsylvania.....		2	1	37		25	65
Total Third Brigade.....	3	47	12	342		107	511
Total First Division.....	12	163	51	950	15	557	1,748
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.							
First Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL H. LEONARD.							
Col. PETER LYLE.							
16th Maine.....				19	1	20	40
13th Massachusetts.....			2	8		1	11
39th Massachusetts.....		5		12			17
104th New York.....				2			2
Total First Brigade.....		5	2	41	1	21	70

* Loss, if any, not of record.

† 2d Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters attached.

‡ Brady's company sharpshooters attached.

§ Assigned May 6.

|| Including 5 men captured or missing from small detachment of 107th Pennsylvania, attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5-7, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. HENRY BAXTER.*							
Col. RICHARD COULTER.							
Staff			1		1		2
12th Massachusetts	1	13	1	47		8	70
83d New York (9th Militia)	1	17	1	81	1	14	115
97th New York	1	14	4	67		13	99
11th Pennsylvania		6	8	128	1	12	155
88th Pennsylvania				1			1
90th Pennsylvania		5	3	70		16	94
Total Second Brigade	3	55	18	394	3	63	536
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. ANDREW W. DENISON.							
1st Maryland	1	4		11		9	25
4th Maryland	1	4		8	1	4	18
7th Maryland		7	3	49		22	81
8th Maryland		5	2	46		9	62
Total Third Brigade	2	20	5	114	1	44	186
Total Second Division	5	80	25	549	5	128	792
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM McCANDLESS.							
1st Pennsylvania Reserves						1	
2d Pennsylvania Reserves		1	1	2	3	3	10
6th Pennsylvania Reserves		5	2	23		5	35
7th Pennsylvania Reserves					20	283	303
11th Pennsylvania Reserves	1	3	3	34	4	54	99
13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles)		3		31		3	37
Total First Brigade	1	12	6	90	27	340	485
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOSEPH W. FISHER.							
5th Pennsylvania Reserves	1	3	1	9		2	16
8th Pennsylvania Reserves		5	4	36		2	47
10th Pennsylvania Reserves		3	1	14		4	22
12th Pennsylvania Reserves				3			3
Total Third Brigade	1	11	6	62		8	88
Total Third Division	2	23	12	152	27	357	573
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH.†							
Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.							
Staff			1				1

* Wounded May 6.

† Assigned to First Brigade May 7.

‡ Mortally wounded May 6.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5-7, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.							
Col. WILLIAM W. ROBINSON.							
7th Indiana	1	15	3	89	4	50	163
19th Indiana	1	13	2	76	1	10	103
24th Michigan	2	12	3	45	1	41	104
1st New York Battalion Sharpshooters		1		27		7	35
2d Wisconsin	2	1	2	14	1	17	40
6th Wisconsin	3	5	1	39	1	14	63
7th Wisconsin	3	24	7	148		35	217
Total First Brigade	12	74	18	438	8	174	724
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JAMES C. RICE.							
76th New York	1	26	2	67	12	174	282
84th New York (14th Militia)		1			2		3
95th New York	2	16	1	63	6	86	174
147th New York		15	4	93	2	57	171
56th Pennsylvania	2	8	4	18		10	42
Total Second Brigade	5	66	11	241	22	327	672
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. ROY STONE.*							
Col. EDWARD S. BRAGG.							
121st Pennsylvania		1		19		9	29
142d Pennsylvania	1	2	2	34		16	55
143d Pennsylvania	2	21	4	132	3	58	230
149th Pennsylvania		11	3	106	1	94	215
150th Pennsylvania	1	6	3	58		24	92
Total Third Brigade	4	41	12	349	4	201	611
Total Fourth Division	21	181	42	1,028	34	702	2,008
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.							
Massachusetts Light, 3d Battery (C)†							
Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E)†							
1st New York Light, Battery D			1	4	1	2	8
1st New York Light, Batteries E and L†							
1st New York Light, Battery H†				2			2
4th New York Heavy, 2d Battalion				1			1
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B							
4th United States, Battery B†							
5th United States, Battery D†							
Total Artillery Brigade			1	7	1	2	11
Total Fifth Army Corps	40	447	131	2,686	82	1,746	5,132

*Accidentally disabled May 6.

†Loss, if any, not of record.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5-7, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK.							
ESCORT.							
8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company A*.....							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.							
First Brigade.							
Col. HENRY W. BROWN.							
1st New Jersey	2	15	8	98	5	36	162
2d New Jersey	2	3		18	2	21	46
3d New Jersey				7		1	8
4th New Jersey		8	1	72	1	14	96
10th New Jersey		3	2	14	1	18	38
15th New Jersey		3	2	7		2	14
Total First Brigade.....	4	32	13	216	7	92	364
Second Brigade.							
Col. EMORY URTON.							
5th Maine.....				3			3
121st New York		15	1	30	2	19	73
95th Pennsylvania	1	8		13		3	25
96th Pennsylvania		1		7		2	10
Total Second Brigade.....	1	24	1	59	2	24	111
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.							
6th Maine				2		2	4
49th Pennsylvania		3		35		5	43
119th Pennsylvania		12	1	73			86
5th Wisconsin		14	3	118		10	145
Total Third Brigade		29	4	234		17	278
Fourth Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER SHALES.†							
Col. NELSON CROSS.							
Staff.....					1		1
65th New York	1	7	2	26		21	57
67th New York	1	10	1	61	2	18	93
123d New York		9	6	61	3	37	119
82d Pennsylvania (detachment)				5			5
Total Fourth Brigade.	2	26	9	156	6	76	275
Total First Division.....	7	111	27	659	15	200	1,028
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.†							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.							
Staff.....			3				3

* Loss, if any, not of record.

† Captured May 6.

† Wounded May 6, and was succeeded in command of the First, Second, and Fourth Brigades by General Wheaton, who was relieved by General Neill early on the morning of May 7, when the division was reunited.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5-7, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.							
62d New York		14	4	54			72
93d Pennsylvania	1	14	4	110			129
98th Pennsylvania	1	10	4	61			76
102d Pennsylvania	2	29	6	126			163
139th Pennsylvania	1	32	9	148		5	195
Total First Brigade	5	99	27	499		5	635
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. LEWIS A. GRANT.							
2d Vermont	2	47	11	274	1	13	348
3d Vermont	2	36	4	163	1	5	211
4th Vermont	5	36	12	211		4	285
5th Vermont	3	30	10	177		26	246
6th Vermont	4	30	4	151		7	196
Total Second Brigade	16	179	41	976	2	55	1,269
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.							
Col. DANIEL D. BIDWELL.							
7th Maine		24	4	76		13	117
43d New York	2	19	9	97	2	69	198
49th New York	5	24	1	53		6	89
77th New York		11	2	42	2	7	64
61st Pennsylvania	1	19	4	109	1	17	151
Total Third Brigade	8	97	20	377	5	112	619
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. HENRY L. EUSTIS.							
7th Massachusetts	1	12	4	99		4	120
10th Massachusetts	1	20	5	100		2	128
37th Massachusetts		30	3	98		6	137
2d Rhode Island	1	11	5	61		5	83
Total Fourth Brigade	3	73	17	358		17	468
Total Second Division	32	448	108	2,210	7	189	2,994
THIRD DIVISION							
Brig. Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. MORRIS.							
14th New Jersey		1		4			5
106th New York		4		6	1		11
151st New York	1	2		14		4	21
87th Pennsylvania				19		4	23
10th Vermont		2		10			12
Total First Brigade	1	9		53	1	8	72
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR.*							
Col. BENJAMIN F. SMITH.							
Staff					1		1
6th Maryland	2	22	8	104		34	170
110th Ohio	1	16	6	100		25	148
122d Ohio	1	17	4	106	1	47	176
126th Ohio	1	21	7	118	2	60	209
67th Pennsylvania		7		39		19	65
138th Pennsylvania	1	20	2	95		32	150
Total Second Brigade	6	103	27	562	4	217	919
Total Third Division	7	112	27	615	5	225	991

* Captured May 6.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5-7, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.							
Maine Light, 4th Battery (D)*							
Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A)*							
New York Light, 1st Battery*							
New York Light, 3d Battery*							
4th New York Heavy, 1st Battalion	1	1		14		0	22
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C*							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E*							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G*							
5th United States, Battery M*							
Total Artillery Brigade	1	1		14		0	22
Total Sixth Army Corps.	47	672	162	3,498	27	629	5,035
CAVALRY CORPS.†							
Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.							
ESCORT.							
6th United States*							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. Alfred T. A. TORBERT.‡							
Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.							
1st Michigan		3	1	20			24
5th Michigan		3	2	11			16
6th Michigan		8	2	11		4	20
7th Michigan				1		1	2
Total First Brigade		9	5	43		5	62
Second Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.							
4th New York§		1		11		1	13
6th New York		5	2	18		3	28
9th New York							
17th Pennsylvania		1	1	12			14
Total Second Brigade		7	3	41		4	55
Reserve Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WELSEY MERRITT.							
Col. ALFRED GIBBS.							
19th New York (1st Dragoons)		20	1	35	4	31	91
6th Pennsylvania		3	3	25	2	1	34
1st United States		8	6	28		3	45
2d United States		2	1	20		2	25
5th United States		1		2			3
Total Reserve Brigade	1	33	11	110	6	37	198
Total First Division	1	49	19	194	6	46	315

* Loss, if any, not of record.

† The casualties of this command on May 8 are also embraced in this table.

‡ Relinquished command, on account of sickness, May 7.

§ Detached guarding trains and prisoners.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5-7, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID McM. GREGG.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr.							
1st Massachusetts		3	1	23		14	41
1st New Jersey		7	1	40		10	58
6th Ohio				10		1	11
1st Pennsylvania				5			5
Total First Brigade.....		10	2	78		25	115
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. J. IRVIN GREGG.							
1st Maine		1		4			5
10th New York		1	1	7		1	10
2d Pennsylvania	1	5		13		1	20
4th Pennsylvania		1					1
8th Pennsylvania				5		1	6
16th Pennsylvania				4			4
Total Second Brigade	1	8	1	33		3	46
Total Second Division.....	1	18	3	111		28	161
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON.							
<i>Escort.</i>							
8th Illinois (detachment)		1		3		3	7
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. TIMOTHY M. BRYAN, Jr.							
Col. JOHN B. MCINTOSH.*							
1st Connecticut				7	2	35	44
2d New York		3		11	1	15	30
5th New York	1	15	1	20		13	50
18th Pennsylvania.....			1	10	1	29	41
Total First Brigade.....	1	18	2	48	4	92	165
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.							
3d Indiana.....				3		4	7
8th New York.....		1				3	4
1st Vermont.....		5	3	27		11	46
Total Second Brigade.....		6	3	30		18	57
Total Third Division.....	1	25	5	81	4	113	229

* Assigned May 5.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5-7, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FIRST BRIGADE HORSE ARTILLERY.							
Capt. JAMES M. ROBERTSON.							
New York Light, 6th Battery		2		1			3
2d United States, Batteries B and L*							
2d United States, Battery D*							
2d United States, Battery M*							
4th United States, Battery A*							
4th United States, Batteries C and E				2			2
Total First First Brigade Horse Artillery		2		3			5
Total Cavalry Corps.	3	94	27	389	10	187	710
ARTILLERY.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT.							
ARTILLERY RESERVE.							
Col. HENRY S. BURTON.							
First Brigade.							
Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING.							
6th New York Heavy				2		10	12
15th New York Heavy	1	3	1	31		8	44
Total First Brigade	1	3	1	33		18	56
Second Brigade.*							
Maj. JOHN A. TOMPKINS.							
Maine Light, 5th Battery (E)							
1st New Jersey Light, Battery A							
1st New Jersey Light, Battery B							
New York Light, 5th Battery							
New York Light, 12th Battery							
1st New York Light, Battery B							
Third Brigade.†							
Maj. ROBERT H. FITZHUGH.							
Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery							
1st New York Light, Battery C							
New York Light, 11th Battery							
New York Light, 15th Battery							
1st Ohio Light, Battery H							
5th United States, Battery E							
Total Artillery Reserve	1	4	1	33		18	56
HORSE ARTILLERY.							
Second Brigade.‡							
Capt. DUNBAR R. RANSOM.							
1st United States, Batteries E and G							
1st United States, Batteries H and I							
1st United States, Battery K							
2d United States, Battery A							
2d United States, Battery G							
3d United States, Batteries C, F, and K							
Total Army of the Potomac	127	1,879	513	10,292	137	3,078	16,026

* Loss, if any, not of record.

† Not engaged.

‡ First Brigade attached to Cavalry Corps; Second Brigade not engaged.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5-7, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>NINTH ARMY CORPS.*</i>							
Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.							
PROVOST GUARD.							
8th U. S. Infantry†.....							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS G. STEVENSON.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. SUMNER CARRUTH.‡							
Col. JACOB P. GOULD.							
35th Massachusetts§							
56th Massachusetts	1	7	3	50		11	72
57th Massachusetts	2	55	6	152		30	245
59th Massachusetts		10	2	33		10	55
4th United States		5	3	16		10	34
10th United States		8	1	50		5	64
Total First Brigade.....	3	85	15	301		66	470
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. DANIEL LEASURE.							
3d Maryland	2	1	1	8			12
21st Massachusetts		2	3	4		7	16
100th Pennsylvania		1	1	27		8	37
Total Second Brigade	2	4	5	39		15	65
<i>Artillery.</i>							
Maine Light, 2d Battery (B)†.....							
Massachusetts Light, 14th Battery †.....							
Total First Division.....	5	89	20	340		81	535
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. ZENAS R. BLISS.‡							
Col. JOHN I. CURTIN.							
35th Massachusetts		12	2	59			73
58th Massachusetts		6		32		7	45
51st New York	1	19	2	52		5	79
45th Pennsylvania	2	15	4	115		7	143
48th Pennsylvania		3	1	9			13
7th Rhode Island¶.....				1			1
Total First Brigade.....	3	55	9	268		19	354

* Under the direct orders of Lieutenant-General Grant.

† Loss, if any, not of record.

‡ Sun-struck May 6.

§ Train guard; not engaged.

|| Including 2 men wounded, assigned from 46th New York.

¶ Train guard.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5-7, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.							
Staff.....	1						1
31st Maine.....	1	4	1	23		2	31
32d Maine*.....		1	1	31		13	40
6th New Hampshire.....							
9th New Hampshire*.....							
11th New Hampshire.....	2		3	40	1	10	56
17th Vermont.....		8	3	60		3	74
Total Second Brigade.....	4	13	8	154	1	28	208
<i>Artillery.</i>							
Massachusetts Light, 11th Battery*.....							
New York Light, 19th Battery*.....							
Total Second Division.....	7	108	17	422	1	47	562
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.							
Staff.....			2				2
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.							
2d Michigan.....		6	3	29			38
8th Michigan.....	1	10	6	74		14	105
17th Michigan.....		5		37			42
27th Michigan†.....	2	10	4	56		6	78
109th New York.....		11	1	63		1	76
51st Pennsylvania.....	1	8	1	57		1	68
Total First Brigade.....	4	50	15	316		22	407
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.							
1st Michigan Sharpshooters.....		4		23		2	29
20th Michigan.....				7		1	7
79th New York*.....							
60th Ohio†.....				2		3	5
50th Pennsylvania.....		12	2	57			71
Total Second Brigade.....		16	2	88		6	112
<i>Artillery.</i>							
Maine Light, 7th Battery (G)*.....							
New York Light, 34th Battery*.....							
Total Third Division.....	4	66	19	404		28	521
FOURTH DIVISION. §							
CAVALRY.							
3d New Jersey.....						6	6
22d New York.....				1		4	5
2d Ohio.....				1		1	2
13th Pennsylvania*.....							
Total cavalry.....				2		11	13

* Loss, if any, not of record.

† 1st and 2d Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

‡ 9th and 10th Companies Ohio Sharpshooters attached.

§ Not engaged.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5-7, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
RESERVE ARTILLERY.							
Capt. JOHN EDWARDS, Jr.							
New York Light, 27th Battery*.....							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D*.....							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery H*.....							
2d United States, Battery E*.....							
3d United States, Battery G*.....							
3d United States, Batteries L and M*.....							
PROVISIONAL BRIGADE.							
Col. ELISHA G. MARSHALL.							
24th New York Cavalry (dismounted)*.....							
14th New York Heavy Artillery.....		1		7			8
2d Pennsylvania Provisional Heavy Artillery.....				1			1
Total Provisional Brigade.....		1		8			9
Total Ninth Army Corps.....	16	224	56	1,176	1	167	1,640

RECAPITULATION.

Army of the Potomac	127	1,879	513	10,292	137	3,078	16,026
Ninth Army Corps	16	224	56	1,176	1	167	1,640
Grand total	143	2,103	569	11,468	138	3,245	17,666

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Capt. Samuel Fiske, 14th Infantry. | Lieut. Frederick Shalk, 14th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Capt. George P. Clayton, 7th Infantry. | Capt. Henry Quigley, 20th Infantry.
 Lieut. Huron J. Caldwell, 14th Infantry. | Lieut. Edward C. Sutherland, 20th Infantry.
 Col. Samuel J. Williams, 19th Infantry.

MAINE.

Lieut. Col. Edwin Burt, 3d Infantry. | Lieut. Alvin S. Hall, 7th Infantry.
 Capt. George O. Getchell, 3d Infantry. | Lieut. Benjamin Doe, 17th Infantry.
 Capt. George W. Harvey, 3d Infantry. | Lieut. Frederick W. Lane, 20th Infantry.
 Maj. Robert H. Gray, 4th Infantry. | Lieut. John M. Sherwood, 20th Infantry.
 Capt. Amos B. Wooster, 4th Infantry. | Capt. Albert H. Packard, 31st Infantry.
 Capt. Edwin Libby, 4th Infantry. | Lieut. Albert J. Snow, 31st Infantry.
 Lieut. Christopher C. Gray, 4th Infantry.

MARYLAND.

Lieut. Levi T. Heath, 1st Infantry. | Lieut. Robert M. Gorsuch, 4th Infantry.
 Capt. Charles H. C. Reinicker, 3d Infantry. | Capt. Adam B. Martin, 6th Infantry.
 Capt. John Atkinhead, 3d Infantry. | Lieut. Alexander F. Myers, 6th Infantry.

* Loss, if any, not of record.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Henry W. Nichols, 7th Infantry.
 Capt. James W. McNamara, 9th Infantry.
 Capt. William A. Phelan, 9th Infantry.
 Lieut. Charles B. McGinnisken, 9th Infantry.
 Lieut. Nicholas C. Flaherty, 9th Infantry.
 Lieut. Alfred W. Midgley, 10th Infantry.
 Lieut. William A. Ashley, 10th Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. David Allen, jr., 12th Infantry.

Lieut. Joseph H. Stuart, 13th Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph S. Hills, 16th Infantry.
 Lieut. John H. Woodfin, 16th Infantry.
 Maj. Henry L. Abbott, 20th Infantry.
 Capt. Charles V. Smith, 28th Infantry.
 Capt. James A. McIntire, 28th Infantry.
 Col. Charles E. Griswold, 56th Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph W. Gird, 57th Infantry.
 Lieut. James M. Childs, 57th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Capt. Darius C. Bradish, 1st Infantry.
 Capt. Andrew Nickerson, 3d Infantry.
 Lieut. Milton Leonard, 3d Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. George W. Lumbard, 4th Infantry.
 Capt. William H. Loveland, 4th Infantry.
 Capt. George W. Rose, 5th Infantry.

Capt. Wilberforce Hurlbut, 5th Infantry.
 Col. Frank Graves, 8th Infantry.
 Capt. George Hutton, 24th Infantry.
 Lieut. William B. Hutchinson, 24th Infantry.
 Lieut. Arthur Christian, 27th Infantry.
 Lieut. James Plummer, 27th Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Capt. Augustus S. Edgerly, 9th Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Moses N. Collins, 11th Infantry.

Lieut. Arthur E. Hutchins, 11th Infantry.

NEW JERSEY.

Lieut. Benjamin L. Moffett, 1st Infantry.
 Lieut. Carley Swan, 1st Infantry.
 Lieut. Charles Segreaves, 1st Infantry.
 Capt. Henry H. Callan, 2d Infantry.
 Capt. Jacob Bogert, 2d Infantry.

Col. Henry O. Ryerson, 10th Infantry.
 Capt. Isaac T. Thackray, 10th Infantry.
 Lieut. John M. Fogg, 12th Infantry.
 Capt. Ellis Hamilton, 15th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Capt. Luke McGuinn, 5th Cavalry.
 Lieut. Perry Bly, 9th Cavalry.
 Lieut. James Walker, 4th Heavy Artillery.
 Capt. Harrison T. Walcott, 40th Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. John Wilson, 43d Infantry.
 Maj. John Fryer, 43d Infantry.
 Capt. William Wallace, 43d Infantry.
 Lieut. Theodore S. Bailey, 43d Infantry.
 Capt. Seth F. Johnson, 44th Infantry.
 Capt. Charles H. Hickmott, 49th Infantry.
 Capt. John F. E. Plogsted, 49th Infantry.
 Capt. William T. Wiggins, 49th Infantry.
 Lieut. Henry C. Valentine, 49th Infantry.
 Lieut. Reuben M. Preston, 49th Infantry.
 Capt. Daniel E. Jenkins, 51st Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Alford B. Chapman, 57th Infantry.
 Maj. Thomas Touhy, 63d Infantry.
 Capt. Peter T. Boyle, 63d Infantry.
 Capt. William W. Tracy, 65th Infantry.
 Capt. T. Colden Cooper, 67th Infantry.
 Lieut. Henry Chamberlain, 70th Infantry.
 Capt. Patrick Nolan, 71st Infantry.
 Capt. Norman G. Bartholomew, 76th Infantry.
 Lieut. John Kelly, 82d Infantry.
 Col. Joseph A. Moesch, 83d Infantry.
 Capt. Patrick Ryder, 88th Infantry.
 Lieut. John Sparks, 88th Infantry.

Capt. Dennis E. Barnes, 93d Infantry.
 Capt. John Bailey, 93d Infantry.
 Lieut. Norman F. Eldridge, 93d Infantry.
 Lieut. Robert L. Gray, 93d Infantry.
 Capt. Benjamin B. Burn, 95th Infantry.
 Lieut. Charles W. Osborn, 95th Infantry.
 Lieut. Stark W. Woodrow, 95th Infantry.
 Lieut. Francis T. Brennan, 97th Infantry.
 Lieut. William C. Drescher, 97th Infantry.
 Lieut. Horace G. Hill, 111th Infantry.
 Lieut. James W. Snedaker, 111th Infantry.
 Lieut. John J. Lockwood, 120th Infantry.
 Lieut. Martin L. Wilson, 122d Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Aaron B. Myer, 125th Infantry.
 Capt. August Meyer, 140th Infantry.
 Lieut. Frederick Bauer, 140th Infantry.
 Lieut. Joseph H. Pool, 140th Infantry.
 Col. David T. Jenkins, 146th Infantry.
 Maj. Henry H. Curran, 146th Infantry.
 Lieut. Peter D. Froeligh, 146th Infantry.
 Capt. Cornelius C. Billings, 151st Infantry.
 Capt. Washington W. Hulser, 152d Infantry.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

OHIO.

Lieut. Channing L. Pettibone, 4th Infantry.	Capt. Joseph Work, 122d Infantry.
Maj. William S. McElwain, 110th Infantry.	Capt. Oliver W. France, 126th Infantry.
Capt. John M. Smith, 110th Infantry.	Capt. Richard M. Lyons, 126th Infantry.
Lieut. Joseph McKnight, 110th Infantry.	Capt. Jonathan S. McCready, 126th Infantry.
	Lieut. Robert Hillis, 126th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. Frank J. Dungan, 2d Cavalry.	Lieut. Charles H. Wiedman, 98th Infantry.
Lieut. William Kirk, 6th Cavalry.	Lieut. Christopher Smith, 99th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. George Dare, 5th Reserves.	Col. John W. Patterson, 102d Infantry.
Lieut. J. Woods Russell, 5th Reserves.	Capt. Thomas E. Kirkbride, 102d Infantry.
Capt. Daniel D. Jones, 11th Reserves.	Lieut. Jacob Drum, 102d Infantry.
Lieut. Archibald W. Stewart, 11th Reserves.	Lieut. Col. Jacob W. Greenawalt, 105th Infantry.
Capt. John O. Campbell, 45th Infantry.	Capt. William J. Clyde, 105th Infantry.
Lieut. Evan R. Goodfellow, 45th Infantry.	Capt. James Hamilton, 105th Infantry.
Lieut. John S. Moore, 51st Infantry.	Lieut. George G. Lovett, 119th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry C. Titman, 56th Infantry.	Lieut. John E. Essick, 138th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry Evey, 56th Infantry.	Lieut. John H. Fisher, 138th Infantry.
Capt. William O. H. Robinson, 61st Infantry.	Maj. Abraham H. Snyder, 139th Infantry.
Lieut. Frank M. Brown, 61st Infantry.	Lieut. Ephraim C. Grace, 139th Infantry.
Capt. George W. McCulloch, 63d Infantry.	Lieut. George H. Collins, 142d Infantry.
Lieut. David A. Strachan, 63d Infantry.	Lieut. Col. John D. Musser, 143d Infantry.
Capt. Richard L. R. Shreve, 72d Infantry.	Lieut. Michael Keenan, 143d Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Milton Opp, 84th Infantry.	Lieut. John C. Kropp, 143d Infantry.
Capt. Edward H. Rogers, 93d Infantry.	Capt. Horatio Bell, 150th Infantry.
Lieut. Maxwell B. Goodrich, 93d Infantry.	Capt. Roland Stoughton, 150th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Edward Carroll, 95th Infantry.	

RHODE ISLAND.

Capt. Joseph McIntire, 2d Infantry.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Capt. Joseph P. Ash, 5th Cavalry.	Capt. Sullivan W. Burbank, 14th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles I. Pleasants, 11th Infantry.	Lieut. Daniel M. Brodhead, 14th Infantry.
Lieut. Wright Staples, 11th Infantry.	
Lieut. Jean P. Wagner, 12th Infantry.	

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays.	Lieut. Michael McGeough, 1st Sharpshooters.
Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth.	Capt. Albert Buxton, 2d Sharpshooters.
Capt. James B. Turner, assistant adjutant-general.	Lieut. Thomas J. Tarbell, 2d Sharpshooters.
Capt. Robert S. Seabury, assistant adjutant-general.	

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

VERMONT.

Col. Newton Stone, 2d Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. John S. Tyler, 2d Infantry.
 Capt. Orville E. Bixby, 2d Infantry.
 Capt. Enoch H. Bartlett, 3d Infantry.
 Capt. Erastus Buck, 3d Infantry.
 Lieut. Abel Morrill, 3d Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph W. D. Carpenter, 4th Infantry.
 Capt. Dennie W. Farr, 4th Infantry.
 Capt. Daniel Lillie, 4th Infantry.
 Lieut. Thomas Ensworth, 4th Infantry.
 Lieut. William H. Martin, 4th Infantry.

Lieut. Isaac A. Putnam, 4th Infantry.
 Lieut. Winfield S. Wooster, 4th Infantry.
 Capt. George D. Davenport, 5th Infantry.
 Capt. Alonzo R. Hurlbut, 5th Infantry.
 Capt. Charles J. Ormsbee, 5th Infantry.
 Lieut. Orris H. Sweet, 5th Infantry.
 Lieut. Watson O. Beach, 5th Infantry.
 Col. Elisha L. Barney, 6th Infantry.
 Capt. Riley A. Bird, 6th Infantry.
 Capt. George C. Randall, 6th Infantry.
 Lieut. George C. Babcock, 6th Infantry.
 Lieut. Albert A. Crane, 6th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Capt. John R. Spoerry, 2d Infantry.
 Lieut. William Noble, 2d Infantry.
 Lieut. Edwin P. Mills, 5th Infantry.
 Maj. Philip W. Plummer, 6th Infantry.
 Capt. Rollin P. Converse, 6th Infantry.

Lieut. James L. Converse, 6th Infantry.
 Capt. Jefferson Newman, 7th Infantry.
 Lieut. James Holmes, 7th Infantry.
 Lieut. William W. Walrath, 7th Infantry.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, MAY 8-21, 1864.*

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.							
ESCORT.							
5th U.S. Cavalry, Companies B, F, and K†.....							
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
PROVOST GUARD.							
Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.							
1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies C and D.						3	3
80th New York Infantry (20th Militia)†.....							
3d Pennsylvania Cavalry†.....				3			3
68th Pennsylvania Infantry.....							
114th Pennsylvania Infantry†.....							
Total Provost Guard.....				3		3	6
ENGINEER TROOPS.							
50th New York.....							
Battalion United States.....							
Total Engineer Troops†.....							
GUARDS AND ORDERLIES.							
Independent Company Oneida (New York) Cavalry.....						2	2

* Under the general designation of the battle of Spotsylvania Court-House there is included the series of combats variously known as Todd's Tavern, Corbin's Bridge, Alsop's Farm, Laurel Hill, Ny River, Po River, The Angle or the Salient, Piney Branch Church, Harris' Farm, Guiney's Station, &c.

† Loss, if any, not of record.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, MAY 8-21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.							
Staff			2				2
1st Vermont Cavalry, Company M* (escort)							
Total			2				2
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.							
First Brigade.							
Col. NELSON A. MILES.							
Staff			1				1
26th Michigan		35	0	115		11	167
61st New York	2	19	5	74		2	102
81st Pennsylvania	1	9	2	61		4	77
140th Pennsylvania		34	6	120		9	169
183d Pennsylvania	2	16	2	107	1	33	161
Total First Brigade	5	113	22	477	1	59	677
Second Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.†							
Col. RICHARD BYRNES.							
28th Massachusetts	2	21	3	76		8	110
63d New York	1	5		22		3	31
69th New York	1	16	3	79		23	122
88th New York		2		20		3	25
116th Pennsylvania	1	7	2	50		30	90
Total Second Brigade	5	51	8	247		67	378
Third Brigade.							
Col. PAUL FRANK.							
Col. HIRAM L. BROWN.‡							
Col. CLINTON D. MACDOUGALL.							
Staff			1				1
39th New York	1	13	9	83	1	25	132
52d New York §	2	19	9	106		28	164
57th New York|| .....		12	4	33		13	62
111th New York		8	3	71		6	90
125th New York	2	4	5	32		7	50
126th New York	2						
Total Third Brigade	7	56	31	325	1	79	499
Fourth Brigade.							
Col. JOHN R. BROOKE.							
2d Delaware	2	4	1	23		11	41
64th New York	3	9	3	48	1	11	75
66th New York	1	8	2	42		20	73
53d Pennsylvania	1	25	1	122		28	177
145th Pennsylvania	4	19	5	98	1	45	172
148th Pennsylvania		33	10	225		33	301
Total Fourth Brigade	11	98	22	558	2	148	839
Total First Division	28	318	83	1,607	4	353	2,393

* Loss, if any, not of record.

† Assigned to command Third Brigade, Second Division, May 17.

‡ Assigned May 10; captured May 12.

§ Detachment Seventh New York attached.

|| On provost duty at Fredericksburg.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, MAY 8-21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.							
Provost Guard.							
2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters *							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER S. WEBB.†							
Col. H. BOYD MCKEEN.							
Staff			1				1
19th Maine		11	4	60		9	84
15th Massachusetts	1	3		16		1	21
19th Massachusetts	1	7		37	1	4	50
20th Massachusetts	2	16	2	73		9	102
1st Company Andrew (Massachusetts) Sharpshooters.				3		3	6
7th Michigan		7	4	22		1	34
42d New York	4	8	2	26		9	49
59th New York	1	3	2	21	1	4	32
82d New York (2d Militia)		6	4	33		8	51
36th Wisconsin ‡							
Total First Brigade	9	61	19	291	2	48	430
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.							
152d New York		9	2	50		9	70
69th Pennsylvania	1	2	3	26		6	38
71st Pennsylvania	1	7	1	59		8	76
72d Pennsylvania		4		22	1	12	39
106th Pennsylvania	2	11	1	31		3	48
Total Second Brigade	4	33	7	188	1	38	271
Third Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL S. CARROLL.§							
Col. THEODORE G. ELLIS.							
Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.¶							
14th Connecticut		4	1	55		8	68
1st Delaware		7	5	38		3	53
14th Indiana	1	5	6	70		1	83
12th New Jersey	1	13	4	71		9	98
10th New York Battalion	1	4	2	44		6	61
108th New York		4	2	40		7	53
4th Ohio		13	5	64	1	5	88
8th Ohio	1	6	7	56		7	77
7th West Virginia	1	4	2	59		5	72
Total Third Brigade	5	64	34	497	1	52	653

* Loss, if any, not of record.

† Wounded May 12.

‡ Joined May 19.

§ Wounded May 13.

|| Assigned May 17.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, MAY 8-21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Fourth Brigade.*</i>							
Col. MATHEW MURPHY.†							
Col. JAMES P. MCIVOR.							
155th New York.....		8	3	42		5	58
164th New York.....	2	10	3	63		14	92
170th New York.....	1	9	2	15		2	29
183d New York (69th New York National Guard Artillery).		4	3	20		3	30
Total Fourth Brigade.....	3	31	11	140		24	209
Total Second Division.....	21	189	71	1,116	4	162	1,563
THIRD DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.							
Staff.....			2				2
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD.							
Col. THOMAS W. EGAN.‡							
Staff.....			1				1
20th Indiana.....	1	9	1	41	1	8	61
3d Maine.....		9	2	48		14	74
40th New York.....		11	7	50	1	27	96
86th New York.....	1	15	4	77		28	125
124th New York.....		7	6	40		8	61
99th Pennsylvania.....	2	5	3	47		6	63
110th Pennsylvania.....	1	4	3	50		10	68
141st Pennsylvania.....		3	2	34		8	47
2d U. S. Sharpshooters.....		12	3	35		3	53
Total First Brigade.....	5	75	32	422	3	112	649
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN S. CROCKER.							
Col. ELIJAH WALKER.§							
4th Maine.....			1	13		9	23
17th Maine.....		3	3	51		12	69
3d Michigan.....		1	1	37		6	45
5th Michigan.....		5		44		9	58
93d New York.....		3	2	35	1	4	45
57th Pennsylvania.....	1	5	3	19		4	32
63d Pennsylvania.....		1	1	21		12	35
103th Pennsylvania.....		3	5	19	1	4	32
1st U. S. Sharpshooters.....	1	4	1	18		1	25
Total Second Brigade.....	2	25	17	257	2	61	364
Total Third Division.....	7	100	51	679	5	173	1,015
FOURTH DIVISION.¶							
Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.							
Staff.....			1				1

* Joined May 17.

† Wounded May 18.

‡ Assigned May 12.

§ Assigned May 18.

¶ Assigned as the Third and Fourth Brigades of the Third Division May 13, Mott taking command of the former and Brewster of the latter brigade. All losses from May 8 to 21 are given without regard to the change of organization.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, MAY 8-21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. ROBERT McALLISTER.							
Staff	1						1
1st Massachusetts	1	1	2	41		3	48
16th Massachusetts	1	4	1	28		2	36
5th New Jersey			2	16		2	20
6th New Jersey		1	6	26			33
7th New Jersey	1	2	6	27		6	42
8th New Jersey				4	1	2	7
11th New Jersey	3	4	1	21		2	31
26th Pennsylvania	1	7	1	30		1	40
115th Pennsylvania				19			19
Total First Brigade	8	19	19	212	1	18	277
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM R. BREWSTER.							
11th Massachusetts		5	2	33		4	44
70th New York		2	2	29		10	43
71st New York		3	1	11		2	17
72d New York		1	3	27		9	40
73d New York	3	8	2	20		2	30
74th New York	1	2	1	11		1	16
120th New York				10		2	12
84th Pennsylvania		8	1	27		1	37
Total Second Brigade	4	24	12	168		31	239
Total Fourth Division	12	43	32	390	1	49	517
FOURTH DIVISION (HEAVY ARTILLERY).*							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT O. TYLER.							
1st Maine	5	76	7	388		5	481
1st Massachusetts	2	48	17	295		28	390
2d New York	1	10	3	95	1	1	117
7th New York	2	7	2	58		7	76
8th New York		8	1	20		4	33
Total Fourth Division (heavy artillery)	10	155	30	856	1	45	1,097
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. JOHN C. TIDBALL.							
Staff			1				1
Maine Light, 6th Battery (F)		1	1	1			3
Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery		1		1			2
New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery			1	2			3
1st New Jersey Light, Battery B †				1			1
1st New York Light, Battery G		2		6			8
4th New York Heavy, 3d Battalion				1		1	2
New York Light, 11th Battery †							
New York Light, 12th Battery †						1	3
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F ‡							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A		1		2			3
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B		4	1	3			8
4th United States, Battery K		1		4			5
5th United States, Batteries C and I		1	1	14			16
Total Artillery Brigade		11	5	35		4	55
Total Second Army Corps	78	816	274	4,673	15	786	6,642

* Joined May 18 and 19.

† Transferred from Artillery Reserve May 16.

‡ Loss, if any, not of record.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, MAY 8-21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FIFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.							
Staff.....			1				1
PROVOST GUARD.							
12th New York Battalion*.....							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.							
140th New York.....	2	10	3	45			60
146th New York.....		3	1	12			16
91st Pennsylvania.....		9	3	60			72
155th Pennsylvania.....	1	7		51		2	61
2d United States.....		12	4	30		3	49
11th United States.....		17	1	100		10	128
12th United States.....		3	5	82		25	65
14th United States.....		12	3	83			98
17th United States.....		13	5	58		4	80
Total First Brigade.....	3	86	25	471		44	629
Second Brigade.							
Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.							
9th Massachusetts.....	2	23	3	68		9	105
22d Massachusetts †.....	1	17		52		9	79
32d Massachusetts.....		23	5	96		5	129
4th Michigan.....		5	1	24		4	38
62d Pennsylvania.....	1	13	5	107		18	144
Total Second Brigade.....	4	81	14	351		45	495
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.							
20th Maine.....	1	7	3	18		2	31
18th Massachusetts.....		1		14		1	16
1st Michigan.....	1	2	1	18			22
16th Michigan †.....		7		33		3	43
44th New York.....		8	3	52		9	72
83d Pennsylvania.....	2	19	4	115		24	164
118th Pennsylvania.....		9	2	29		2	42
Total Third Brigade.....	4	53	13	279		41	390
Total First Division.....	11	230	52	1,101		130	1,514
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.‡ Col. RICHARD COULTER.							
Staff.....			1				1

* Loss, if any, not of record.

† 2d Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters attached.

‡ Brady's Company Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

§ Wounded May 8. On May 9, the division was temporarily disbanded, the First Brigade being attached to the Fourth Division, and the Second to the Third Division; the Third Brigade served as an independent command under direct orders of the corps commander. This arrangement continued till May 30.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, MAY 8-21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. PETER LYLE.							
16th Maine.....		13	9	110		11	143
13th Massachusetts.....	1	1	1	23	1	18	45
39th Massachusetts.....	1	18	6	115		28	168
104th New York.....		5	1	36		4	46
90th Pennsylvania.....	1	6	2	42		3	54
107th Pennsylvania*.....				1	1		2
Total First Brigade.....	3	43	19	327	2	64	458
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. RICHARD COULTER.†							
Col. JAMES L. BATES.							
12th Massachusetts.....	2	14	3	29		1	49
83d New York (9th Militia).....	2	27	6	88		5	128
97th New York.....		6	2	65		2	75
11th Pennsylvania.....	1	9	2	97		3	112
88th Pennsylvania.....		14	3	62		2	81
Total Second Brigade.....	5	70	16	341		13	445
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. ANDREW W. DENISON.‡							
Col. CHARLES E. PHELPS.§							
Col. RICHARD N. BOWERMAN.							
1st Maryland.....		10	6	58		20	94
4th Maryland.....	1	2	2	40		7	52
7th Maryland.....		6	2	41	2	10	61
8th Maryland.....	1	5	3	35		6	50
Total Third Brigade.....	2	23	13	174	2	43	257
Total Second Division.....	10	136	49	842	4	120	1,161
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM McCANDLESS.‡							
Col. WILLIAM C. TALLEY.¶							
Col. WELLINGTON H. ENT.							
Col. SAMUEL M. JACKSON.							
Col. MARTIN D. HARDIN.¶							
1st Pennsylvania Reserves.....		6	2	73	2	13	96
2d Pennsylvania Reserves.....		3	3	20		1	27
6th Pennsylvania Reserves.....	1	9	1	38	1	4	54
7th Pennsylvania Reserves.....				2			2
11th Pennsylvania Reserves.....		1		7		1	9
13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles).....	1	14	5	59		2	81
Total First Brigade.....	2	33	11	199	3	21	269

* Joined May 16.

† Coulter assumed command of the division and Bates of the brigade May 8. The former returned to the brigade May 9, and being wounded May 18 was again succeeded by Bates.

‡ Wounded May 8.

§ Wounded and captured May 8.

¶ Captured May 8.

.¶ Assumed command May 18.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, MAY 8-21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOSEPH W. FISHER.							
5th Pennsylvania Reserves		9	2	17	1	2	31
8th Pennsylvania Reserves*	1	6	4	49		5	65
10th Pennsylvania Reserves		9		24		12	45
12th Pennsylvania Reserves		7		16		2	25
Total Third Brigade	1	31	6	106	1	21	166
Total Third Division	3	64	17	305	4	42	435
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM W. ROBINSON.							
7th Indiana	1	8	3	35			47
19th Indiana		6	2	31			36
24th Michigan		20	2	37		1	60
1st Battalion New York Sharpshooters ..		1	2	11			14
2d Wisconsin	1	1		2		2	6
6th Wisconsin	2	8	3	65		5	83
7th Wisconsin		19	1	57		3	80
Total First Brigade	4	63	13	238		11	320
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JAMES C. RICE.†							
Col. EDWARD B. FOWLER.§							
Col. J. WILLIAM HOFMANN.							
Staff	1						1
76th New York		7	1	41		3	52
84th New York (14th Militia)	1	12	6	90		5	123
95th New York		6	2	49		8	65
147th New York		8	2	30		3	43
56th Pennsylvania		6	1	28		1	36
Total Second Brigade	2	39	12	247		20	320
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. EDWARD S. BRAGG.							
121st Pennsylvania	1	6		16			23
142d Pennsylvania		4		19		8	31
143d Pennsylvania	1	15	2	52		3	73
149th Pennsylvania	1	11	3	81		3	99
150th Pennsylvania		7	2	41		1	51
Total Third Brigade	3	43	7	209		15	277
Total Fourth Division	9	145	32	694		46	926
HEAVY ARTILLERY BRIGADE.¶							
Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING.							
6th New York		18	6	125		12	161
15th New York (1st and 3d Battalions) ..		18	1	131	1	5	156
Total Heavy Artillery Brigade		36	7	256	1	17	317

* Left army May 15.

† Provost guard of division from May 11.

‡ Killed May 10.

§ Relieved May 21.

¶ Transferred from the Artillery Reserve May 13.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, MAY 8-21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.							
Massachusetts Light, 3d Battery (C)			1	6			7
Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E)		2		3			5
Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery*							
1st New York Light, Battery B*							
1st New York Light, Battery C*							
1st New York Light, Battery D				4			4
1st New York Light, Batteries E and L		2		2			4
1st New York Light, Battery H			1	6			7
New York Light, 5th Battery*		3		1		3	7
New York Light, 15th Battery*						1	1
4th New York Heavy, 2d Battalion		12	2	55		7	76
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B				2			2
4th United States, Battery B		3	1	6			10
5th United States, Battery D		1		2			3
Total Artillery Brigade		23	5	87		11	126
Total Fifth Army Corps	33	624	163	3,285	9	366	4,480
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK. †							
Brig. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.							
Staff	1						1
ESCORT.							
8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company A†							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.							
First Brigade.							
Col. HENRY W. BROWN.							
Col. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.							
Staff					1		1
1st New Jersey	1	2	2	48	1	8	62
2d New Jersey	1	3	1	36	1	26	68
3d New Jersey	1	19	6	92	1	29	148
4th New Jersey		15	4	62	2	6	80
10th New Jersey		15	2	78	5	49	149
15th New Jersey	4	71	2	157	2	36	272
Total First Brigade	7	125	17	473	13	154	780
Second Brigade.							
Col. EMORY UPTON.							
5th Maine	1	16	14	81	1	18	131
121st New York	3	46	9	97			155
95th Pennsylvania		26	3	79		27	135
96th Pennsylvania		31	6	109		32	178
Total Second Brigade	4	119	32	360	1	77	590

* Transferred from the Artillery Reserve May 16. The 5th New York Battery was sent to Washington May 19.

† Killed May 9.

‡ Loss, if any, not of record.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, MAY 8-21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY L. EUSTIS.							
Staff.....			1				1
6th Maine.....	3	8	7	96		21	135
49th Pennsylvania.....	3	47	12	168		44	274
119th Pennsylvania.....	3	28	1	88		25	145
5th Wisconsin.....	2	17	5	97		28	149
Total Third Brigade.....	11	100	26	449		118	704
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Col. NELSON CROSS.							
65th New York.....	1	19	2	46	1	28	97
67th New York.....	3	15		28		2	48
122d New York.....				20	1	3	21
82d Pennsylvania (detachment).....		1		1			2
Total Fourth Brigade.....	4	35	2	95	2	33	171
Total First Division.....	26	379	77	1,383	16	382	2,263
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.							
Staff.....			1				1
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.							
62d New York.....		2	1	9			12
93d Pennsylvania.....		9	2	68			79
98th Pennsylvania.....		2		18			20
102d Pennsylvania.....		5	1	38			44
139th Pennsylvania.....		12	3	100		1	116
Total First Brigade.....		30	7	233		1	271
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.							
1st Vermont (heavy artillery)*.....		2	2	21			25
2d Vermont.....		27	5	75		16	123
3d Vermont.....		21	1	52			74
4th Vermont.....		5		37			42
5th Vermont.....		8	2	58		7	75
6th Vermont.....		8	1	28			37
Total Second Brigade.....		71	11	271		23	376
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. DANIEL D. BIDWELL.							
Staff.....			1				1
7th Maine.....	2	18	14	83		9	126
43d New York.....			3	35	1	12	51
49th New York.....	4	20	5	84	1	17	131
77th New York.....	2	9	5	65	3	23	107
61st Pennsylvania.....	1	30	0	96		6	139
Total Third Brigade.....	9	77	34	363	5	67	555

*Joined May 14.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, MAY 8-21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. HENRY L. EUSTIS. Col. OLIVER EDWARDS.							
7th Massachusetts.....	1	1		10		2	14
10th Massachusetts.....	1	14	10	54		13	92
37th Massachusetts.....		16	9	56		10	91
2d Rhode Island.....	1	14	1	80		6	53
Total Fourth Brigade.....	3	45	21	150		31	250
Total Second Division.....	12	223	74	1,017	5	122	1,453
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. MORRIS.* Col. JOHN W. SCHALL. Col. WILLIAM S. TRUEX.†							
Staff.....			1				1
14th New Jersey.....		4		24			28
106th New York.....	1	5	1	31			38
151st New York.....		2		20		1	23
87th Pennsylvania.....		1		32		2	35
10th Vermont.....		2	1	21			24
Total First Brigade.....	1	14	3	128		3	149
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. BENJAMIN F. SMITH.							
6th Maryland.....	1	1		4			6
110th Ohio.....		4	2	28			34
122d Ohio.....		1	1	10			12
126th Ohio.....	1	20		56		1	78
6th Pennsylvania.....		1		12		2	15
138th Pennsylvania.....		1		11			12
Total Second Brigade.....	2	28	3	121		3	157
Total Third Division.....	3	42	6	249		6	306
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.							
Maine Light, 4th Battery (D).....							
Maine Light, 5th Battery (E).....							
Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A).....			1	1			2
1st New Jersey Light, Battery A.....					2		2
New York Light, 1st Battery.....				3	1		4
New York Light, 3d Battery.....		1					1
4th New York Heavy (1st Battalion).....				5			3
1st Ohio Light, Battery H.....							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C.....							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E.....				1			1
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G.....							
5th United States, Battery E.....							
5th United States, Battery M.....		1		5			6
Total Artillery Brigade.....		2	1	13		3	19
Total Sixth Army Corps.....	42	646	158	2,662	21	513	4,042

* Wounded May 9.

† Assumed command May 14.

‡ Transferred from Artillery Reserve May 16.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, MAY 8-21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
CAVALRY CORPS.*							
ARTILLERY.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT.							
SECOND BRIGADE HORSE ARTILLERY.							
Capt. DUNBAR R. RANSOM.							
1st United States, Batteries E and G†.....							
1st United States, Batteries H and I†.....							
1st United States, Battery K†.....							
2d United States, Battery A†.....							
2d United States, Battery G†.....							
3d United States, Batteries C, F, and K†.....							
ARTILLERY PARK.							
Lieut. Col. FREEMAN MCGILVER.							
15th New York Heavy Artillery (2d Battalion).....				4			4
UNATTACHED CAVALRY.							
22d New York.....				3	2	72	77
Total Army of the Potomac.....	153	2,086	595	10,630	47	1,742	15,253
NINTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. AMBROS E. BURNSIDE.							
Staff.....			1				1
PROVOST GUARD.							
8th U. S. Infantry†.....							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS G. STEVENSON.‡							
Col. DANIEL LEASURE.							
Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.§							
Staff.....	1						1
First Brigade.							
Col. JACOB P. GOULD.¶							
Lieut. Col. STEPHEN M. WELD, JR.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LEDLIE.¶							
25th Massachusetts.....		3	2	13		1	19
56th Massachusetts.....		14	4	07		5	119
57th Massachusetts.....		17	3	68		27	115
59th Massachusetts.....	1	10		49		3	63
4th United States.....		4		6		10	20
10th United States.....		2	1	8			11
Total First Brigade.....	1	50	10	240		46	347

* Absent on expedition toward Richmond from May 9. Its losses about Spotsylvania May 8 are included with those sustained in the Wilderness; see p. 128.

† Loss, if any, not of record.

‡ Killed May 10.

§ Assumed command May 12.

¶ Disabled by sickness May 8.

¶ Assumed command May 13.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, MAY 8-21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. DANIEL LEASURE.*							
Lieut. Col. GILBERT P. ROBINSON.							
Col. DANIEL LEASURE.†							
Lieut. Col. GILBERT P. ROBINSON.							
3d Maryland	1	3	1	24		1	29
21st Massachusetts		3	1	34		1	39
100th Pennsylvania		23	1	109		2	135
Total Second Brigade	1	28	3	167		4	203
<i>Provisional Brigade.</i>							
Col. ELISHA G. MARSHALL.							
2d New York Mounted Rifles (dismounted)§				3	1		4
14th New York Heavy Artillery		8		43		3	54
24th New York Cavalry (dismounted)			2	6		2	10
2d Pennsylvania Provisional Heavy Artillery		1		2		1	4
Total Provisional Brigade		9	2	54	1	6	72
<i>Artillery.</i>							
Maine Light, 2d Battery (B)			1	4			5
Massachusetts Light, 14th Battery				5			5
Total artillery			1	9			10
Total First Division	3	87	16	470	1	56	633
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN I. CURTIN.							
36th Massachusetts	2	20	1	59		2	84
58th Massachusetts	2	15	4	79		5	105
51st New York		11		32			43
45th Pennsylvania		6	1	66		3	76
48th Pennsylvania	1	16	1	85			103
7th Rhode Island		13	3	46			62
Total First Brigade	5	81	10	367		10	473
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.							
2d Maryland (detachment)		6		7		13	26
31st Maine	1	10		94		1	106
32d Maine	1	12	3	41			57
6th New Hampshire		7	2	66		1	76
9th New Hampshire	1	40	5	90	1	47	184
11th New Hampshire		10	3	82		5	100
17th Vermont		10	3	57			70
Total Second Brigade	3	95	16	437	1	67	619

* Commanded the division May 10-12.

† Disabled by sickness May 14.

‡ Discontinued as an unattached command and assigned to the First Division May 12.

§ Joined army May 15.

|| Includes 4 men wounded, assigned from 46th New York.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, MAY 8-21, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Artillery.</i>							
Massachusetts Light, 11th Battery				2			2
New York Light, 19th Battery		7		9			16
Total artillery		7		11			18
Total Second Division	8	183	26	815	1	77	1,110
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN F. HARTMAN.							
2d Michigan	1	1	1	9			12
8th Michigan		9	4	44			57
17th Michigan	2	20	1	33	7	89	152
27th Michigan*		80	4	152		9	195
109th New York	1	24	3	83		29	140
51st Pennsylvania	1	7	3	88	2	30	131
Total First Brigade	5	91	16	409	9	157	687
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.							
Col. WILLIAM HUMPHREY.							
1st Michigan Sharpshooters	1	37	0	115		3	162
20th Michigan	4	13	3	105		19	144
79th New York†		3	1	12			16
60th Ohio§		22	4	55		8	89
50th Pennsylvania		23	4	105	3	110	245
Total Second Brigade	5	98	18	392	3	140	656
<i>Artillery.</i>							
Maine Light, 7th Battery (G)		2		3			5
New York Light, 34th Battery				2			2
Total artillery		2		5			7
Total Third Division	10	191	34	806	12	297	1,350
FOURTH DIVISION.¶							
23d U. S. Colored Troops				2			2
CAVALRY.							
3d New Jersey		3		7		10	20
5th New York		1		6	1	8	16
2d Ohio				7		6	13
13th Pennsylvania				1			1
Total Cavalry		4		21	1	24	50
RESERVE ARTILLERY.¶							
Total Ninth Army Corps	21	465	77	2,114	15	454	3,146
RECAPITULATION.							
Army of the Potomac	153	2,086	595	10,630	47	1,742	15,253
Ninth Army Corps	21	465	77	2,114	15	454	3,146
Grand total	174	2,551	672	12,744	62	2,196	18,399

* 1st and 2d Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

† Assumed command May 12.

‡ Left army May 13.

§ 9th and 10th Companies Ohio Sharpshooters attached.

¶ In reserve guarding trains.

¶ Not engaged; ordered to Washington May 16.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

DELAWARE.

Lieut. William H. Ferguson, 1st Infantry.	Lieut. Col. David L. Stricker, 2d Infantry.
Lieut. James D. Simpson, 1st Infantry.	Capt. John Evans, 2d Infantry.
Lieut. Charles J. Steel, 1st Infantry.	

INDIANA.

Capt. Hugh Jamieson, 7th Infantry.	Capt. John F. Thomas, 20th Infantry.
Col. John Coons, 14th Infantry.	Lieut. John C. Bartholomew, 20th Infantry.
Capt. John S. Simons, 14th Infantry.	
Capt. Lafayette Gordon, 20th Infantry.	

MAINE.

Capt. William T. Parker, 1st Heavy Artillery.	Lieut. James M. Norris, 6th Infantry.
Capt. William R. Pattengall, 1st Heavy Artillery.	Lieut. Lindroff W. Smith, 6th Infantry.
Lieut. Gershom C. Bibber, 1st Heavy Artillery.	Capt. Henry F. Hill, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. George W. Grant, 1st Heavy Artillery.	Capt. Henry Warren, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. John F. Knowles, 1st Heavy Artillery.	Capt. Joseph E. Walker, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Wilmot T. Vickery, 1st Heavy Artillery.	Lieut. Charles H. Hasey, 7th Infantry.
Capt. George A. Nye, 3d Infantry.	Lieut. William H. Hooper, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry O. Ripley, 4th Infantry.	Lieut. Marcellus Vining, 7th Infantry.
Capt. Daniel C. Clark, 5th Infantry.	Maj. Archibald D. Leavitt, 16th Infantry.
Capt. Frank L. Lemont, 5th Infantry.	Lieut. Nathaniel W. Coston, 16th Infantry.
Lieut. Isaac C. Campbell, 6th Infantry.	Capt. William W. Morrell, 20th Infantry.
	Capt. Albion K. P. Wallace, 31st Infantry.
	Lieut. Fred. S. Gurney, 32d Infantry.

MARYLAND.

Lieut. Randolph Bull, 3d Infantry.	Lieut. David G. Orr, 6th Infantry.
Capt. Charles Z. O'Neill, 4th Infantry.	Capt. James Bride, 8th Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Maj. Frank A. Rolfe, 1st Heavy Artillery.	Lieut. Charles W. Whitcomb, 13th Infantry.
Capt. Albert A. Davis, 1st Heavy Artillery.	Lieut. George B. Simonds, 15th Infantry.
Capt. William G. Thompson, 1st Heavy Artillery.	Lieut. Col. Waldo Merriam, 16th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles Carroll, 1st Heavy Artillery.	Lieut. John J. Ferris, 19th Infantry.
Lieut. Edward Graham, 1st Heavy Artillery.	Lieut. Lansing E. Hibbard, 20th Infantry.
Capt. Moses H. Warren, 1st Infantry.	Lieut. Edward Sturgis, 20th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry W. Nichols, 1st Infantry.	Capt. Benjamin Davis, 22d Infantry.
Lieut. James O'Neil, 9th Infantry.	Maj. Andrew J. Lawler, 28th Infantry.
Lieut. Archibald Simpson, 9th Infantry.	Capt. William F. Cochrane, 28th Infantry.
Maj. Dexter F. Parker, 10th Infantry.	Capt. James Magner, 28th Infantry.
Capt. James H. Weatherell, 10th Infantry.	Capt. Robert Hamilton, 32d Infantry.
Lieut. Edwin B. Bartlett, 10th Infantry.	Capt. S. Henry Bailey, 36th Infantry.
Lieut. Alanson E. Munyan, 10th Infantry.	Lieut. Henry W. Daniels, 36th Infantry.
Capt. John S. Stoddard, 12th Infantry.	Capt. Franklin W. Pease, 37th Infantry.
Lieut. Edward J. Kidder, 12th Infantry.	Lieut. George E. Cooke, 37th Infantry.
Lieut. William Robinson, 12th Infantry.	Lieut. Joseph Follansbee, 37th Infantry.
	Lieut. Isaac D. Paull, 39th Infantry.
	Capt. William H. Harley, 58th Infantry.
	Lieut. Frank G. Ogden, 58th Infantry.
	Lieut. George J. Morse, 59th Infantry.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

MICHIGAN.

Maj. John Piper, 1st Sharpshooters.
 Capt. Lewis C. Randall, 1st Infantry.
 Capt. James Farrand, 2d Infantry.
 Capt. John S. Vreeland, 17th Infantry.
 Lieut. Alfred E. Canfield, 17th Infantry.
 Capt. Roswell P. Carpenter, 20th Infantry.

Capt. Walter McCollum, 20th Infantry.
 Lieut. David E. Ainsworth, 20th Infantry.
 Lieut. James B. Goold, 20th Infantry.
 Lieut. John Armour, 27th Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Capt. Andrew J. Stone, 9th Infantry.
 Capt. Orville Smith, 9th Infantry.

Lieut. George P. Sylvester, 9th Infantry.

NEW JERSEY.

Capt. Richard Foster, 1st Infantry.
 Capt. Jacob D. Wyckoff, 1st Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Wiebecke, 2d Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas P. Edwards, 3d Infantry.
 Lieut. Richard A. Curtis, 3d Infantry.
 Lieut. Richard Duffy, 3d Infantry.
 Lieut. Samuel D. Cross, 4th Infantry.
 Lieut. Thomas Goodman,* 6th Infantry.
 Capt. William J. Evans, 7th Infantry.

Capt. Samuel T. Sleeper, 11th Infantry.
 Lieut. Joseph C. Baldwin, 11th Infantry.
 Lieut. William H. Egan, 11th Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Davis, 12th Infantry.
 Capt. Cornelius C. Shimer, 15th Infantry.
 Capt. James Walker, 15th Infantry.
 Lieut. George C. Justice, 15th Infantry.
 Lieut. William W. Van Voy, 15th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Lieut. Francis Knemm, 2d Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. Michael J. Lee, 4th Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. David Hamel, 6th Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. Horton R. Platt, 6th Heavy Artillery.
 Capt. Charles McCulloch, 7th Heavy Artillery.
 Capt. John A. Morris, 7th Heavy Artillery.
 Capt. Robert H. Bell, 7th Heavy Artillery.
 Maj. Leander Schamberger, 15th Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. William C. Mueller, 15th Heavy Artillery.
 Capt. Oscar F. Angell, 10th Infantry.
 Lieut. William H. Monk, 10th Infantry.
 Lieut. Thomas J. O'Keefe, 39th Infantry.
 Lieut. Michael O. McGarry, 39th Infantry.
 Capt. Patrick H. Lennon, 42d Infantry.
 Capt. William O'Shea, 42d Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph W. Tobin, 42d Infantry.
 Lieut. John Coffey, 42d Infantry.
 Lieut. George B. Ruddy, 42d Infantry.
 Maj. William Ellis, 49th Infantry.
 Capt. Reuben B. Heacock, 49th Infantry.
 Capt. Seward H. Terry, 49th Infantry.
 Lieut. Herman Hass, 49th Infantry.
 Lieut. Mortimer L. V. Tyler, 49th Infantry.

Capt. William Scherrer, 52d Infantry.
 Capt. Walter von Auw, 52d Infantry.
 Lieut. Robert Karples, 52d Infantry.
 Lieut. Herman von Haake, 52d Infantry.
 Lieut. Otto von Steuben, 52d Infantry.
 Lieut. Eugene Walsh, 52d Infantry.
 Lieut. Eugene M. Wright, 59th Infantry.
 Capt. William A. Collins, 61st Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas G. Morrison, 61st Infantry.
 Lieut. James M. Smart, 63d Infantry.
 Lieut. Pulaski V. Alton, 64th Infantry.
 Lieut. George R. Fisk, 64th Infantry.
 Lieut. David T. Wiggins, 64th Infantry.
 Capt. John Berry, 65th Infantry.
 Lieut. Thomas Johnston, 66th Infantry.
 Capt. William C. Dermady, 67th Infantry.
 Lieut. Thomas O. Gibbs, 67th Infantry.
 Lieut. Chester Hydely, 67th Infantry.
 Capt. John J. Blake, 69th Infantry.
 Capt. Richard A. Kelly, 69th Infantry.
 Lieut. Richard P. King, 69th Infantry.
 Capt. George Le Fort, 73d Infantry.
 Capt. James McDermott, 73d Infantry.
 Capt. Michael D. Purtell, 73d Infantry.
 Capt. John Phelan, 73d Infantry.
 Lieut. Benedict A. Leonard, 73d Infantry.
 Lieut. Charles Dussuet, 74th Infantry.
 Capt. William B. Carpenter, 77th Infantry.
 Capt. Orin P. Rugg, 77th Infantry.
 Capt. John M. K. Connally, 83d Infantry.
 Lieut. Charles M. Reynolds, 83d Infantry.

*Attached to Battery B, 4th U. S. Artillery.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Lieut. William C. Rae, 84th Infantry.	Capt. Ira Munson, 126th Infantry.
Capt. John Phinney, 86th Infantry.	Capt. Henry B. Owen, 126th Infantry.
Capt. Samuel F. Stone, 86th Infantry.	Lieut. George A. Sherman, 126th Infantry.
Lieut. James Cherry, 86th Infantry.	Col. George Ryan, 140th Infantry.
Lieut. Gilbert W. Hathaway, 106th Infantry.	Maj. Milo L. Starks, 140th Infantry.
Lieut. Daniel W. Barton, 109th Infantry.	Lieut. James Brown, 147th Infantry.
Capt. Charles A. Butts, 121st Infantry.	Lieut. James A. O'Sullivan, 164th Infantry.
Capt. John D. Fish, 121st Infantry.	Lieut. Charles Watters, 164th Infantry.
Lieut. Silas E. Pierce, 121st Infantry.	Lieut. John S. Fitzmaurice, 170th Infantry.
Capt. Edward P. Jones, 125th Infantry.	Lieut. Martin Kelly, 182d Infantry.
Lieut. Elam S. P. Clapp, 125th Infantry.	
Lieut. Charles E. Clemminshaw, 125th Infantry.	

OHIO.

Lieut. Charles Manahan, 8th Infantry.	Capt. Reuben Lampton, 126th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles E. Austin, 60th Infantry.	

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. Josiah White, 1st Reserves.	Lieut. Alexander B. Langley, 83d Infantry.
Capt. John M. Guyer, 6th Reserves.	Lieut. Jesse W. Super, 90th Infantry.
Lieut. Josiah M. Anawalt, 8th Reserves.	Capt. Richard G. Rogers, 93d Infantry.
Lieut. Robert Maxwell, 13th Reserves.	Capt. Edward Thomas, 96th Infantry.
Lieut. Daniel Blett, 13th Reserves.	Capt. Louis F. Waters, 99th Infantry.
Lieut. Daniel Orcutt, 13th Reserves.	Lieut. Henry S. Zeisert, 99th Infantry.
Maj. John B. Keenan, 11th Infantry.	Lieut. Col. William L. Curry, 106th Infantry.
Lieut. Enos S. Hall, 11th Infantry.	Lieut. Joshua A. Gage, 106th Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas P. Morris, 26th Infantry.	Lieut. Charles S. Schwartz, 106th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry C. Jackson, 48th Infantry.	Lieut. Col. Isaac Rogers, 110th Infantry.
Col. Thomas M. Hulings, 49th Infantry.	Lieut. John W. Manning, 110th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. John B. Miles, 49th Infantry.	Lieut. Col. Richard C. Dale, 116th Infantry.
Capt. Robert G. Barr, 49th Infantry.	Maj. Henry P. Truefitt, jr., 119th Infantry.
Capt. William P. Kephart, 49th Infantry.	Capt. Charles P. Warner, 119th Infantry.
Lieut. Decatur D. Lytle, 49th Infantry.	Lieut. Edward Ford, jr., 119th Infantry.
Capt. Henry E. Cleveland, 50th Infantry.	Capt. William W. Dorr, 121st Infantry.
Capt. George W. Bisbing, 51st Infantry.	Lieut. Charles H. Reilay, 143d Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas J. Lynch, 51st Infantry.	Capt. Charles W. Devereaux, 145th Infantry.
Lieut. Franklin B. Sterner, 51st Infantry.	Lieut. Josiah W. Baker, 145th Infantry.
Capt. John J. Whitney, 53d Infantry.	Lieut. Elias Brockway, 145th Infantry.
Capt. Edgar Williams, 57th Infantry.	Lieut. Edwin W. Sampson, 145th Infantry.
Lieut. John Bowers, 57th Infantry.	Capt. Thompson Core, 148th Infantry.
Lieut. Jeremiah C. Green, 57th Infantry.	Lieut. James B. Cook, 148th Infantry.
Lieut. James W. Prophater, 61st Infantry.	Lieut. John A. McGuire, 148th Infantry.
Lieut. George W. Wilson, 61st Infantry.	Lieut. Sylvanus D. Hamler, 149th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. James C. Hull, 62d Infantry.	Capt. Edward E. Clapp, 155th Infantry.
Lieut. William H. Johnson, 62d Infantry.	Capt. George H. Hutt, 183d Infantry.
Lieut. John E. Myers, 62d Infantry.	Lieut. John M. Ottinger, 183d Infantry.
Capt. Thomas Kelly, 69th Infantry.	
Lieut. Josiah Jack, 69th Infantry.	
Capt. Mitchell Smith, 71st Infantry.	
Lieut. Sidney N. Hawk, 81st Infantry.	
Capt. George Stowe, 83d Infantry.	

RHODE ISLAND.

Capt. John P. Shaw, 2d Infantry.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Maj. Luther B. Bruen, 12th Infantry.	Lieut. John K. Clay, 14th Infantry.
Capt. Hamilton W. Keyes, 14th Infantry.	Lieut. John T. Dowling, 17th Infantry.
	Lieut. Frank E. Stimpson, 17th Infantry.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick.
 Brig. Gen. Thomas G. Stevenson.
 Capt. Thomas W. Eayre, assistant adjutant-general.

Lieut. Perrin C. Jenkins, 1st Sharpshooters.

VERMONT.

Maj. Charles P. Dudley, 5th Infantry.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Lieut. Abner M. Johnson, 7th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Capt. Robert Hughes, 2d Infantry.
 Capt. George E. Hilton, 5th Infantry.
 Capt. Samuel White, 5th Infantry.
 Lieut. Louis F. Mueller, 5th Infantry.

Lieut. Henry H. Stout, 5th Infantry.
 Lieut. Oscar Graetz, 6th Infantry.
 Lieut. Howard F. Pruyn, 6th Infantry.

THE NORTH ANNA, THE PAMUNKEY, AND THE TOTOPOTOMOY, MAY 22-JUNE 1, 1864.*

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.</i>							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
<i>SECOND ARMY CORPS.</i>							
Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.							
<i>ESCORT.</i>							
1st Vermont Cavalry, Company M		1					1
<i>FIRST DIVISION.</i>							
Brig. Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. NELSON A. MILES.							
Staff			1				1
26th Michigan	1	5	1	11			18
2d New York (heavy artillery)†		7	3	74		7	91
61st New York	1			2			3
81st Pennsylvania				1		1	2
140th Pennsylvania	1	9		15			25
193d Pennsylvania		11	3	20		2	36
Total First Brigade	3	32	8	123		10	176

* Embracing the march from Spotsylvania and operations along the line of the North Anna; thence across the Pamunkey and along the line of the Totopotomoy (including Bethesda Church, up to June 1, inclusive). The table embraces only such organizations as reported losses. For full roster of troops May 31, 1864, see p. 198. The several combats of the period were known under the names of North Anna River, Quarles' Mills, Ox Ford, Jericho Bridge (or Ford or Mills), Hanover Junction, Sexton's Station, Totopotomoy River, Mount Carmel Church, Dabney's Ferry (Pamunkey River), Hanover town, Little River, Pole Cat Creek, Salem Church, Aeon Church, Jones' Farm, Crump's Creek, Haw's Shop, Matadequin Creek, Old Church, Mechump's Creek, Shady Grove, Shallow Creek, Turner's Farm, Armstrong's Farm, Ashland, Bethesda Church, &c.

† Assigned from Fourth Division May 29.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

NORTH ANNA, PAMUNKEY, AND TOTOPOTOMOY, MAY 22-JUNE 1, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. RICHARD BYRNES.							
28th Massachusetts.....		8		10			13
63d New York.....		2		8		2	12
69th New York.....		1		2		3	6
88th New York.....				10			10
116th Pennsylvania.....		1		9		2	12
Total Second Brigade		7		39		7	53
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. CLINTON D. MACDOUGALL.							
39th New York.....		2		12		3	17
52d New York*.....				6		1	7
111th New York.....		4	1	8		7	20
125th New York.....		5	2	4			11
126th New York.....		2		4			6
Total Third Brigade		13	3	34		11	61
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN R. BROOKE.							
7th New York (heavy artillery)†.....		2	2	95		16	135
64th New York.....			2	2			4
66th New York.....		1		2		3	6
53d Pennsylvania.....		1		4			5
145th Pennsylvania.....		2		4			6
148th Pennsylvania.....		1		8		1	10
Total Fourth Brigade		27	4	115		20	166
Total First Division	3	79	15	311		48	456
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. H. BOYD McKEEN.							
19th Maine.....		6	2	20		2	30
15th Massachusetts.....		2		10			12
19th Massachusetts.....	1			9		1	11
20th Massachusetts.....		1		3		1	5
1st Company Andrew (Massachusetts) Sharpshooters.....				2			2
7th Michigan.....		8	2	11		1	22
59th New York.....		5	2	25			32
82d New York (battalion).....			1	3			4
36th Wisconsin.....		20	3	105		38	166
Total First Brigade	1	42	10	188		43	284
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.							
152d New York.....		2	1	13			16
69th Pennsylvania.....				6			6
71st Pennsylvania.....	1			6			7
72d Pennsylvania.....		1		4			5
106th Pennsylvania.....				3			3
Total Second Brigade.....	1	3	1	32			37

* Detachment 7th New York attached.

† Joined from Fourth Division May 29.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

NORTH ANNA, PAMUNKEY, AND TOTOPOTOMOY, MAY 22—JUNE 1, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.							
14th Connecticut	1	4		8		2	15
1st Delaware				2			2
12th New Jersey		2	1	18		1	22
10th New York Battalion		1		1			2
108th New York				5			5
4th Ohio				3			3
8th Ohio		2		5			7
7th West Virginia (battalion)		2		15			17
Total Third Brigade	1	11	1	57		3	73
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Col. JAMES P. McIVOR. Brig. Gen. ROBERT O. TYLER.*							
8th New York (heavy artillery)*		1		1			2
155th New York				2		2	4
164th New York				1			1
170th New York	3	19	3	52		22	99
182d New York (69th New York National Guard Artillery)		6	1	27		6	40
Total Fourth Brigade	3	26	4	83		30	146
Total Second Division	6	82	16	360		73	540
THIRD DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. THOMAS W. EGAN.							
20th Indiana		2	1	12		8	23
3d Maine	2	10	2	38	1	17	70
40th New York		4		24		21	49
86th New York			1	10		3	14
124th New York	1	1		7	1	6	16
99th Pennsylvania		1		10		13	24
110th Pennsylvania		1		4		13	18
141st Pennsylvania		3		6		3	12
2d U. S. Sharpshooters		2	1	19			22
Total First Brigade	3	24	5	130	2	84	248
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. ELIJAH WALKER. Col. BYRON R. PIERCE.† Col. THOMAS R. TANNATT.‡							
4th Maine		6		20			26
17th Maine	2	4		17			23
1st Massachusetts (heavy artillery)*		1		16		3	20
3d Michigan		1	1	9		9	20
5th Michigan		3	2	11			16
93d New York		6	2	25		4	37
57th Pennsylvania		1		3		2	6
63d Pennsylvania		5	2	11		2	18
105th Pennsylvania			1	13		2	16
1st U. S. Sharpshooters		6	2	12		5	25
Total Second Brigade	2	31	10	137		27	207

* Assigned from Fourth Division May 29.

† Assigned May 23.

‡ Assigned May 29.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

NORTH ANNA, PAMUNKEY, AND TOTOPOTOMOY, MAY 22-JUNE 1, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.							
1st Maine (heavy artillery)*.		2		5			7
16th Massachusetts			2	3			5
5th New Jersey		3		7		2	12
6th New Jersey				2			2
7th New Jersey		2	1	7			10
8th New Jersey	1	3				1	5
11th New Jersey				3		2	5
20th Pennsylvania				4			4
Total Third Brigade	1	10	3	31		5	50
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM R. BREWSTER.							
11th Massachusetts		1		6		2	9
70th New York		2		8			10
71st New York		3		8		3	14
72d New York		1		10			11
73d New York		1	1	12			14
74th New York			1	6		5	12
130th New York		2	1	15			18
84th Pennsylvania		4	4	19		1	28
Total Fourth Brigade		14	7	84		11	116
Total Third Division	6	79	25	382	2	127	621
<i>ARTILLERY BRIGADE.</i>							
Col. JOHN C. TIDBALL.							
Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery		1					1
1st New York Light, Battery G			1	1			2
4th New York Heavy†				11		6	14
New York Light, 11th Battery						1	1
New York Light, 12th Battery		1		3			4
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F			1	1			1
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A		1	1	1			3
4th United States, Battery K				6			6
5th United States, Batteries C and I				1			1
Total Artillery Brigade		8	2	21		7	33
Total Second Army Corps	15	244	58	1,074	2	258	1,651
<i>FIFTH ARMY CORPS.</i>							
Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.							
<i>FIRST DIVISION.</i>							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.							
Staff			1				1
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.							
140th New York				2		7	9
146th New York		1		9			10
91st Pennsylvania		3		13			16
155th Pennsylvania		2		15			17
11th United States	1		1	4			6
12th United States		1		14			15
14th United States				5		8	8
17th United States		1		11		3	15
Total First Brigade	1	8	1	73		13	96

* Assigned from Fourth Division May 29.

† The First Battalion joined from the Sixth Corps May 31, and the Second Battalion from the Fifth Corps May 29, thus uniting the three battalions.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

NORTH ANNA, PAMUNKEY, AND TOTOPOTOMOY, MAY 22-JUNE 1, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.							
9th Massachusetts.....		2	1	7			10
22d Massachusetts*.....		6	1	22		3	32
32d Massachusetts.....	1	3	1	24		6	35
4th Michigan.....		1		8		3	12
62d Pennsylvania.....		1		13		1	15
Total Second Brigade.....	1	13	3	74		13	104
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.							
20th Maine.....		2	1	3			6
18th Massachusetts.....		1	1	10			12
29th Massachusetts.....			1	12		3	16
1st Michigan.....			1	7			8
16th Michigan.....	1	2	4	14			21
44th New York.....		1	2	7			10
83d Pennsylvania.....		3	1	15		2	21
118th Pennsylvania.....		2		9			11
Total Third Brigade.....	1	11	11	77		5	105
Total First Division.....	3	26	16	224		31	306
SECOND DIVISION. §							
Brig. Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. PETER LYLE.							
16th Maine.....		2		3			5
13th Massachusetts.....				7			7
39th Massachusetts.....		1		5		2	8
91st New York.....		1		2			3
104th New York.....		1		1		1	3
90th Pennsylvania.....				8		1	9
107th Pennsylvania.....		3		4	1		8
Total First Brigade.....		8		30	1	4	43
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. JAMES L. BATES.							
12th Massachusetts.....	1	1		5	1		8
83d New York (9th Militia).....		1		4			5
97th New York.....				6			6
11th Pennsylvania.....		1	1	8			10
88th Pennsylvania.....				6		5	11
Total Second Brigade.....	1	3	1	29	1	5	40

*2d Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters attached.

†Joined army May 29.

‡Brady's Company Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

§Reorganized May 30; see p. 170.

|| Joined army May 26.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

NORTH ANNA, PAMUNKEY, AND TOTOPOTOMOY, MAY 22-JUNE 1, 1864—Continued.

Command,	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. RICHARD N. BOWERMAN.							
Col. NATHAN T. DUSHANE.*							
1st Maryland.....		1		7	1		9
4th Maryland.....		1		1		3	5
7th Maryland.....		1		2			3
8th Maryland.....		2		3			5
Purnell Legion, Maryland †.....				2			2
Total Third Brigade.....		5		15	1	3	24
Total Second Division.....	1	16	1	74	3	12	107
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. MARTIN D. HARDIN.							
1st Pennsylvania Reserves.....		5		13		9	27
2d Pennsylvania Reserves.....					1		1
6th Pennsylvania Reserves.....		3	2	6		13	24
7th Pennsylvania Reserves.....		1		1	1	11	14
11th Pennsylvania Reserves.....		3		6	2	14	25
13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles).....		1		2		2	5
Total First Brigade.....		13	2	28	4	49	96
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOSEPH W. FISHER.							
5th Pennsylvania Reserves.....			1	2		2	5
10th Pennsylvania Reserves.....				5		1	6
12th Pennsylvania Reserves.....				1			1
Total Third Brigade.....			1	8		3	12
Total Third Division.....		13	3	36	4	52	108
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM W. ROBINSON.							
7th Indiana.....	1	7	1	30		4	43
19th Indiana.....		3		9		4	16
24th Michigan.....		3		16		5	24
1st Battalion New York Sharpshooters.....		2	1	6		1	9
6th Wisconsin.....		1	1	9			12
7th Wisconsin.....	1	2		22		3	28
Total First Brigade.....	2	18	3	92		17	132
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. J. WILLIAM HOFMANN.							
3d Delaware†.....	1			5		1	7
46th New York†.....		1		2		1	4
76th New York.....				9		3	12
95th New York.....		1		6		1	8
147th New York.....		3		17			20
56th Pennsylvania.....	1	3	2	17			23
Total Second Brigade.....	2	8	2	56		6	74

* Assumed command May 23.

† Joined army May 29.

‡ Joined army May 30.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

NORTH ANNA, PAMUNKEY, AND TOTOPOTOMOY, MAY 22-JUNE 1, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. EDWARD S. BRAGG.							
121st Pennsylvania.....		2	1	13			16
142d Pennsylvania.....		2		9		2	13
143d Pennsylvania.....		4		16	1	5	26
149th Pennsylvania.....	1	6		23	1	25	56
150th Pennsylvania.....		1		6			7
Total Third Brigade.....	1	15	1	67	2	32	118
Total Fourth Division.....	5	41	6	215	2	55	324
HEAVY ARTILLERY BRIGADE.*							
Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING.							
6th New York.....		17	1	98		17	133
15th New York (1st and 3d Battalions).....		5	2	57		4	68
Total Heavy Artillery Brigade.....		22	3	155		21	201
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.							
Massachusetts Light, 3d Battery (C).....			1	2			3
Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E).....			1				1
Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery.....		1					1
1st New York Light, Battery B.....			1	2			3
1st New York Light, Battery C.....				1			1
1st New York Light, Battery D.....				1			5
1st New York Light, Batteries E and L.....			2	2		1	5
1st New York Light, Battery H.....				3			3
New York Light, 15th Battery.....				5			5
4th United States, Battery B.....				1			1
5th United States, Battery D.....		1					1
Total Artillery Brigade.....		2	5	21		1	29
Total Fifth Army Corps.....	9	126	34	725	9	172	1,075
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.†							
Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.							
1st New Jersey.....				0		2	8
3d New Jersey.....				4			4
10th New Jersey.....				5			5
Total First Brigade.....				15		2	17
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. EMORY UPTON.							
2d Connecticut (heavy artillery).....		1		15			16
5th Maine.....						1	1
Total Second Brigade.....		1		15		1	17

* Assigned to Third Division May 30.

† Casualties to include May 31 only are here embraced. The losses of the corps on June 1 are embodied in the return for Cold Harbor, which see, p. 172.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

NORTH ANNA, PAMUNKEY, AND TOTOPOTOMOY, MAY 22-JUNE 1, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. HENRY L. EUSTIS.							
6th Maine						1	1
49th Pennsylvania		1				1	2
119th Pennsylvania				2			2
Total Third Brigade		1		2		2	5
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Col. NELSON CROSS.							
23d Pennsylvania				2			2
82d Pennsylvania				3			3
Total Fourth Brigade				5			5
Total First Division		2		37		5	44
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.							
62d New York		2		2			4
Total First Brigade		2		2			4
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.							
4th Vermont					1	1	2
5th Vermont				1			1
11th Vermont (1st Heavy Artillery)		1		3			4
Total Second Brigade		1		4	1	1	7
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Col. OLIVER EDWARDS.							
37th Massachusetts						1	1
Total Fourth Brigade						1	1
Total Second Division		3		11	1	2	12
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM S. TRUEX.							
14th New Jersey		1		5		1	7
106th New York				4			4
151st New York		2		6			8
87th Pennsylvania				2			2
10th Vermont				1			1
Total First Brigade		3		18		1	22

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

NORTH ANNA, PAMUNKEY, AND TOTOPOTOMOY, MAY 22-JUNE 1, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. BENJAMIN F. SMITH.							
6th Maryland.....		1					1
122d Ohio.....		2		5			7
126th Ohio.....				1			1
138th Pennsylvania.....				1			1
Total Second Brigade.....		3		7			10
Total Third Division.....		6		25		1	32
Total Sixth Army Corps.....		11		68	1	8	88
NINTH ARMY CORPS.*							
Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LEDLIE.							
56th Massachusetts.....		8	3	44		19	74
57th Massachusetts.....	1	9	2	26		8	46
59th Massachusetts.....	1	1	2	24	2	14	44
4th United States.....		4	1	21		15	41
10th United States.....		3		8		4	15
Total First Brigade.....	2	25	8	123	2	60	220
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Lieut. Col. GILBERT P. ROBINSON. Col. JOSEPH M. SUDBURG.†							
3d Maryland.....				1			1
21st Massachusetts.....		2	1	3			6
100th Pennsylvania.....	1			11			12
Total Second Brigade.....	1	2	1	15			19
<i>Provisional Brigade.</i>							
Col. ELISHA G. MARSHALL.							
2d New York Mounted Rifles (dismounted).....		1	1	9		4	15
14th New York Heavy Artillery.....		4		8			12
24th New York Cavalry (dismounted).....		1	1	1		1	4
2d Pennsylvania Provisional Heavy Artillery.....	1	1		6		2	10
Total Provisional Brigade.....	1	7	2	24		7	41
<i>Acting Engineers.</i>							
35th Massachusetts†.....				10	1	8	19
<i>Artillery.</i>							
Maine Light, 2d Battery (B).....				1			1
Total First Division.....	4	34	11	173	3	75	300

* Assigned to the Army of the Potomac May 24.

† Assumed command May 31.

‡ Detached from First Brigade May 26.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

NORTH ANNA, PAMUNKEY, AND TOTOPOTOMOY, MAY 22-JUNE 1, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN I. CURTIN.							
36th Massachusetts		1		3			4
58th Massachusetts				3			3
45th Pennsylvania		1		6			7
48th Pennsylvania	1	3	2	12			18
7th Rhode Island		2		3			5
Total First Brigade	1	7	2	27			37
Second Brigade.							
Col. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.							
2d Maryland (detachment)				1			1
31st Maine	1	1		10		1	13
32d Maine		3	1	10			14
6th New Hampshire	1			2			3
9th New Hampshire		1		20			21
11th New Hampshire				6			6
17th Vermont		2		10		2	14
Total Second Brigade	2	7	1	59		3	72
Acting Engineers.							
51st New York*				1			1
Artillery.							
New York Light, 19th Battery				1			1
Total Second Division	3	14	3	88		3	111
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.							
Staff			1				1
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.							
2d Michigan	1	1		9			11
8th Michigan		2		3			5
27th Michigan †		5		4		1	10
109th New York	1	1		5			7
51st Pennsylvania		3		3		23	26
Total First Brigade	2	9		24		24	59
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM HUMPHREY.							
Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.‡							
1st Michigan Sharpshooters		1		7		5	13
20th Michigan		2		3			5
60th Ohio §		6		10		3	19
50th Pennsylvania		1	1	2			4
Total Second Brigade		10	1	22		8	41
Total Third Division	2	19	1	46		32	100
Total Ninth Army Corps	9	67	15	307	3	110	511

* Detached from First Brigade May 26.

† 1st and 2d Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

‡ Assumed command about May 30.

§ 9th and 10th Companies Ohio Sharpshooters attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

NORTH ANNA, PAMUNKEY, TOTOPOTOMOY, MAY 22-JUNE 1, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
CAVALRY CORPS.*							
Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.							
Staff			1				1
1st Michigan		5	1	24			30
5th Michigan		8	4	38			50
6th Michigan		16		19			35
7th Michigan		4		12		1	17
Total First Brigade		33	6	93		1	133
Second Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.							
6th New York		3	2	6		2	13
9th New York		2		12		1	15
17th Pennsylvania	1		1	5			8
Total Second Brigade	1	5	3	24		3	36
Reserve Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.							
19th New York (1st Dragoons)				2			2
6th Pennsylvania	1	3	1	12			17
1st United States						1	1
2d United States		2		14		4	20
Total Reserve Brigade	1	5	1	28		5	40
Total First Division	2	43	10	145		9	209
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID McM. GREGG.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, JR.							
1st Massachusetts	1			3			4
1st New Jersey	1	5	9	44		3	63
10th New York		13	2	25		2	42
6th Ohio	1	8	4	20		2	35
1st Pennsylvania	1	9	4	28			42
Total First Brigade	4	36	19	120		7	186
Second Brigade.							
Col. J. IRVIN GREGG.							
4th Pennsylvania		1		2			3
8th Pennsylvania			1	1			2
13th Pennsylvania	1	6	3	19		3	32
16th Pennsylvania		4	4	26		1	35
Total Second Brigade	1	11	8	48		4	72
Total Second Division	5	47	27	168		11	258

* Casualties of the First and Second Divisions from May 25 to 30 only are here included. The losses of these divisions May 31 and June 1 are embodied in the return for Cold Harbor, on p. 177. The losses of the Third Division from May 25 to June 1, inclusive, are embraced in this table.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

NORTH ANNA, PAMUNKEY, AND TOTOPOTOMOY, MAY 22-JUNE 1, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN B. MCINTOSH.							
1st Connecticut	1	8	6	6		17	33
3d New Jersey						5	5
2d New York		2	2	3		1	8
5th New York			1	12		11	24
2d Ohio		5	4	46		10	65
18th Pennsylvania		2	2	3		3	10
Total First Brigade	1	12	15	70		47	145
Second Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.							
3d Indiana				3			3
8th New York						2	2
1st Vermont				6	2	25	33
Total Second Brigade				9	2	27	38
Total Third Division	1	12	15	79	2	74	183
FIRST BRIGADE HORSE ARTILLERY.							
Capt. JAMES M. ROBERTSON.							
New York Light, 6th Battery				6			6
Total First Brigade Horse Artillery				6			6
Total Cavalry Corps	8	102	52	398	2	94	656
UNATTACHED.							
22d New York Cavalry				3		2	5
Total Army of the Potomac	41	550	159	2,575	17	644	3,986

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Capt. Addison G. Warner, 1st Cavalry.	Lieut. Henry W. Wadhams, 14th Infantry.
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DELAWARE.

Lieut. John M. Dunn, 3d Infantry.

INDIANA.

Lieut. David B. Gageby, 7th Infantry.

MAINE.

Maj. William C. Morgan, 3d Infantry.	Lieut. Walter F. Noyes, 17th Infantry.
Lieut. William H. Briggs, 3d Infantry.	Lieut. William O. Tibbetts, 31st Infantry.
Lieut. James S. Roberts, 17th Infantry.	Lieut. Silas M. Perkins, 32d Infantry.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. William W. Wardell, 1st Cavalry.	Capt. Wallace A. Putnam, 56th Infantry.
Lieut. David B. Burrell, 12th Infantry.	Lieut. John D. Priest, 56th Infantry.
Capt. Dudley C. Mumford, 19th Infantry.	Lieut. Col. Charles L. Chandler, 57th Infantry.
Lieut. George W. Bibby, 32d Infantry	Lieut. George C. Burrill, 59th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Capt. David Oliphant, 5th Cavalry.	Maj. Robert T. Elliott, 16th Infantry.
Lieut. Nelson Fletcher, 2d Infantry.	Capt. Henry V. Steele, 26th Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel M. Pearce, 5th Infantry.	

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Lieut. Col. Henry H. Pearson, 6th Infantry.

NEW JERSEY.

Capt. Moses W. Maulsbury, 1st Cavalry.	Lieut. Voorhees Dye, 1st Cavalry.
Lieut. John W. Bellis, 1st Cavalry.	Capt. Daniel Blauvelt, jr., 8th Infantry.
Lieut. Alexander Stewart, 1st Cavalry.	

NEW YORK.

Lieut. Frederick H. Howard, 2d Heavy Artillery.	Lieut. James A. Owens, 61st Infantry.
Lieut. William E. Orr, 7th Heavy Artillery.	Lieut. Edward Jackson, 82d Infantry.
Lieut. Franz Braunstein, 15th Heavy Artillery.	Capt. John Gorman, 109th Infantry.
Capt. Henry W. Davis, Battery E, 1st Light Artillery.	Capt. David Crist, 124th Infantry.
	Capt. Patrick McCarthy, 170th Infantry.
	Capt. Jeremiah Lynch, 170th Infantry.
	Lieut. John W. Griffin, 170th Infantry.
	Lieut. Patrick Logue, 170th Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. Edwin B. Buell, 2d Cavalry.	Capt. Delos R. Northway, 6th Cavalry.
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PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. David S. Buxton, 1st Cavalry.	Lieut. William H. Hiney, 50th Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel Greenlee, 1st Cavalry.	Lieut. Benjamin F. Young, 56th Infantry.
Lieut. Stephen W. Martin, 6th Cavalry.	Lieut. James Clark, 71st Infantry.
Capt. Patrick Kane, 13th Cavalry.	Lieut. William J. Gleason, 83d Infantry.
Capt. John Kline, 13th Cavalry.	Lieut. David I. Gilfillan, 100th Infantry.
Lieut. John Anglun, 17th Cavalry.	Lieut. John Jungerich, 121st Infantry.
Capt. Samuel H. Davis, 2d Provisional Heavy Artillery.	Capt. John F. McCullough, 140th Infantry.
Maj. Joseph A. Gilmour, 48th Infantry.	Lieut. Christian S. Zimmerman, 149th Infantry.
Lieut. William H. Hume, 48th Infantry.	
Lieut. Samuel B. Laubenstine, 48th Infantry.	

RHODE ISLAND.

Lieut. Peter Hunt, Battery A, 1st Light Artillery.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Lieut. James P. Pratt, 11th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Lieut. Burns Newman, 7th Infantry.	Capt. Prescott B. Burwell, 36th Infantry.
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Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

COLD HARBOR, BETHESDA CHURCH, ETC., JUNE 2-15, 1864.*

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.</i>							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
ENGINEER TROOPS.							
50th New York				8			3
<i>SECOND ARMY CORPS.</i>							
Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. NELSON A. MILES.							
26th Michigan		3		19		6	28
5th New Hampshire	2	41	5	146	2	35	181
2d New York (heavy artillery)	1	20	4	170	1	19	215
61st New York	1	1	1	16		8	22
81st Pennsylvania	1	7		83		3	44
140th Pennsylvania		5		23		12	40
183d Pennsylvania	1	4	5	71		14	95
Total First Brigade	8	81	15	478	3	92	675
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. RICHARD BYRNES.†							
Col. PATRICK KELLY.							
28th Massachusetts		4	4	38		2	48
63d New York		1	1	22		5	29
69th New York		5	2	20		5	41
88th New York	1	2		8			11
116th Pennsylvania		7	4	49		5	65
Total Second Brigade	1	19	11	146		17	194
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. CLINTON D. MACDOUGALL.							
39th New York		1	1	4		2	8
52d New York				5		3	8
111th New York				7			7
125th New York		2		4			6
126th New York			1	4			5
Total Third Brigade		3	2	24		5	34

* Embracing the operations at and about Cold Harbor and Bethesda Church, and the march across the Chickahominy and James Rivers to the front of Petersburg. The losses of the Cavalry Corps at Cold Harbor, May 31 and June 1, and of the Sixth Corps and detachment Army of the James at the same place, June 1, are included. The casualties of the First and Second Divisions, Cavalry Corps, up to June 6 only are embodied. During the remainder of the period covered by the tables these divisions were detached on an expedition. Only such organizations as reported losses are given in this table.

† Wounded June 3.

‡ Detachment 7th New York attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

COLD HARBOR, BETHESDA CHURCH, ETC., JUNE 2-15, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN R. BROOKE.*							
Col. ORLANDO H. MORRIS.†							
Col. LEWIS O. MORRIS.‡							
Col. JAMES A. BEAVER.							
2d Delaware.....		5	1	17		2	25
7th New York (heavy artillery).....	4	41	9	250	2	112	418
64th New York.....		2		10			12
66th New York.....	1	5		19		19	44
53d Pennsylvania.....		8	2	56		3	69
145th Pennsylvania.....	1	8	2	24		2	37
148th Pennsylvania.....		4	1	41		6	53
Total Fourth Brigade.....	7	73	15	417	2	144	658
Total First Division.....	14	176	43	1,065	5	258	1,561
<i>SECOND DIVISION.</i>							
Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.							
Staff.....			2				2
<i>Provost Guard.</i>							
2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters.....				5			5
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. HENRY BOYD McKEEN.†							
Col. FRANK A. HASKELL.†							
Brig. Gen. BYRON R. PIERCE.§							
Staff.....			1				1
19th Maine.....		5	1	20			26
15th Massachusetts.....		3		11			14
19th Massachusetts.....	1	4	3	7			15
20th Massachusetts.....		9	1	25		1	36
1st Company Andrew (Massachusetts) Sharpshooters.				2		1	3
7th Michigan.....		3		13		5	21
42d New York.....		4	2	17		2	25
59th New York.....		9	3	24			36
82d New York (battalion).....	1	6	2	22		3	34
184th Pennsylvania.....		16	4	90			110
36th Wisconsin.....	2	15	3	50		5	75
Total First Brigade.....	4	74	20	281		17	396
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.							
Col. JOHN FRASER.¶							
152d New York.....		6	1	22		3	32
69th Pennsylvania.....	1	6	2	12			21
71st Pennsylvania.....		4		12			16
72d Pennsylvania.....		5	2	23		2	32
106th Pennsylvania.....	1	3		16		1	21
Total Second Brigade.....	2	24	5	85		6	122

* Wounded June 3.

† Killed June 3.

‡ Killed June 4.

§ Assigned June 4.

¶ Assigned June 12.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

COLD HARBOR, BETHESDA CHURCH, ETC., JUNE 2-15, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.							
14th Connecticut		4		12			16
1st Delaware	1	3		16		1	21
14th Indiana		3		13			16
12th New Jersey		14	1	54			69
10th New York Battalion.		6	1	19			26
108th New York	1	3	1	16		1	22
4th Ohio		8		17			25
8th Ohio				3		2	5
7th West Virginia Battalion.	1	7	1	19		4	22
Total Third Brigade	3	43	4	169		8	227
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT O. TYLER.*							
Col. JAMES P. McIVOR.							
Col. JOHN RAMSEY.†							
Staff			3				3
8th New York (heavy artillery) .	7	73	16	323	1	85	505
155th New York		19	6	118		17	154
164th New York	4	12	4	55	3	79	157
170th New York		3	1	10			14
182d New York (69th New York National Guard Artillery).	2	8	2	48	1	28	80
Total Fourth Brigade	13	109	32	554	5	209	922
Total Second Division	22	250	63	1,094	5	240	1,674
THIRD DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. THOMAS W. EGAN.							
20th Indiana		1		4			5
17th Maine				3		4	7
40th New York		5		3		2	8
88th New York		1		1		11	13
124th New York				1			1
99th Pennsylvania		1		4		3	8
110th Pennsylvania				2		5	7
141st Pennsylvania				3			3
2d U. S. Sharpshooters		3		6		3	12
Total First Brigade		9		27		28	64
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. THOMAS R. TANNATT.							
4th Maine				1			1
1st Massachusetts (heavy artillery)		2		13		16	31
3d Michigan §				1			1
5th Michigan }				1			1
93d New York		1		4			5
57th Pennsylvania				2		1	3
63d Pennsylvania				6		7	13
105th Pennsylvania		1		1			2
1st U. S. Sharpshooters		6	1	3			15
Total Second Brigade		10	1	30		24	71

* Wounded June 3.

† Assumed command June 7.

‡ Transferred from Second Brigade June 5.

§ Veterans and recruits of 3d Michigan transferred to 5th Michigan June 9.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

COLD HARBOR, BETHESDA CHURCH, ETC., JUNE 2-15, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.							
1st Maine (heavy artillery).....		1		10		3	14
16th Massachusetts.....		2		7		2	11
5th New Jersey		1		5			6
6th New Jersey				3			3
7th New Jersey						4	4
8th New Jersey				1			1
11th New Jersey		1	1	4		1	7
115th Pennsylvania.....				4			4
Total Third Brigade.....		5	1	34		10	50
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM R. BREWSTER.							
11th Massachusetts.....		1		9			10
71st New York.....				1		3	4
72d New York (three companies).....				3			3
73d New York.....			1	5			6
74th New York.....			1				1
120th New York.....				4	1		5
84th Pennsylvania.....			1	6			7
Total Fourth Brigade		1	3	28	1	3	36
Total Third Division.....		25	5	125	1	65	221
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. JOHN C. TIDBALL.							
Maine Light, 6th Battery (F).....		1	1	7			9
New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery				1			1
1st New Jersey Light, Battery B.....		1		2			3
4th New York Heavy.....		3	1	16			20
New York Light, 11th Battery.....		1		3			4
New York Light, 12th Battery.....				1			1
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F.....		1		1			2
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A.....				8			8
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B.....				4			4
4th United States, Battery K.....				1			1
5th United States, Batteries C and I.....				1			1
Total Artillery Brigade.....		7	2	45			54
Total Second Army Corps.....	36	458	113	2,329	11	563	3,510
FIFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.							
<i>First Brigade.*</i>							
Col. EDWARD S. BRAGG.							
Col. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.†							
121st Pennsylvania		2		2		1	5
143d Pennsylvania.....				3			3
143d Pennsylvania.....		1	1	8		1	11
149th Pennsylvania.....				9		6	15
150th Pennsylvania.....				5			5
187th Pennsylvania.‡				2			2
Total First Brigade.....		3	1	29		8	41

* Was the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, up to June 6.

† Assigned June 6.

‡ Joined June 6.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

COLD HARBOR, BETHESDA CHURCH, ETC., JUNE 2-15, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.							
9th Massachusetts*		1		22			23
22d Massachusetts†	1	7		20			28
32d Massachusetts		10	2	42			54
4th Michigan	1	4	2	19			26
62d Pennsylvania	2	3	1	24			30
21st Pennsylvania Cavalry (dismounted);	1	7	4	43			55
Total Second Brigade	5	32	9	170			216
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.							
Staff					1		1
20th Maine		2	3	21		1	27
18th Massachusetts	1	2	1	16			20
1st Michigan		1	1	6			8
16th Michigan§		1		34			35
44th New York		4	2	17			23
83d Pennsylvania		2		9		1	12
118th Pennsylvania			1	6	2	89	98
Total Third Brigade	1	12	8	109	3	91	224
Total First Division	6	47	18	308	3	99	481
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD.							
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD. |							
Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES. †							
<i>First Brigade.**</i>							
Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.							
Col. EDGAR M. GREGORY.							
5th New York	2	6	2	48		29	87
140th New York				12		48	60
146th New York		3	2	3		47	55
91st Pennsylvania			2	1			3
155th Pennsylvania			1	10		1	12
4th United States††			1	4		4	9
10th United States††			1	2			3
11th United States			1	6		43	50
12th United States	1		1	15		36	53
14th United States			1	2		17	20
17th United States		1	1	4		24	30
Total First Brigade	3	10	13	107		249	382
<i>Second Brigade. ††</i>							
Col. NATHAN T. DUSHANE.							
1st Maryland		5		13		2	20
4th Maryland			1	3		1	5
7th Maryland				9			9
8th Maryland				1			1
Purnell Legion, Maryland		8		23		6	37
Total Second Brigade		13	1	49		9	72

* Ordered home for muster out June 9.

† 2d Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters attached.

‡ Joined June 1.

§ Brady's company Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

|| Assigned June 2.

¶ Assigned June 6.

** Was First Brigade, First Division, up to June 6.

†† Transferred from Ninth Corps June 10.

‡‡ Was Third Brigade, Second Division, up to June 6.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

COLD HARBOR, BETHESDA CHURCH, ETC., JUNE 2-15, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Third Brigade.*</i>							
Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING.							
6th New York (heavy artillery).....		2		14			16
15th New York (heavy artillery), 1st and 3d Bat- talions.....				3			3
Total Third Brigade		2		17			19
Total Second Division	3	25	14	173		258	473
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.†							
<i>First Brigade.‡</i>							
Col. PETER LYLE.							
16th Maine.....		3		5		23	31
13th Massachusetts.....		2	1	5		2	10
39th Massachusetts.....				3		3	6
104th New York.....				1		1	2
90th Pennsylvania.....		2		3			5
107th Pennsylvania.....				3		1	4
Total First Brigade.....		7	1	20		30	58
<i>Second Brigade.§</i>							
Col. JAMES L. BATES.							
12th Massachusetts.....		4		17			21
83d New York (9th Militia).....				1			1
94th New York¶.....		2		17	1	29	49
97th New York.....	1	4		16		1	22
11th Pennsylvania.....	1	5		13			19
88th Pennsylvania.....	1			4			5
Total Second Brigade.....	2	15		68	1	30	117
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Maj. WILLIAM R. HARTSHORNE.							
Col. JAMES CARLE †.....							
190th Pennsylvania (1st Veteran Reserves).....				6	1	5	12
191st Pennsylvania (2d Veteran Reserves).....		2		4		1	7
Total Third Brigade.....		2		10	1	6	19
Total Third Division.....	3	24	1	98	2	66	194
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM W. ROBINSON.							
Col. EDWARD S. BRAGG.**							
7th Indiana.....		2	1	5		2	10
19th Indiana.....		2		4		1	7
24th Michigan.....		3		7			10
1st Battalion New York Sharpshooters.....		1		5			6
6th Wisconsin.....		1		6		1	8
7th Wisconsin.....		1	2	2			5
Total First Brigade.....		10	3	29		4	46

* Transferred from the Third Division June 2.

† Assigned June 6.

‡ Was First Brigade, Second Division, up to June 6.

§ Was Second Brigade, Second Division, up to June 6.

¶ Ordered home June 7.

¶ Transferred from the First Brigade June 11.

** Assumed command June 7.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

COLD HARBOR, BETHESDA CHURCH, ETC., JUNE 2-15, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. J. WILLIAM HOFMANN.							
3d Delaware	1	3		8		2	14
4th Delaware*	1	12		21		2	36
76th New York		2		7		2	13
95th New York			1	11			12
147th New York				10		1	11
56th Pennsylvania			1	5			6
157th Pennsylvania†		1		16		2	19
Total Second Brigade	2	18	4	78		9	111
Total Fourth Division	2	28	7	107		13	157
<i>ARTILLERY BRIGADE.</i>							
Col. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.							
Massachusetts Light, 3d Battery (C)		1		2			3
Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E)		5		3			8
1st New York Light, Battery B				1			1
1st New York Light, Battery D	1	2		3			6
1st New York Light, Batteries E and L						1	1
New York Light, 15th Battery		1		1			2
4th United States, Battery B		1		10			11
5th United States, Battery D				3			3
Total Artillery Brigade	1	10		23		1	35
Total Fifth Army Corps	15	134	40	709	5	437	1,340
<i>SIXTH ARMY CORPS.</i>							
Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.							
<i>FIRST DIVISION.</i>							
Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.							
1st Delaware Cavalry (dismounted)*						1	1
1st New Jersey†		5	2	23		3	33
3d New Jersey†	1	2		12		1	16
4th New Jersey		2	1	14		2	19
10th New Jersey		18	4	58			80
15th New Jersey		12		24			26
Total First Brigade	1	39	7	131		7	185
<i>Second Brigade</i>							
Col. EMORY UPTON.							
2d Connecticut (heavy artillery)	1	84	4	217	1	18	325
5th Maine				5			5
121st New York		1		6			7
95th Pennsylvania		1	2	12			15
96th Pennsylvania		1	1	9		1	12
Total Second Brigade	1	87	7	249	1	19	364

* Joined June 6.

† Joined June 2.

‡ Ordered home for muster-out June 4.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

COLD HARBOR, BETHESDA CHURCH, ETC., JUNE 2-15, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. HENRY L. EUSTIS. Lieut. Col. GIDEON CLARK.*							
6th Maine		2	2	11		1	16
49th Pennsylvania		6	4	37		5	52
119th Pennsylvania	1	1		11		2	15
5th Wisconsin		1	2	21		4	28
Total Third Brigade.....	1	10	8	80		12	111
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Col. NELSON CROSS.							
65th New York		6		13			19
67th New York		2		8			10
122d New York	1	9	1	56			67
23d Pennsylvania	4	43	6	128		29	210
82d Pennsylvania	1	29	6	109		14	159
Total Fourth Brigade.....	6	89	13	314		43	465
Total First Division	9	225	35	774	1	81	1,125
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.							
62d New York	1	4		1		4	10
93d Pennsylvania		1		2			3
96th Pennsylvania	1	8	2	49			60
102d Pennsylvania	1	10	4	42		2	59
139th Pennsylvania	1	8	6	82		1	48
Total First Brigade.....	4	31	12	126		7	180
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.							
2d Vermont.....	1	3		14			18
3d Vermont.....		14	1	52		5	72
4th Vermont.....	1	6	2	12			21
5th Vermont.....	1	7		26			34
6th Vermont.....	1	4		16		1	22
11th Vermont (1st Heavy Artillery)		18	7	146			171
Total Second Brigade	4	52	10	266		6	338
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. DANIEL D. BIDWELL.							
7th Maine.....		1	1	17		5	24
43d New York		1	1	10			12
49th New York		3		7		1	11
77th New York		1		10		1	12
61st Pennsylvania.....				10		1	11
Total Third Brigade		6	2	54		8	70

* Assigned June 12.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

COLD HARBOR, BETHESDA CHURCH, ETC., JUNE 2-15, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Col. OLIVER EDWARDS.							
7th Massachusetts		1		7			8
10th Massachusetts		2		8			10
37th Massachusetts		5	2	27		1	35
2d Rhode Island		2	2	6		2	12
Total Fourth Brigade		10	4	48		3	65
Total Second Division	8	99	28	494		24	653
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM S. TRUAX.*							
Lieut. Col. CALDWELL K. HALL.							
Col. JOHN W. SCHALL.†							
Lieut. Col. CALDWELL K. HALL.							
14th New Jersey	2	27	4	106		15	154
106th New York	4	19	3	85	1	22	134
151st New York	2	12	2	33		1	50
87th Pennsylvania	1	1	1	26		1	33
10th Vermont	4	24	3	128	1	2	162
Total First Brigade	13	86	13	378	2	41	533
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. BENJAMIN F. SMITH.							
6th Maryland		4		29		1	34
9th New York (heavy artillery), 1st and 3d Bat- talions.		16	5	121	1	5	148
110th Ohio		5	1	45		1	52
122d Ohio	1	3	3	42			49
126th Ohio	1			10			11
67th Pennsylvania		1		14		6	21
138th Pennsylvania	1	5	1	55		5	67
Total Second Brigade	3	34	10	316	1	18	362
Total Third Division	16	120	23	694	3	59	915
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.							
Maine Light, 4th Battery (D)				1			1
Maine Light, 5th Battery (E)				1			1
Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A)		1		2			3
1st New Jersey Light, Battery A		1	1	2			4
New York Light, 1st Battery			1	1			2
New York Light, 3d Battery		2		1			3
1st Ohio Light, Battery H		1	2				3
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C		1					1
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E				2			2
5th United States, Battery M				2			2
Total Artillery Brigade		6	4	12			22
Total Sixth Army Corps	33	450	90	1,974	4	164	2,715

* Wounded June 1.

† Assumed command June 2 and wounded June 3.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

COLD HARBOR, BETHESDA CHURCH, ETC., JUNE 2-15, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
NINTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LEDLIE.*							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LEDLIE.							
Col. JACOB P. GOULD.*							
56th Massachusetts.....	1			5			6
57th Massachusetts.....		1	1	4		3	9
59th Massachusetts.....		1	1	12		18	32
Total First Brigade†.....	1	2	2	21		21	47
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH M. SUDSBURG.							
Col. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE.‡							
3d Maryland.....		1		4		2	7
21st Massachusetts.....		5	1	25		16	47
29th Massachusetts.....				4			4
179th New York§.....				1		1	2
100th Pennsylvania.....		10	3	45		14	72
Total Second Brigade.....		16	4	79		33	132
Third Brigade.¶							
Col. ELISHA G. MARSHALL.							
14th New York Heavy Artillery.....	2	13	3	40	2	59	119
2d Pennsylvania Provisional Heavy Artillery.....		3		17	4	81	105
Total Third Brigade.....	2	16	3	57	6	140	224
Acting Engineers.							
35th Massachusetts.....		1		3		1	5
Artillery.							
Maine Light. 2d Battery (B).....				1			1
Total First Division.....	3	35	9	161	6	195	409
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN I. CURTIN.							
36th Massachusetts.....		8	2	45			55
58th Massachusetts.....	3	21	6	77		18	125
2d New York Mounted Rifles (dismounted).....	1	10	1	35	1	16	64
45th Pennsylvania.....	2	16	2	139		22	181
48th Pennsylvania.....		10	2	55		2	69
7th Rhode Island.....		11		50		1	62
Total First Brigade.....	6	76	13	401	1	59	556

* Assigned June 9.

† The Fourth and Tenth U. S. Infantry transferred to the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, June 10. For casualties see p. 170.

‡ Assigned June 4.

§ Joined June 11.

¶ Up to June 11 was designated the "Provisional Brigade."

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

COLD HARBOR, BETHESDA CHURCH, ETC., JUNE 2-15, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.							
2d Maryland.....				11			11
31st Maine.....	1	17	6	46	1	5	76
32d Maine.....		4	2	32			38
6th New Hampshire.....	1	4	3	27		1	36
9th New Hampshire.....			1	5			6
11th New Hampshire.....		5	4	26		6	41
17th Vermont.....		2	3	22			27
Total Second Brigade.....	2	32	19	163	1	12	229
<i>Acting Engineers.</i>							
51st New York.....		3		8		6	17
<i>Artillery.</i>							
New York Light, 19th Battery.....				2			2
Total Second Division.....	8	111	32	574	2	77	804
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.							
2d Michigan.....		2	2	44		2	50
8th Michigan.....	1	8	1	42			52
27th Michigan*.....	2	15	2	55			74
109th New York.....		2	1	21			24
51st Pennsylvania.....	2	8	4	45			59
38th Wisconsin†.....		2					2
Total First Brigade.....	5	37	10	207		2	261
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.							
1st Michigan Sharpshooters.....		1	1	7		12	21
20th Michigan.....		5	1	41	1	8	56
24th New York Cavalry (dismounted).....		4	1	37		42	84
46th New York.....	1	2		13		6	22
60th Ohio‡.....	1	2		12		4	19
50th Pennsylvania.....		4	1	16		1	22
Total Second Brigade.....	2	18	4	126	1	73	224
<i>Artillery.</i>							
Maine Light, 7th Battery (G).....				1			1
New York Light, 34th Battery.....				2			2
Total Artillery.....				3			3
Total Third Division.....	7	55	14	336	1	75	488
Total Ninth Army Corps.....	18	201	55	1,071	9	347	1,701

* 1st and 2d Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

† Joined June 10.

‡ 9th and 10th Companies Ohio Sharpshooters attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

COLD HARBOR, BETHESDA CHURCH, ETC., JUNE 2-15, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
CAVALRY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.							
1st Michigan	1	4	1	19			25
5th Michigan				7			7
6th Michigan		1	1	3			5
7th Michigan		2		2			4
Total First Brigade	1	7	2	31			41
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.							
6th New York		2	1	3		2	5
17th Pennsylvania		2		20			22
Total Second Brigade		4	1	23		2	30
<i>Reserve Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.							
19th New York (1st Dragoons)		8	4	22		1	35
6th Pennsylvania	1	4		10		1	16
1st United States		2	3	20			25
2d United States		1	1	7			9
Total Reserve Brigade	1	15	8	59		2	85
Total First Division	2	26	11	113		4	156
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID McM. GREGG.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr.							
1st Massachusetts						1	1
10th New York				2			2
6th Ohio		1		5			6
1st Pennsylvania			1	12			13
Total First Brigade			2	19		1	22
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. J. IRVIN GREGG.							
1st Maine	1			5			6
2d Pennsylvania				3			3
13th Pennsylvania				4		1	5
Total Second Brigade	1			12		1	14
Total Second Division	1		2	31		2	36

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

COLD HARBOR, BETHESDA CHURCH, ETC., JUNE 2-15, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON.							
Staff.....					1		
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN B. MCINTOSH.							
1st Connecticut.....	1	1		1		8	11
3d New Jersey.....						3	3
2d New York.....				1			1
5th New York.....		1		9		4	14
2d Ohio.....		2		2		9	13
18th Pennsylvania.....	1	2	1	33		28	65
Total First Brigade.....	2	6	1	46		52	107
Second Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.							
3d Indiana.....		2		16			18
1st New Hampshire.....	1	2		15			18
8th New York.....		1	2	28		2	33
22d New York.....		2	2	24	1	6	35
1st Vermont.....	2	1	1	30		2	36
Total Second Brigade.....	3	8	5	103	1	10	130
Total Third Division.....	5	14	6	149	2	62	238
HORSE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Capt. JAMES M. ROBERTSON.							
1st United States, Batteries H and I.....		1		1			2
1st United States, Battery K.....				2			2
2d United States, Battery A.....				6			6
2d United States, Battery G.....		1		6			7
4th United States, Batteries C and E.....		1		5			6
Total Horse Artillery Brigade.....		3		16			19
Total Cavalry Corps.....	8	43	19	309	2	68	449
EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.*							
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. H. BROOKS.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GILMAN MARSTON.							
81st New York.....	3	43	11	148		10	215
96th New York.....	4	6	2	47		8	67
98th New York.....	1	19	3	88		3	114
139th New York.....	2	31	4	114		2	153
Total First Brigade.....	10	99	20	397		23	549
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HIRAM BURNHAM.							
8th Connecticut.....		11		31			37
10th New Hampshire.....	2	8	3	85		4	102
13th New Hampshire.....		15	6	58		7	86
118th New York.....	1	6	1	22			30
Total Second Brigade.....	3	35	10	196		11	255

*Temporarily attached to the Army of the Potomac from the Army of the James.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

COLD HARBOR, BETHESDA CHURCH, ETC., JUNE 2-15, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. GUY V. HENRY.							
21st Connecticut*		1	2	47			50
40th Massachusetts†	3	19	3	83		2	90
92d New York	1	14	2	69		2	88
58th Pennsylvania		9		49		3	61
188th Pennsylvania	4	15	7	137		8	171
Total Third Brigade	8	58	14	365		15	460
Total First Division	21	192	44	958		49	1,264
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE J. STANNARD.							
23d Massachusetts		3	2	44		5	54
25th Massachusetts	1	23	14	128	2	47	215
27th Massachusetts	3	19	6	62		4	94
9th New Jersey		7	1	34			42
89th New York†		3		15		2	20
55th Pennsylvania‡		12	5	105		29	151
Total First Brigade	4	67	28	388	2	87	576
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. GRIFFIN A. STEDMAN, Jr.							
11th Connecticut		12	6	80		6	110
8th Maine		12	3	84		2	101
2d New Hampshire	2	6	11	66		1	78
12th New Hampshire	2	21	6	123		15	167
148th New York		20	3	97		4	124
Total Second Brigade	4	71	21	456		28	580
Total Second Division	8	138	49	844	2	115	1,156
THIRD DIVISION.‡							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.							
Brig. Gen. ADELBERT AMES.§							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM B. BARTON.							
47th New York		8		29		3	40
48th New York	1	11	4	63		14	83
115th New York		4	1	13			18
76th Pennsylvania		6	1	42			49
Total First Brigade	1	29	6	147		17	200

* Joined army May 10.

† Temporarily attached from Tenth Army Corps.

‡ Organized temporarily May 30, 1864, and consisted of troops previously known as the Second and Third Divisions of the Tenth Army Corps.

§ Assigned June 4, General Devens being relieved on account of ill-health.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

COLD HARBOR, BETHESDA CHURCH, ETC., JUNE 2-15, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. JEREMIAH C. DRAKE.*							
Lieut. Col. ZINA H. ROBINSON.							
Col. ALEXANDER PIPER.†							
Col. N. MARTIN CURTIS.							
13th Indiana.....		1	1	5		2	9
9th Maine.....		12	4	51	2	3	72
112th New York.....	1	27	5	135		12	180
169th New York.....	1	5	4	67		1	81
10th New York Heavy Artillery.....		1					1
Total Second Brigade.....	2	49	14	258	2	18	343
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. ADELBERT AMES.							
Col. HENRY R. GUSS.							
Col. LOUIS BELL.							
4th New Hampshire.....		2	1	7			10
3d New York.....			1	4			5
117th New York.....	1	2		8		3	14
142d New York.....		2		8			10
97th Pennsylvania.....		1		9			10
Total Third Brigade.....	1	7	2	36		3	49
Total Third Division.....	4	85	22	441	2	38	592
<i>ARTILLERY BRIGADE.</i>							
Capt. SAMUEL S. ELDER.							
1st United States, Battery B.....				3			3
4th United States, Battery L.....		1		2			3
5th United States, Battery A.....			1	1			2
Total Artillery Brigade.....		1	1	6			8
Total Eighteenth Army Corps.....	33	416	116	2,249	4	202	3,020

RECAPITULATION.

Engineer troops.....				3			3
Second Army Corps.....	36	458	113	2,329	11	563	3,510
Fifth Army Corps.....	15	134	40	709	5	437	1,340
Sixth Army Corps.....	33	450	90	1,974	4	164	2,715
Ninth Army Corps.....	18	201	55	1,071	9	347	1,701
Cavalry Corps.....	8	43	19	309	2	68	449
Eighteenth Army Corps.....	33	416	116	2,249	4	202	3,020
Grand aggregate.....	143	1,702	433	8,644	35	1,781	12,788

* Mortally wounded June 1.

† Assigned June 5; relieved June 9.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Capt. Joseph Backus, 1st Cavalry.	Maj. Joseph H. Converse, 11th Infantry.
Col. Elisha S. Kellogg, 2d Heavy Artillery.	Capt. Amos T. Allen, 11th Infantry.
Capt. Luman Wadhams, 2d Heavy Artillery.	Lieut. Samuel C. Barnum, 11th Infantry.
	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Burpee, 21st Infantry.

DELAWARE.

Lieut. Benjamin Y. Draper, 1st Infantry.	Lieut. Purnell J. Pettijohn, 3d Infantry.
Lieut. Henry H. Jones, 2d Infantry.	Lieut. Richard H. Webb, 4th Infantry.

MAINE.

Chaplain George W. Bartlett, 1st Cavalry.	Capt. James M. Williams, 31st Infantry.
Lieut. Charles F. Monroe, 8th Infantry.	Lieut. Charles A. Farrington, 31st Infantry.
Capt. Lewis Cross, jr., 9th Infantry.	Lieut. Edwin S. Rogers, 31st Infantry.
Lieut. James L. Thompson, 9th Infantry.	Capt. William R. Ham, 32d Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. Charles F. Pray, 18th Infantry.	Col. Richard Byrnes, 28th Infantry.
Lieut. John B. Thompson, 19th Infantry.	Lieut. James B. West, 28th Infantry.
Capt. Joseph H. Baxter, 2d Infantry.	Lieut. Col. George E. Marshall, 40th Infantry.
Capt. Thomas O'Neil, 25th Infantry.	Lieut. George C. Bancroft, 40th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry McConville, 25th Infantry.	Lieut. Edward Carleton, 40th Infantry.
Lieut. William Daley, 25th Infantry.	Capt. Robert J. Cowden, 56th Infantry.
Lieut. James Graham, 25th Infantry.	Maj. Barnabus Ewer, jr., 58th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry Matthews, 25th Infantry.	Capt. Thomas McFarland, 58th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles H. Pelton, 25th Infantry.	Capt. Charles M. Upham, 58th Infantry.
Maj. William A. Walker, 27th Infantry.	Lieut. William H. Burbank, 58th Infantry.
Capt. Edward R. Wilcox, 27th Infantry.	
Lieut. Samuel Morse, 27th Infantry.	
Lieut. Frederick C. Wright, 27th Infantry.	

MICHIGAN.

Capt. William M. Brevoort, 1st Cavalry.	Maj. Samuel Moody, 27th Infantry.
Lieut. George S. Williams, 2d Infantry.	Lieut. Charles S. Miller, 27th Infantry.
Lieut. James W. Vesey, 4th Infantry.	Lieut. Charles H. Seymour, 27th Infantry.
Maj. William E. Lewis, 8th Infantry.	

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Lieut. Robert Campbell, 1st Cavalry.	Lieut. Joseph M. Shepard, 6th Infantry.
Capt. George W. Gordon, 2d Infantry.	Lieut. James Knott, 10th Infantry.
Capt. William H. Smith, 2d Infantry.	Lieut. Daniel W. Russell, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry Hayward, 2d Infantry.	Lieut. Gorham P. Dunn, 12th Infantry.
Capt. George F. Goodwin, 5th Infantry.	Lieut. Charles S. Emery, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. Mason W. Humphrey, 5th Infantry.	Lieut. William P. Ham, 12th Infantry.
	Lieut. Joseph K. Whittier, 12th Infantry.

NEW JERSEY.

Capt. Oscar Westlake, 3d Infantry.	Lieut. Marcus A. Stults, 14th Infantry.
Capt. James McComb, 12th Infantry.	Lieut. Isaac S. Tingley, 14th Infantry.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

NEW YORK.

Lieut. Daniel Layton, 22d Cavalry.
 Lieut. Jeremiah R. Morrison, 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Capt. Michael O'Brien, 2d Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. Marcus Kenyon, 2d Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. William H. Roff, 2d Heavy Artillery.
 Col. Lewis O. Morris, 7th Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. Michael H. Barclay, 7th Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. Charles S. Evans, 7th Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. Thomas J. McClure, 7th Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. John B. Read, 7th Heavy Artillery.
 Col. Peter A. Porter, 8th Heavy Artillery.
 Capt. Alex. Gardner, 8th Heavy Artillery.
 Capt. William J. Hawkins, 8th Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. Arthur L. Chase, 8th Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. Oliver M. Campbell, 8th Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. George W. Gladden, 8th Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. Wallace B. Hard, 8th Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. Fayette S. Brown, 8th Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. Joseph S. Caldwell, 8th Heavy Artillery.
 Capt. Truman Gregory, 9th Heavy Artillery.
 Capt. Luther Kieffer, 14th Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. Elisha Bentley, 14th Heavy Artillery.
 Lieut. Charles De Mott, Battery D, 1st Light Artillery.
 Lieut. Col. Cleveland Winslow, 5th Infantry.
 Capt. Lawrence Murphy, 5th Infantry.
 Lieut. Constantine Weinberg, 5th Infantry.
 Lieut. Theodore Markscheffel, 46th Infantry.
 Lieut. Aaron H. Ingraham, 48th Infantry.
 Capt. Isaac Plumb, 61st Infantry.
 Lieut. Joel C. Perrington, 61st Infantry.
 Maj. Wilson Hubbell, 62d Infantry.
 Col. Orlando H. Morris, 66th Infantry.
 Capt. Alexander M. McCune, 74th Infantry.
 Capt. Willard W. Ballard, 81st Infantry.

Capt. James Martin, 81st Infantry.
 Lieut. John W. Burke, 81st Infantry.
 Lieut. Michael Keating, 82d Infantry.
 Lieut. James E. Byrnes, 88th Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Hiram Anderson, jr., 92d Infantry.
 Col. Edward Pye, 95th Infantry.
 Capt. James L. Cray, 96th Infantry.
 Capt. John Hallock, 96th Infantry.
 Lieut. John G. Johnson, 96th Infantry.
 Lieut. Stephen B. Little, 96th Infantry.
 Lieut. Joseph South, 96th Infantry.
 Lieut. Paul Vigueau, 96th Infantry.
 Lieut. John Koch, 97th Infantry.
 Col. Frederick F. Wead, 98th Infantry.
 Capt. Lyman A. Rogers, 98th Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Townsend, 106th Infantry.
 Lieut. James H. Bayne, 106th Infantry.
 Lieut. Aaron B. Blackman, 106th Infantry.
 Lieut. Charles W. Sheppard, 106th Infantry.
 Lieut. John S. Kinleyside, 108th Infantry.
 Col. Jeremiah C. Drake, 112th Infantry.
 Capt. John G. Palmeter, 112th Infantry.
 Lieut. Henry Hull, 112th Infantry.
 Lieut. Gordon L. Pierce, 112th Infantry.
 Lieut. Isaac H. Dann, 117th Infantry.
 Lieut. Michael Reynolds, 118th Infantry.
 Lieut. Frank M. Wooster, 122d Infantry.
 Lieut. Abram Hunttop, jr., 126th Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Edgar Perry, 139th Infantry.
 Capt. S. Clark Beecher, 139th Infantry.
 Lieut. Hugh Chalmers, 146th Infantry.
 Lieut. Oscar M. Adams, 148th Infantry.
 Lieut. Reuben F. Scott, 148th Infantry.
 Capt. Benjamin Goodspeed, 151st Infantry.
 Capt. John C. Schoen, 151st Infantry.
 Capt. William S. Schuyler, 155th Infantry.
 Lieut. Richard B. Dunphey, 155th Infantry.
 Col. James P. McMahon, 164th Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas Hickey, 164th Infantry.
 Capt. William Maroney, 164th Infantry.
 Lieut. Joseph S. Abraham, 164th Infantry.
 Lieut. Robert Boyle, 164th Infantry.
 Lieut. Edward McCaffrey, 164th Infantry.
 Lieut. James M. Reddy, 164th Infantry.
 Col. John McConihe, 169th Infantry.
 Capt. Edward K. Butler, 182d Infantry.
 Capt. John H. Nugent, 182d Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. Samuel J. Evans, 60th Infantry.
 Lieut. James Hartley, 122d Infantry.

Lieut. Henry Hixon, 126th Infantry.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. David H. Wilson, 1st Cavalry.	Lieut. Isaac W. Cornelius, 100th Infantry.
Lieut. Arthur E. Murphy, 6th Cavalry.	Lieut. Col. William McIlwaine, 102d Infantry.
Capt. Samuel H. Tresonthick, 18th Cavalry.	Lieut. Andrew J. McIlwaine, 102d Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel H. McCormick, 18th Cavalry.	Lieut. Salathiel R. Townsend, 106th Infantry.
Lieut. Richard Waters, 21st Cavalry.	Lieut. David L. Ware, 118th Infantry.
Lieut. John P. Straw, 11th Infantry.	Lieut. George C. Humes, 119th Infantry.
Capt. Henry A. Marchant, 23d Infantry.	Lieut. Charles P. McLaughlin, 138th Infantry.
Lieut. John G. Boyd, 23d Infantry.	Lieut. Col. William H. Moody, 139th Infantry.
Lieut. James Johnston, 23d Infantry.	Capt. William W. Dyer, 139th Infantry.
Lieut. James G. Williamson, 23d Infantry.	Lieut. Samuel C. Snell, 145th Infantry.
Maj. Edward A. Kelsey, 45th Infantry.	Lieut. Jacob S. Lander, 148th Infantry.
Lieut. De Witt C. Hoig, 45th Infantry.	Capt. Joseph R. Smith, 183d Infantry.
Lieut. George P. Scudder, 45th Infantry.	Lieut. Benjamin B. Lathbury, 183d Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Edwin Schall, 51st Infantry.	Lieut. S. Hamilton Norman, 184th Infantry.
Lieut. Isaac Fizone, 51st Infantry.	Lieut. William D. Williams, 184th Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel M. Adams, 62d Infantry.	Capt. Harry E. Breel, 188th Infantry.
Lieut. Jefferson Truitt, 62d Infantry.	Capt. Hiram Moeller, 188th Infantry.
Lieut. William Phillips, 62d Infantry.	Lieut. William Dieterlie, 188th Infantry.
Lieut. William Whildey, 69th Infantry.	Lieut. Adam W. Mattice, 188th Infantry.
Col. H. Boyd McKeen, 81st Infantry.	Lieut. Ernest Schmidt, 188th Infantry.
Lieut. Robert G. Creighton, 82d Infantry.	
Capt. Thaddeus S. Pfeiffer, 87th Infantry.	
Capt. George B. Rhoades, 88th Infantry.	
Lieut. John T. Hannum, 96th Infantry.	
Maj. John W. Beamish, 98th Infantry.	
Lieut. Edward Schwatlo, 98th Infantry.	

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Capt. Samuel McKee, 1st Cavalry.	Lieut. August Eggemeyer, 12th Infantry.
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VERMONT.

Lieut. Col. Addison W. Preston, 1st Cavalry.	Lieut. Abel K. Parsons, 4th Infantry.
Capt. Oliver T. Cushman, 1st Cavalry.	Capt. Merrill T. Sampson, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. John Williamson, 1st Cavalry.	Maj. Richard B. Crandall, 6th Infantry.
Lieut. Dustan S. Walbridge, 1st Heavy Artillery.	Capt. Samuel Darrah, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. Stephen R. Wilson, 1st Heavy Artillery.	Capt. Edwin B. Frost, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. Hiram C. Bailey, 2d Infantry.	Lieut. Ezra Stetson, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry C. Miller, 3d Infantry.	Lieut. Charles G. Newton, 10th Infantry.
	Capt. Andrew J. Davis, 17th Infantry.
	Lieut. Gardner W. Gibson, 17th Infantry.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Lieut. David F. Potter, 7th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Col. Frank A. Haskell, 36th Infantry.	Lieut. William H. Lamberton, 36th Infantry.
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Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

TODD'S TAVERN TO THE JAMES RIVER, MAY 9-24, 1864.*

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
CAVALRY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.							
Davenport, May 9, 1864.							
1st Massachusetts.....			2	1	2	21	26
1st New Jersey.....		2		2		11	7
6th Ohio.....	1			19		10	30
1st Pennsylvania.....				13			13
Total	1	2	2	35	2	34	76
Beaver Dam Station, North Anna, and Davenport Ford (or Bridge), May 9-10, 1864.							
1st Maine.....		1	1	2			4
1st Michigan.....		2		2		4	8
19th New York (1st Dragoons).....				1		7	8
6th Pennsylvania.....				1		6	7
18th Pennsylvania.....				1			1
5th United States.....		2		1	2	49	54
1st Vermont.....				2		1	3
Total		5	1	10	2	67	85
Ground Squirrel Bridge (or Church), Glen Allen Station, Ashland, and Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
1st Michigan.....		11	1	33		3	48
5th Michigan.....		4	2	12		3	21
6th Michigan.....		2		6		1	9
7th Michigan.....	1	3		13	2	16	35
6th New York.....				1			1
9th New York.....			2	8			12
19th New York (1st Dragoons).....		2		3		1	6
6th Pennsylvania.....				4			4
17th Pennsylvania.....						1	1
1st United States.....						6	6
2d United States.....				2			2
5th United States.....		1					1
Total First Division	1	25	5	82	2	31	146
SECOND DIVISION.							
1st Maine.....		2	1	24	1	26	54
1st Massachusetts.....	1	5	1	7	2	10	26
10th New York.....				5		7	12
2d Pennsylvania.....				3			3
4th Pennsylvania.....		1				1	1
8th Pennsylvania.....				6			6
Total Second Division	1	8	2	45	3	43	102
THIRD DIVISION.							
3d Indiana.....				1			1
1st Vermont.....			2	5		3	10
Total Third Division.....			2	6		3	11
Total Cavalry Corps.....	2	33	9	133	5	77	295

*The entire Cavalry Corps, except the Fifth New York, participated in this movement. Only such organizations as reported losses are included in this table. For a full roster of the command see p. 114.

†Capt. James S. Abell, killed.

‡Lieut. Col. Stephen Boothby, mortally wounded.

§Maj. Henry W. Granger, 7th Michigan, and Lieut. Edward P. Hopkins, 1st Massachusetts, killed; Capt. Benjamin F. Axtell, 5th Michigan, and Capt. John Q. Brown, 9th New York, mortally wounded.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

TODD'S TAVERN TO THE JAMES RIVER, MAY 9-24, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Meadow Bridges, Mechanicsville, Strawberry Hill, Brook Church (or Richmond Fortifications), May 12, 1864.</i>							
FIRST DIVISION.							
1st Michigan.....						2	2
5th Michigan.....				1			1
6th Michigan.....	1			2			3
6th New York.....				3			3
9th New York.....		1	1	7			9
19th New York (1st Dragoons).....				1			1
6th Pennsylvania.....		1		4			10
17th Pennsylvania.....	1	2		7			10
1st United States.....				7		5	12
5th United States.....						8	3
Total First Division.....	2	4	1	37		10	54
SECOND DIVISION.							
1st Maine.....		1	1	4			6
1st New Jersey.....				1		1	2
10th New York.....		1		8			9
6th Ohio.....				3			3
2d Pennsylvania.....		2	1	27			30
4th Pennsylvania.....				3			3
8th Pennsylvania.....		1	1	5		2	9
16th Pennsylvania.....				3			3
Total Second Division.....		5	3	54		3	65
THIRD DIVISION.							
1st Connecticut.....		1		4		3	8
3d Indiana.....				7			7
8th New York.....	1	1		7	1	0	16
18th Pennsylvania.....				3			3
1st Vermont.....				8		4	12
Total Third Division.....	1	2		29	1	13	46
4th U. S. Artillery, Batteries C and E.....		1		4			5
Total Cavalry Corps*.....	3	12	4	124	1	26	170
<i>Minor skirmishes, &c., en route, May 9-24, 1864.†</i>							
1st Maine‡.....	1					1	2
1st Massachusetts.....						1	1
1st Michigan.....				1		1	2
5th Michigan.....				5			5
9th New York.....				2			2
1st Pennsylvania.....		3		2		1	6
4th Pennsylvania.....						1	1
6th Pennsylvania.....				1			1
8th Pennsylvania.....				1			1
16th Pennsylvania.....		1		6		2	9
2d United States.....		1		1		2	4
5th United States.....						1	1
Grand total Cavalry Corps.....	7	57	16	321	10	214	625

*Lieut. Thomas A. Edie, 6th Michigan, Richard S. Taylor, 8th New York, and Joseph S. Shultz, 17th Pennsylvania, killed; Maj. A. MacQuin Corrigan, 9th New York, mortally wounded.

†Including Mattapony Church, Jones' Bridge, Haxall's, White House Landing, Hanover Court-House, &c.

‡Lieut. William Harris, killed at Jones' Bridge, May 17.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

THE TREVILIAN RAID, JUNE 7-24, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
CAVALRY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.							
Trevilian Station and Newark (or Mallory's Cross-Roads), June 11-12, 1864.							
HEADQUARTERS ESCORT.							
6th U. S. Cavalry				3		1	4
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.							
Staff					1		1
1st Michigan	2	10	3	20	2	62	99
5th Michigan		4	4	7	1	135	151
6th Michigan		7	1	21	1	59	89
7th Michigan		2	1	25		48	76
Total First Brigade	2	23	9	73	5	304	416
Second Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.							
4th New York	1	5	5	27		6	44
6th New York		2	1	10		27	40
9th New York		4	3	38		5	50
17th Pennsylvania		5		19		2	26
Total Second Brigade	1	16	9	94		40	160
Reserve Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.							
19th New York (1st Dragoons)		16	4	57	1	7	85
6th Pennsylvania		6	1	55		5	67
1st United States	2	6	1	31		5	45
2d United States	1	7	2	36	1	4	51
5th United States	1	2		6		4	13
Total Reserve Brigade	4	37	8	185	2	25	261
Total First Division	7	76	26	352	7	369	837
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID McM. GREGG.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr.							
1st Massachusetts						2	2
1st New Jersey		1		2		3	6
10th New York	1	3	1	15			20
1st Pennsylvania						1	1
Total First Brigade	1	4	1	17		6	29
Second Brigade.							
Col. J. IRVIN GREGG.							
2d Pennsylvania	1			5		1	7
4th Pennsylvania		2	3	23	1	2	31
8th Pennsylvania		5		16		5	26
13th Pennsylvania		1		2		6	9
16th Pennsylvania		2	1	13			16
Total Second Brigade	1	10	4	59	1	14	69
Total Second Division	2	14	5	76	1	20	118

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

THE TREVILIAN RAID, JUNE 7-24, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
HORSE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Capt. JAMES M. ROBERTSON.							
1st United States, Batteries H and I		1	1				2
2d United States, Battery D				2			2
2d United States, Battery M		2		5		37	44
Total Horse Artillery Brigade		3	1	7		37	48
Total at Trevilian Station, &c.*	9	93	32	438	8	427	1,007
<i>White House (or Saint Peter's Church) and Black Creek (or Tunstall's Station), June 21, 1864.</i>							
1st Maine		1		5			6
9th New York		1	1	5			7
1st Pennsylvania		3		28	3	19	53
17th Pennsylvania		5		12			17
Total White House, &c.		10	1	50	3	19	83
<i>Saint Mary's Church, June 24, 1864.</i>							
1st Maine	2	7	5	41	3	8	66
1st Massachusetts		1		2		2	5
1st New Jersey				1		2	3
10th New York	1		1	13	1	7	22
6th Ohio		3	1	31			35
1st Pennsylvania	1	1	2	8	1	12	25
2d Pennsylvania			1	19	2	27	49
4th Pennsylvania	1	4		19	1	12	37
8th Pennsylvania		2		13	2	7	24
13th Pennsylvania				14	3	25	44
16th Pennsylvania		1		7		3	11
1st U. S. Artillery, Batteries H and I		2		10		4	16
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery A		1		1			2
Total Saint Mary's Church†	5	24	9	179	13	109	339
<i>Minor skirmishes, &c., en route, June 7-24, 1864.‡</i>							
1st New Jersey				1		2	2
4th New York							1
6th New York		6	1	12	1	4	24
9th New York				2		2	4
10th New York		2		4		5	11
19th New York (1st Dragoons)				2		2	4
6th Ohio						9	9
2d Pennsylvania				2		1	3
4th Pennsylvania						3	3
6th Pennsylvania						1	1
13th Pennsylvania				1			1
16th Pennsylvania		1		1		5	7
17th Pennsylvania				2		1	3
6th United States						7	7
1st U. S. Artillery, Batteries H and I				1			1
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery D						2	2
Grand total Trevilian raid	14	136	43	695	25	599	1,512

* *Officers killed or mortally wounded.*—Col. William Sackett, 9th New York; Capts. Alpheus W. Carr, 1st Michigan, John Ordner, 10th New York, and Albert C. Walker (killed June 10), 2d Pennsylvania; Lieuts. Robert S. Warren, 1st Michigan, Oliver S. Wood, 4th New York, John H. Nichols and Frederick C. Ogden, 1st United States, Michael Lawless, 2d United States, Joseph P. Henley, 5th United States, and Philip D. Mason, 1st U. S. Artillery.

† *Officers killed or mortally wounded.*—Capts. Walstein Phillips and Osco A. Ellis, 1st Maine; Lieut. Henry M. Baldwin, 6th Ohio; Lieuts. Alonzo Reed and Joseph S. Wright, 1st Pennsylvania; Col. George H. Covode, 4th Pennsylvania; Capt. Wilkinson W. Paige, 10th New York.

‡ Including King and Queen Court-House, June 18 and 20; Jones' Bridge, June 23, &c.

*General summary from the Rapidan to the James River, May 5-June 24, 1864.**

Battles, &c.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
The Wilderness, May 5-7	143	2,103	569	11,468	138	3,245	17,666
Spotsylvania Court-House, May 8-21	174	2,551	672	12,744	62	2,196	18,399
North Anna, Pamunkey, and Totopotomoy, May 22-June 1.	41	550	159	2,575	17	644	3,986
Cold Harbor, Bethesda Church, &c., June 2-15	143	1,702	433	8,644	35	1,781	12,738
Todd's Tavern to James River (Sheridan), May 9-24.	7	57	16	321	10	214	625
Trevilian raid (Sheridan), June 7-24	14	136	43	695	25	599	1,512
Total	522	7,099	1,892	36,447	287	8,679	54,926

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

November 1, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding, and at his request, the subjoined outline of the movements of this army since the commencement of the campaign. The losses of commanders from the casualties of battle and expiration of service, the continuous operations that have been carried on almost without interruption, have precluded the possibility of any subordinate reports either being made out or transmitted to these headquarters. The following narration is, therefore, made principally from memory and from such personal notes and documents as were at hand. It is necessarily brief and imperfect, and will undoubtedly in time be found to contain errors both of omission and commission. For these I must ask the indulgence of my brother officers and soldiers, with the assurance that when subordinate reports are received and time is given me it will be my duty, as well as my pleasure, to prepare a detailed report, which shall bear testimony to their gallantry and devotion to their country, so signally exhibited on this remarkable campaign, which I think I can, without exaggeration, pronounce as one unparalleled in military history for its duration, the character of the operations, and the number of battles fought. Early in May the Army of the Potomac, under my immediate command, consisted of the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Corps of infantry, commanded, respectively, by Major-Generals Hancock, Warren, and Sedgwick; the Cavalry Corps under the command of Major-General Sheridan; a reserve park of artillery under the direction of Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery, and under the immediate command of Col. H. S. Burton, Fifth U. S. Artillery; an Engineer Brigade and pontoon train under Major Duane, Engineers; also a large park of supply wagons under the charge of Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, chief quartermaster. The army

* Covering the period of operations on the north side of the James River and terminating with the cavalry engagement at Saint Mary's Church, June 24.

occupied a position on the north bank of the Rapidan, confronting the Confederate army under General Lee. The latter, composed of the corps of Longstreet, Ewell, and Hill, with Stuart's cavalry, occupied a strong position on the south bank of the Rapidan, well protected in front by field-works, with its left flank covered by the Rapidan and the mountains near Orange Court-House, and its right flank guarded by an intrenched line extending from Morton's Ford to Mine Run.

The lieutenant-general commanding having directed a movement to turn the enemy's right flank, the army was put in motion on the 4th of May as follows : The Fifth Corps, followed by the Sixth, was directed to cross at Germanna Ford and advance to the Old Wilderness Tavern on the Orange and Fredericksburg turnpike ; the Second Corps, followed by the Artillery Reserve, crossed at Ely's Ford and was directed to take position at Chancellorsville. Each column was preceded by a division of cavalry that were directed to push well out to the front and flanks and feel for the enemy. The park of supply trains was assembled at Richardsville, guarded by a division of cavalry, and crossed after the troops, moving to Chancellorsville. These movements were all executed as directed, and the various corps of the army having crossed the Rapidan without opposition, occupied the several positions assigned them early in the afternoon of the 4th. It having been determined to turn well the enemy's right flank to avoid the intrenchments of Mine Run, the army was put in motion the next day in the same general relative order. About 7 a. m., the head of the Fifth Corps column being near Parker's Store, on the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road, information was received that the enemy had appeared on the Orange pike.

Orders were immediately sent to Major-General Warren to halt his column, concentrate his command on the pike, and when his troops were in hand to immediately attack any force in his front. At the same time the Sixth Corps was ordered to move and take position to the right of the Fifth, taking such wood roads as could be found and joining in any attack the latter might make. One division (Getty's) of the Sixth was sent to the Orange plank road, where the Brock road intersects it, to hold this crossing at all hazards till the arrival of the Second Corps, ordered up from Todd's Tavern. About noon Major-General Warren had gotten into position on the pike and attacked vigorously with the divisions of Griffin and Wadsworth. This attack was at first quite successful, Griffin driving the enemy (Ewell's corps) some distance back on the pike, but, as, owing to the dense thicket and want of roads, the Sixth Corps had not been able to get into position, Griffin's flank was exposed as he advanced, which the enemy taking advantage of, Griffin was compelled partially to withdraw, having to abandon two pieces of artillery. Wadsworth was also driven back. In the mean time Crawford's division, which had the advance in the morning, was withdrawn to the right toward the pike and was formed on the left of Wadsworth, one brigade advancing with Wadsworth. When Wadsworth was compelled to retire Crawford was for a time isolated, but was drawn in, not, however, without the loss of many prisoners. Getty, on arriving on the Orange plank, found our cavalry being driven in by Hill's corps, and had just time to deploy on each side of the road, delivering a volley into the advancing enemy, which checked his progress until the arrival of the head of Hancock's col-

umn at about 2 p. m. So soon as Hancock arrived he was directed to attack with Getty, which was done at first successfully, the enemy, however, offering stubborn resistance. Mott's division, Second Corps, gave way, when Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays, in going to repair the break in the line, was shot dead while gallantly leading his command in the thickest of the fight. The enemy's columns being seen moving over to the Orange plank road, Wadsworth's division and Baxter's brigade of the Fifth Corps were sent in that direction to take position and attack in conjunction with Hancock. They did not arrive, however, in time before dark to do more than drive in the enemy's skirmishers and confront him. Toward evening the Sixth Corps made its way through the dense thicket and formed connection with the Fifth, but nothing decisive was accomplished by either corps.

Orders were given on the night of the 5th for each corps to attack promptly at 5 a. m. the next day. I was advised by the lieutenant-general commanding that the Ninth Corps, Major-General Burnside, was ordered up and would attack at the same hour, going in between the Orange plank road and the turnpike. On the 6th, the attacks were made as ordered, but without any particular success on the part of either the Fifth or Sixth Corps. On the plank road the attack of Wadsworth's and Getty's divisions and Hancock's corps was quite successful, and the enemy was driven up the road in confusion and disorder for more than a mile, when, Longstreet's corps coming up, the tide of battle was turned, and our victorious line was forced back to its former position on the Brock road, the gallant Wadsworth falling mortally wounded while exerting himself to rally the retiring columns. The brave Getty was also severely wounded early in the action, though refusing for some time to leave the field.

Soon after Hancock fell back; about 2 p. m., Burnside attacked toward the Orange plank road to the right and in advance of Hancock's position, but the enemy being able to meet the assault with his whole force, Burnside was unable to produce any impression, and after evening withdrew and took a position between the Second and Fifth Corps. Just before dark the enemy moved a considerable force around the right flank of the Sixth Corps, held by Ricketts' division, and, in conjunction with a demonstration in front, succeeded in forcing this division back in some confusion, making prisoners of Generals Seymour and Shaler and a number of men. This substantially terminated the battle of the Wilderness, for the next day, May 7, Hancock advancing found the enemy had withdrawn from his immediate front, and on pushing forward found him in a strong intrenched line near Parker's Store, connecting with his intrenched line on the turnpike.

On the 5th, Wilson's division of cavalry moved from Parker's Store toward the Catharpin road, and when the infantry was concentrated to meet the advancing enemy Wilson became isolated and was attacked by the enemy's cavalry. He, however, succeeded in cutting his way through and rejoining Sheridan.

On the 6th, Sheridan held the left flank and rear of the army, repulsing all of Stuart's attempts to penetrate around our flanks, and on the 7th, concentrating his command at Todd's Tavern, Sheridan attacked and drove for some distance the enemy's cavalry, inflicting on him severe losses.

The lieutenant-general commanding, on the 7th, directing a further

movement toward Spotsylvania Court-House, the army was put in motion on that night, the Fifth Corps, preceded by the cavalry, moving on the Brock road, followed by the Second and the Sixth Corps on the Orange plank and turnpike, preceded by the trains and followed by the Ninth Corps. In order to clear the roads it was necessary to move the trains by daylight, which undoubtedly gave notice to the enemy; for early on the 8th of May Warren met Longstreet's corps on the Brock road, near the crossing of the Po River, prepared to dispute the passage. Warren immediately attacked with Robinson's division, that gallant officer being severely wounded early in the action, pushing the enemy back and taking position in front of him near the Block house. The Sixth Corps was ordered up to take position on Warren's left, and the Second Corps posted at Todd's Tavern. All the corps were engaged at different times during the day, Miles' brigade, Second Corps, repulsing and driving a brigade of the enemy who attacked him at Corbin's Bridge. Wilson's division of cavalry succeeded in getting into Spotsylvania Court-House, but it being impossible to get the infantry up to support him, he had to withdraw.

On the 9th of May the Fifth and Sixth Corps continued pressing the enemy, developing his position, and seeking for points to assault. During these operations the distinguished and beloved Major-General Sedgwick, commanding Sixth Corps, fell, and Brigadier-General Morris, of the same corps, was wounded. Early in the day two divisions of the Ninth Corps had been moved to the Fredericksburg road, and, finding the enemy on it, had handsomely driven him across the Ny, losing on the 10th the distinguished Brigadier-General Stevenson.

In the evening the Second Corps moved up from Todd's Tavern, taking position on the right of the Fifth Corps, and sending Mott's division to the left of the Sixth Corps. On this day, the 9th of May, Sheridan, with the Cavalry Corps, moved southerly, with orders to engage the enemy's cavalry, and after cutting the Fredericksburg and Central railroads to threaten Richmond, and eventually communicate with and draw supplies from the forces on the James River.

On May 10 the enemy was pressed along his whole front. Early in the morning Gibbon's and Barlow's divisions, Second Corps, were crossed over the Ny, with the view of turning the enemy's left flank. He was found, however, so strongly posted and guarded by the Ny, that these divisions were withdrawn. Barlow, being in rear, was vigorously attacked by Heth's division, whom he handsomely repulsed, but in retiring was compelled to abandon a piece of artillery that became jammed in some trees in a narrow road. On the withdrawal of Gibbon, he, together with Birney, in conjunction with the Fifth Corps, assaulted unsuccessfully the enemy's line. During this operation Brigadier-General Rice, of the Fifth Corps, ever distinguished for personal gallantry, fell mortally wounded. Late in the evening Upton's brigade, Sixth Corps, assaulted and successfully carried the enemy's line in his front, capturing guns and 900 prisoners, but, not being supported by Mott on his left, Upton was compelled to withdraw after dark, abandoning the guns. Mott succeeded in forming connection with the Ninth Corps, which had moved up to his left from the Fredericksburg road.

On the 11th, finding the enemy's left so well guarded, arrangements were made to attack his center at a salient point. For this

purpose Wright was directed to extend his left, concentrate on that wing, and be prepared to assault. Hancock, with the Second Corps, was to move during the night to the left of Wright, and assault the salient at daylight. Warren was also to make an assault to keep the enemy in his lines, and Burnside, with the Ninth Corps, was ordered to assault on the extreme left.

At daylight of the 12th, the Second Corps gallantly assaulted and carried the salient, capturing Major-General Johnson and Brigadier-General Steuart of the Confederate army, with over 3,000 prisoners, 20 guns, and numerous colors. Hancock immediately reformed his command, and was advancing to the enemy's second line, when he was attacked furiously by the enemy, who desperately endeavored all day to recover his lost position and guns. In this affair Brig. Gen. A. S. Webb was severely wounded. Wright, with the Sixth Corps, on Hancock's right, sustained his share of this battle—one of the bloodiest of the campaign. In view of the great exertions of the enemy, Warren, after failing to succeed in his assault on the right, was moved to the left to the support of Wright and Hancock. Burnside assaulted on Hancock's left, but without any other decisive results than keeping occupied a large force of the enemy.

On the 13th, it was ascertained that the enemy, failing to recover his lost ground, had retired to an inner and shorter line. Having fully settled this fact by reconnaissances, dispositions were made to turn his right flank. During the night of the 13th, the Fifth, followed by the Sixth Corps, was moved over to the Fredericksburg road. The 14th of May was occupied in placing these two corps in position. The enemy was found very strongly posted on the Fredericksburg road in front of the Court-House, and it was deemed inexpedient to attack at this point. During this day Upton's brigade, Sixth Corps, was attacked and compelled to retire from an advanced position it held, but the ground was immediately retaken by Ayres' brigade, Fifth Corps, in conjunction with supports from Neill's division, Sixth Corps.

From the 15th to the 17th of May the army was employed in constant reconnoitering and skirmishing, developing the enemy's position and learning the ground; also in establishing a base at Aquia Creek, sending the sick and wounded there, and drawing therefrom necessary supplies. On the 19th, the Second and Ninth Corps were moved to the left, the former in reserve, the latter taking post on the left of the Sixth. Ewell's corps of the enemy attempted in the afternoon to turn our right and get possession of the Fredericksburg road. His attack was gallantly met by a division of heavy artillery, new troops, under Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler, who, being re-enforced by Crawford, of the Fifth, and Birney, of the Second, promptly repulsed and drove Ewell back, inflicting heavy losses on him. Some of Ewell's forces, pushing to the rear on the Fredericksburg road, met Ferrero's division (colored troops) by whom they were checked and repulsed.

On the 20th of May the Second Corps, with a small force of cavalry, under Brigadier-General Torbert, were pushed through Bowling Green to Milford. Torbert had a handsome affair with some of the enemy's infantry, who disputed his passage of the bridge at Milford. Torbert carried the bridge and drove the enemy, capturing over 100 prisoners. May 21, 22, and 23 were employed in moving the army from Spotsylvania Court-House to the North Anna River. In this movement the Sixth Corps was the rear guard,

and on the afternoon of the 21st, when about retiring from Spotsylvania, the enemy attacked in force and were handsomely repulsed by Russell's division. On the 23d, on reaching the North Anna near the railroad crossing, Birney's division, of the Second Corps, carried some advanced works the enemy held on the north bank, and secured intact the bridge of the Telegraph road. The Ninth Corps confronted and skirmished with the enemy at Ox Ford, while the Fifth, crossing at Jericho Ford, was attacked by the enemy, all of whose assaults were repulsed. May 24, 25, and 26 were spent on the North Anna. The Second Corps on the left having two divisions on the south side, the Ninth Corps in the center with one division on the south side, and the Fifth and Sixth on the south side extending over to Little River and crossing the Central railroad. During this time portions of the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Corps were engaged destroying the Fredericksburg railroad and the Central road.

On the 25th, the Cavalry Corps rejoined the army, Major-General Sheridan having successfully accomplished the object of the expedition for which he was detached. Leaving on the 9th of May, on the 10th he reached Beaver Dam Station of the Central road, destroying 10 miles of the road, 2 locomotives, 3 trains, and a large amount of stores, estimated at over 1,500,000 rations, overtaking and recapturing about 400 of our men, who were being marched to Richmond as prisoners. Crossing the South Anna at Ground Squirrel Bridge, Ashland Station was captured at daylight of the 11th of May, and the depot, 6 miles of the road, a train, and large quantity of stores destroyed. Hearing the enemy was massing his cavalry at the Yellow Tavern, General Sheridan proceeded there, and attacked, and after an obstinate battle drove the enemy 4 miles, mortally wounding Generals Stuart and Gordon, capturing 2 pieces of artillery and taking between 200 and 300 prisoners. Having gained the Brook pike, a force charged across Brook Run, capturing the enemy's first line of works, but desisted from attacking the second line across the Mechanicsville pike. Crossing the Meadow Bridge, driving the enemy from his front, and repulsing an attack on his rear of infantry from the city, Sheridan proceeded to destroy the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, and then moved to Haxall's Landing, which he reached on the 14th of May. Remaining here three days to refit, he started on his return on the 17th, reached Baltimore Store on the 18th; on the 21st, destroyed two bridges and some track near Hanover Court-House, encountered and drove the enemy's cavalry across the Chickahominy on the 21st, and crossed the Pamunkey, at White House, on the 23d May, reaching Milford and rejoining the army on the 25th May. On the 26th, Wilson's division crossed the North Anna, above Jericho Ford, and assisted the infantry in destroying the Central road. On the night of the 26th May Sheridan, with two divisions of cavalry, supported by Russell's division, Sixth Corps, moved down the Pamunkey, and by noon on the 27th seized the crossing at Hanover town and threw a bridge there.

On the 27th and 28th, the army moved and crossed the Pamunkey; the Fifth and Ninth Corps at Hanover town, the Second and Sixth at Hundley's Ford. On the 28th, Sheridan had a sharp engagement with the enemy's cavalry, meeting them at Haw's Shop, but driving them back to the crossing of the Totopotomoy, where he maintained his position till relieved by the Second Corps. On the 29th,

Hancock advanced on the road from Haw's Shop to Atlee's Station, driving the enemy into his works on the other side of the Totopotomoy. Warren took position on the Shady Grove Church road, skirmishing with the enemy. Wright moved on the right of the Second Corps, occupying for a time Hanover Court-House, and then closing in to the left. On the 30th, the Ninth Corps moved between the Second and Fifth Corps, pushing out on the road to Pole Green Church. Late in the evening the enemy attacked Warren near Bethesda Church, and attempted to turn his left, but were foiled and repulsed. To relieve Warren, Hancock was ordered to attack, when Barlow carried the first line of rifle-pits occupied by the enemy on the opposite side of the Totopotomoy.

On the 31st, Wilson's division of cavalry moved to Hanover Junction and destroyed the railroad bridges over the Anna River, at the same time defeating and driving away the enemy's cavalry sent to intercept him. Sheridan with two divisions was sent to occupy Cold Harbor, driving the enemy out of that place. Sheridan reporting himself pressed at Cold Harbor, was directed to maintain his position at all hazards, which he did manfully till Wright, with the Sixth Corps, and Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, with troops from the James River, via White House, could join him. These arrived on the 1st of June, relieving Sheridan, when both Wright and Smith attacked the enemy, taking parts of a line he was holding and forcing him back to another line.

On the 2d of June the Second Corps was moved to Cold Harbor, and took position on the left of Wright, who was on the left of Smith. Burnside was drawn in to Bethesda Church, and Warren extended to the left to connect with Smith. In executing this operation, both Warren and Burnside were attacked, repulsing and punishing the enemy, but losing some prisoners by the flanking of their skirmish line. Wilson, returning from Hanover Junction, demonstrated on Burnside's right. Sheridan held the lower crossings of the Chickahominy, and covered the roads to the White House, now the depot for supplies.

At 4 a. m., June 3, a vigorous assault was made by the Second, Sixth, and Eighteenth Corps. Barlow's division, Second Corps, carried a part of the enemy's line on our extreme left, but before Barlow could be re-enforced, the enemy rallying compelled him to withdraw.

The assaults of the Sixth and Eighteenth Corps being unsuccessful, about 11 a. m. offensive operations closed. In the mean time Burnside had gained some advantage, reporting he had carried an advance line of the enemy. The losses on both sides in this attack were severe. In the afternoon the enemy attacked Burnside and Warren, with no more success than we met in the morning. The army was directed to intrench in its then position, close up [to] the enemy's main line of works. About 9 p. m., the enemy made an assault on Gibbon's division, Second Corps, and was easily repulsed. During the day Wilson, operating on our extreme right, turned the enemy's left, attacking and forcing him back, taking a number of prisoners.

On June 4, Burnside reporting the enemy withdrawn from his front, the Ninth Corps was drawn in and posted between the Fifth and Eighteenth. On the 6th, the Fifth Corps was withdrawn and massed in rear of the center, and on the 7th, the Second Corps, being extended to the Chickahominy, two divisions of the Fifth were sent

to extend as far as Dispatch Station, on the York River Railroad. At this date two divisions of cavalry, under Sheridan, were sent to Gordonsville to destroy more effectually the Central railroad, and communicate, if practicable, with the forces operating in the valley. On June 12 the movement was made to the James, the Fifth Corps, preceded by Wilson's division of cavalry, moving on the night of the 12th, seizing the crossing at Long Bridge, and early on the 13th taking position on the Long Bridge road, where it crossed the White Oak Swamp. At this point Wilson's cavalry and Crawford's division repulsed all attempts of the enemy to advance on this road. The Second Corps followed the Fifth, withdrawing from Cold Harbor on the night of the 12th, crossing at Long Bridge, and reaching the James at Charles City Court-House on the evening of the 13th. The Second Corps having passed, the Fifth was withdrawn to the James, and Wilson's cavalry posted so as to cover the approaches from the White Oak Swamp to the James. The Sixth and Ninth Corps crossed at Jones' Bridge, and the trains by a bridge at Cole's Ferry. The troops under Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, temporarily serving with the Army of the Potomac, were relieved and removed on the night of the 12th to the White House.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Tabular statement of casualties in the Army of the Potomac from May 5, 1864, to November 1, 1864.

Battles.	Dates.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Wilderness.....	May 5 to 12.....	269	3,019	1,017	18,261	177	6,667	29,410
Spotsylvania.....	May 12 to 21.....	114	2,032	259	7,697	31	248	10,381
North Anna.....	May 21 to 31.....	12	138	67	1,063	3	324	1,607
Cold Harbor.....	June 1 to 10.....	144	1,561	421	8,021	51	2,355	13,153
Petersburg.....	June 10 to 20.....	85	1,113	361	6,432	46	1,568	9,665
Do.....	June 20 to July 30.....	29	576	120	2,374	108	2,109	5,316
Do.....	July 30.....	47	372	124	1,555	91	1,819	4,008
Trenches.....	August 1 to 18.....	10	128	58	626	1	45	868
Weldon Railroad.....	August 18 to 21.....	21	191	100	1,055	104	3,072	4,543
Reams' Station.....	August 25.....	24	93	62	484	95	1,674	2,432
Peebles' Farm.....	September 30 to October 1.....	12	129	50	738	56	1,700	2,685
Trenches.....	August 18 to October 30.....	13	284	91	1,214	4	811	2,417
Boynton Plank Road.....	October 27 and 28.....	16	140	66	981	8	691	1,902
Total.....		796	9,776	2,796	51,161	775	23,083	88,887

* For continuation of report, see Volume XL, Part I.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Statement showing the number of guns captured from the enemy ; also the number of guns lost during the operations of the Army of the Potomac from May 4, 1864, to November 1, 1864. Thirty-two guns were captured and 25 guns lost, as follows :

Date.	Corps.	No. cap- tured.	No. lost.	Where.	Remarks.
May 5	Fifth.....		2	Wilderness	Winslow's battery (D), 1st New York Light Artillery.
10	Second.....		1	South of Po River	Brown's battery (B), 1st Rhode Isl- and Light Artillery.
11	Cavalry	2		Yellow Tavern.....	
12	Second.....	20		Spotsylvania Court-House..	
June 17	Ninth.....	4		Petersburg	
22	Second.....		4	do	McKnight's battery, 12th New York.
29	Cavalry		8	Reams' Station	Maynadier's battery (K), 1st United States, 4; Fitzhugh's (C and E), 4th United States, 4.
July 28	Second.....	4		Jones' Neck	
28	Cavalry		1	Deep Bottom.....	Dennison's battery (A), 2d United States.
Aug. 15	Second.....	1		.....
25	do		9	Reams' Station	McKnight's battery, 12th New York, 1; Sleeper's battery, 10th Massa- chusetts, 4.
Sept. 30	Fifth.....	1		Poplar Grove Church.....	
	Total..	32	25		

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Statement showing the number of colors captured from the enemy during the operations of the Army of the Potomac from May 4, 1864, to November 1, 1864.

Captured by—

Cavalry Corps	3
Second Corps	40
Fifth Corps	10
Sixth Corps	3
Ninth Corps	11

Number of colors captured 67

NOTE.—The foregoing statement is made up from the reports of captured colors that have been received. Two divisions of the Cavalry Corps and the Sixth Corps, having been transferred from this army, it is not certainly known that all the colors captured by these troops prior to their transfer have been reported.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

Statement showing the number of prisoners captured by the Army of the Potomac during the operations from May 4, 1864, to November 1, 1864.

From May 1 to May 12	7, 078
From May 12 to July 31	6, 506
From July 31 to August 31	573
From August 31 to September 30	78
From September 30 to October 31	1, 138
Total	15, 373

A D D E N D A.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 13, 1864.

The major-general commanding has the satisfaction of communicating to the troops the following extract from a dispatch he has received from the Secretary of War :

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac :

The Department congratulates you and your heroic army, and returns its cordial thanks for their gallant achievements during the last seven days, and hopes that the valor and skill thus far manifested will be crowned with the fruits of ultimate and decisive victory.

* * * * *
Truly, yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 13, 1864.

SOLDIERS: The moment has arrived when your commanding general feels authorized to address you in terms of congratulation. For eight days and nights, almost without intermission, in rain and sunshine, you have been gallantly fighting a desperate foe, in positions naturally strong and rendered doubly so by intrenchments; you have compelled him to abandon his fortifications on the Rapidan, to retire and attempt to stop your onward progress, and now he has abandoned the last intrenched position, so tenaciously held, suffering in all a loss of 18 guns, 22 colors, and 8,000 prisoners, including 2 general officers. Your heroic deeds and noble endurance of fatigue and privations will ever be memorable. Let us return thanks to God for the mercy thus shown us, and ask earnestly for its continuance.

Soldiers, your work is not over, the enemy must be pursued, and, if possible, overcome. The courage and fortitude you have displayed renders your commanding general confident your future efforts will result in success. While we mourn the loss of many gallant comrades, let us remember the enemy must have suffered equal, if not greater, losses. We shall soon receive re-enforcements which he cannot expect. Let us determine then to continue vigorously the work so well begun, and, under God's blessing, in a short time the object of our labors will be accomplished.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding, April 30, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Commanding general and staff.....	43	.....	43	46	.....
Provost guard (Patrick).....	69	1,057	1,513	2,264	.....
Engineer Brigade (Benham).....	45	1,917	2,413	2,557	.....
Engineer Battalion (Mendell).....	5	309	354	428	.....
Guards and orderlies (Ingalls).....	2	59	91	98	.....
Artillery (Hunt).....	141	4,446	5,722	6,475	92
Signal Corps (Fisher).....	14	207	233	296	.....
Second Army Corps (Hancock).....	1,345	27,330	35,474	46,584	54
Fifth Army Corps (Warren).....	1,267	24,740	32,341	41,675	43
Sixth Army Corps (Sedgwick).....	1,062	22,986	28,449	35,802	48
Cavalry Corps* (Sheridan).....	616	15,209	20,838	30,032	32
Total†.....	4,609	98,260	127,471	165,757	274

Command.	Present for duty equipped.							
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Provost guard (Patrick).....	52	737	18	311	.....	.....	70	1,048
Guards and orderlies (Ingalls).....	.....	.....	2	59	.....	.....	2	59
Artillery (Hunt).....	59	2,391	.....	.....	64	2,052	123	4,443
Second Army Corps (Hancock).....	1,276	25,405	.....	.....	51	1,602	1,326	27,007
Fifth Army Corps (Warren).....	1,227	22,898	.....	.....	45	1,525	1,272	24,423
Sixth Army Corps (Sedgwick).....	1,003	21,581	2	48	43	1,536	1,048	23,165
Cavalry Corps* (Sheridan).....	.....	.....	585	11,839	24	839	609	12,678
Total.....	3,617	73,012	607	12,257	226	7,554	4,450	92,823

Organization of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, May 31, 1864.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

PROVOST GUARD.

Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.

- 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies C and D, Capt. Charles F. Adams, jr.
- 80th New York Infantry (20th Militia), Col. Theodore B. Gates.
- 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Edward S. Jones.
- 68th Pennsylvania Infantry, Lieut. Col. Robert E. Winslow.
- 114th Pennsylvania Infantry, Col. Charles H. T. Collis.

* Serviceable horses, 15,036.

† The monthly return of the army for April, 1864, reports a grand total of 4,737 officers and 99,048 men "present for duty." This difference between the two returns is not explainable. There are no tri-monthly returns on file for the month of May. In transmitting the return for June 30, 1864, General Meade says: "The last tri-monthly report previously rendered was for April 30. * * * In consequence of the movements of the troops between the dates mentioned and the absence of all facilities for the preparation of the stated tri-monthly reports, it was found altogether impracticable to render such reports when due."

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BENHAM.

15th New York,* Maj. William A. Ketchum.

50th New York, Lieut. Col. Ira Spaulding.

BATTALION U. S. ENGINEERS.

Capt. GEORGE H. MENDELL.

GUARDS AND ORDERLIES.

Independent Company Oneida (New York), Cavalry, Capt. Daniel P. Mann.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

ESCORT.

1st Vermont Cavalry, Company M, Capt. John H. Hazelton.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

First Brigade.

Col. NELSON A. MILES.

26th Michigan, Capt. James A. Lothian.

2d New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Joseph N. G. Whistler.

61st New York, Lieut. Col. K. Oscar Broady.

81st Pennsylvania, Capt. Lawrence Mercer.

140th Pennsylvania, Capt. Samuel Campbell.

183d Pennsylvania, Capt. John McCullough.

Second Brigade.

Col. RICHARD BYRNES.

28th Massachusetts, Capt. James Fleming.

63d New York, Capt. John H. Gleason.

69th New York, Maj. John Garrett.

88th New York, Capt. Denis F. Burke.

116th Pennsylvania, Col. St. Clair A. Mulholland, Capt. Richard Moroney.

Third Brigade.

Col. CLINTON D. MACDOUGALL.

39th New York, Maj. Joseph Hyde.

53d New York,† Capt. Henry P. Ritzius.

57th New York,‡ Maj. William A. Kirk.

111th New York, Capt. Lewis W. Husk.

125th New York, Col. Levin Crandell.

126th New York, Lieut. Col. William H. Baird.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOHN R. BROOKE.

2d Delaware, Maj. Peter McCullough.

7th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Joseph M. Murphy.

64th New York, Capt. William Glenny.

66th New York, Col. Orlando H. Morris.

53d Pennsylvania, Capt. Henry S. Dimm.

145th Pennsylvania, Maj. Charles M. Lynch.

148th Pennsylvania, Col. James A. Beaver.

* At Fort Monroe, Va.

† Detachment 7th New York attached.

‡ Detached at Port Royal, Va.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.

Provost Guard.

2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters, Capt. Mahlon Black.

First Brigade.

Col. H. BOYD McKEEN.

19th Maine, Capt. Joseph W. Spaulding.
15th Massachusetts, Maj. I. Harris Hooper.

19th Massachusetts, Capt. Morcena Dunn.

20th Massachusetts, Capt. Henry L. Patien.

1st Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters, Lieut. Samuel G. Gilbreth.

7th Michigan, Maj. Sylvanus W. Curtis.

42d New York, Lieut. John Maguire.

59th New York, Lieut. Col. Horace P. Rugg.

82d New York (battalion), Lieut. Thomas Huggins.

184th Pennsylvania, Maj. Charles Kleckner.

36th Wisconsin, Col. Frank A. Haskell.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.

152d New York, Capt. William S. Burt.
69th Pennsylvania, Maj. William Davis.

71st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Charles Kochersperger.

72d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Cook.

106th Pennsylvania, Capt. John B. Breitenbach.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.

14th Connecticut, Col. Theodore G. Ellis.

1st Delaware, Maj. William F. Smith.

14th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Elijah H. C. Cavins.

12th New Jersey, Capt. James McComb.

10th New York Battalion, Maj. George F. Hopper.

108th New York, Capt. William H. Andrews.

4th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Leonard W. Carpenter.

8th Ohio, Maj. Albert H. Winslow.

7th West Virginia (battalion), Capt. Isaac B. Fisher.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT O. TYLER.

8th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Peter A. Porter.

155th New York, Capt. Michael Doran.

164th New York, Col. James P. McMahon.

170th New York, Col. James P. McIvor.

182d New York (69th New York National Guard Artillery), Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Reid.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS W. EGAN.

20th Indiana, Col. William C. L. Taylor.
3d Maine, Col. Moses B. Lakeman.

40th New York, Lieut. Col. Augustus J. Warner.

86th New York, Maj. Michael B. Stafford.

124th New York, Capt. Henry S. Murray.

99th Pennsylvania, Maj. John W. Moore.

110th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Enoch E. Lewis.

141st Pennsylvania, Col. Henry J. Madill.

2d U. S. Sharpshooters, Maj. Edward T. Rowell.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS R. TANNATT.

4th Maine, Capt. Arthur Libby.

17th Maine, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Merrill.

1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Maj. Nathaniel Shatswell.

3d Michigan, Col. Byron R. Pierce.

5th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Moses B. Houghton.

93d New York, Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Butler.

57th Pennsylvania, Capt. Alanson H. Nelson.

63d Pennsylvania, Capt. Isaac Morehead.

105th Pennsylvania, Maj. Levi B. Duff.

1st U. S. Sharpshooters, Capt. John Wilson.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.

- 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, Col. Daniel Chaplin.
- 16th Massachusetts, Maj. Samuel W. Richardson.
- 5th New Jersey, Capt. Henry H. Woolsey.
- 6th New Jersey, Capt. Joseph Hays.
- 7th New Jersey, Maj. Frederick Cooper.
- 8th New Jersey, Maj. Virgil M. Healy.
- 11th New Jersey, Col. Robert McAllister.
- 115th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John P. Dunne.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM R. BREWSTER.

- 11th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Porter D. Tripp.
- 70th New York, Capt. William H. Hugo.
- 71st New York, Lieut. Col. Thomas Rafferty.
- 73d New York, Lieut. Col. Michael W. Burns.
- 74th New York, Col. Thomas Holt.
- 120th New York,* Lieut. Col. John R. Tappen.
- 84th Pennsylvania, Capt. John R. Ross.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Col. JOHN C. TIDBALL.

- Maine Light, 6th Battery (F), Capt. Edwin B. Dow.
- Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery, Capt. J. Henry Sleeper.
- New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Frederick M. Edgell.
- 1st New Jersey Light, Battery B, Capt. A. Judson Clark.
- 1st New York Light, Battery G, Capt. Nelson Ames.
- 4th New York Heavy, Lieut. Col. Thomas Allcock.
- New York Light, 11th Battery, Capt. John E. Burton.
- New York Light, 12th Battery, Capt. George F. McKnight.
- 1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F, Capt. R. Bruce Ricketts.
- 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A, Capt. William A. Arnold.
- 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B, Capt. T. Fred. Brown.
- 4th United States, Battery K, Lieut. John W. Roder.
- 5th United States, Batteries C and I, Lieut. William B. Beck.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.

PROVOST GUARD.

12th New York Battalion, Maj. Henry W. Rider.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.

- 140th New York, Lieut. Col. Elwell S. Otis.
- 146th New York, Maj. James Grindlay.
- 91st Pennsylvania, Maj. John D. Lentz.
- 155th Pennsylvania, Maj. John Ewing.
- 2d United States, Companies B, C, F, H, I, and K, Lieut. George H. McLaughlin.
- 11th United States, Companies B, C, D, E, F, and G, 1st Battalion, Capt. Francis M. Cooley.
- 12th United States, Companies A, B, C, D, and G, 1st Battalion, and Companies A, C, D, F, and H, 2d Battalion, Capt. Frederick Winthrop.
- 14th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. David B. McKibbin.
- 17th United States, Companies A, C, D, G, and H, 1st Battalion, and Companies A, B, and C, 2d Battalion, Capt. Walter B. Pease.

* 72d New York (three companies) attached.

Second Brigade.

Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.

9th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Patrick T. Hanley.
 22d Massachusetts,* Col. William S. Tilton.
 32d Massachusetts, Col. George L. Prescott.
 4th Michigan, Capt. David D. Marshall.
 62d Pennsylvania, Capt. William P. Maclay.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

20th Maine, Maj. Ellis Spear.
 18th Massachusetts, Capt. Benjamin F. Meservey.
 29th Massachusetts, Col. Ebenezer W. Peirce.
 1st Michigan, Lieut. Col. William A. Throop.
 16th Michigan,† Capt. George H. Swan.
 44th New York, Capt. Campbell Allen.
 83d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. De Witt C. McCoy.
 118th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Charles P. Herring.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD.

First Brigade.

Col. PETER LYLE.

16th Maine, Col. Charles W. Tilden.
 13th Massachusetts, Col. Samuel H. Leonard.
 39th Massachusetts, Col. Phineas S. Davis.
 94th New York, Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Moffett.
 104th New York, Col. Gilbert G. Prey.
 90th Pennsylvania, Capt. William P. Davis.
 107th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas F. McCoy.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES L. BATES.

12th Massachusetts, Maj. Benjamin F. Cook.
 83d New York (9th Militia), Lieut. Col. William Chalmers.
 97th New York, Capt. Delos E. Hall.
 11th Pennsylvania, Capt. Benjamin F. Haines.
 88th Pennsylvania, Capt. George B. Rhoads.

Third Brigade.

Col. NATHAN T. DUSHANE.

1st Maryland, Lieut. Col. John W. Wilson.
 4th Maryland, Col. Richard N. Bowerman.
 7th Maryland, Maj. Edward M. Mobley.
 8th Maryland, Lieut. Col. John G. Johannes.
 Purnell (Maryland) Legion, Col. Samuel A. Graham.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.

First Brigade.

Col. MARTIN D. HARDIN.

1st Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. William C. Talley.
 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. Patrick McDonough.
 6th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. William D. Dixon.
 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, Capt. Samuel B. King.
 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Samuel M. Jackson.
 13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles), Maj. William R. Hartshorne.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH W. FISHER.

5th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Smith.
 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, Capt. Valentine Phipps.
 12th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. Richard Gustin.

*2d Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters attached.

† Brady's Company Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

Independent Brigade.

Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING.

6th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Absalom Crookston.
 15th New York Heavy Artillery, 1st and 3d Battalions, Col. Louis Schirmer.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.

Provost Guard.

2d Wisconsin, Capt. George H. Otis.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM W. ROBINSON.

7th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William C. Banta.
 19th Indiana, Maj. John M. Lindley.
 24th Michigan, Lieut. Col. William W. Wight.
 1st Battalion New York Sharpshooters, Capt. Alfred Parry.
 6th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Rufus R. Dawes.
 7th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Mark Finnicum.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. WILLIAM HOFMANN.

3d Delaware, Lieut. Col. William B. Dorrell.
 46th New York, Lieut. Col. George W. Travers.
 76th New York, Capt. James L. Goddard.
 95th New York, Maj. Robert W. Bard.
 147th New York, Lieut. Col. George Harney.
 56th Pennsylvania, Maj. John T. Jack.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD S. BRAGG.

121st Pennsylvania, Capt. Samuel T. Lloyd.
 142d Pennsylvania, Maj. Horatio N. Warren.
 143d Pennsylvania, Maj. James Glenn.
 149th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John Irvin.
 150th Pennsylvania, Maj. George W. Jones.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Col. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.

Massachusetts Light, 3d Battery (C), Lieut. Aaron F. Walcott.
 Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E), Capt. Charles A. Phillips.
 Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery, Capt. John Bigelow.
 1st New York Light, Battery B, Capt. Albert S. Sheldon.
 1st New York Light, Battery C, Capt. Almont Barnes.
 1st New York Light, Battery D, Lieut. Lester I. Richardson.
 1st New York Light, Batteries E and L, Lieut. George Breck.
 1st New York Light, Battery H, Capt. Charles E. Mink.
 New York Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Patrick Hart.
 1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. James H. Cooper.
 4th United States, Battery B, Lieut. James Stewart.
 5th United States, Battery D, Lieut. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.

ESCORT.

8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Charles E. Fellows.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.

- 1st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. William Henry, jr.
- 2d New Jersey, Col. Samuel L. Buck.
- 3d New Jersey, Col. Henry W. Brown.
- 4th New Jersey, Capt. Samuel M. Gaul.
- 10th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Tay.
- 15th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Edward L. Campbell.

Second Brigade.

Col. EMORY UPTON.

- 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Col. Elisha S. Kellogg.
- 5th Maine, Col. Clark S. Edwards.
- 121st New York, Maj. Henry M. Galpin.
- 95th Pennsylvania, Capt. John G. C. Macfarlan.
- 96th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William H. Lessig.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY L. EUSTIS.

- 6th Maine, Capt. Theodore Lincoln, jr.
- 49th Pennsylvania, Maj. Baynton J. Hickman.
- 119th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark.
- 5th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Catlin.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. NELSON CROSS.

- 65th New York, Col. Joseph E. Hamblin.
- 67th New York, Lieut. Col. Henry L. Van Ness.
- 122d New York, Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Dwight.
- 23d Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Glenn.
- 82d Pennsylvania, Col. Isaac C. Bassett.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.

- 62d New York, Col. David J. Nevin.
- 93d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John S. Long.
- 98th Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Ballier.
- 102d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William McIlwaine.
- 139th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William H. Moody.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.

- 2d Vermont, Maj. Amasa S. Tracy.
- 3d Vermont, Col. Thomas O. Seaver.
- 4th Vermont, Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Pingree.
- 5th Vermont, Col. John R. Lewis.
- 6th Vermont, Lieut. Col. Oscar A. Hale.
- 11th Vermont (1st Heavy Artillery), Lieut. Col. Reuben C. Benton.

Third Brigade.

Col. DANIEL D. BIDWELL.

- 7th Maine, Capt. John W. Channing.
- 43d New York, Lieut. Col. James D. Visscher.
- 49th New York, Lieut. Col. George W. Johnson.
- 77th New York, Lieut. Col. Winsor B. French.
- 61st Pennsylvania, Capt. Lewis Redenbach.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. OLIVER EDWARDS.

- 7th Massachusetts, Col. Thomas D. Johns.
- 10th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Parsons.
- 37th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George L. Montague.
- 2d Rhode Island, Maj. Henry C. Jenckes.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS.

First Brigade,

Col. WILLIAM S. TRUEX.

14th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Caldwell K. Hall.
 106th New York, Lieut. Col. Charles Townsend.
 151st New York, Col. William Emerson.
 87th Pennsylvania, Col. John W. Schall.
 10th Vermont, Col. William W. Henry.

Second Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. SMITH.

6th Maryland, Col. John W. Horn.
 9th New York Heavy Artillery, 1st and 3d Battalions,
 Lieut. Col. William H. Seward, jr.
 110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley.
 122d Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.
 126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright.
 67th Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Staunton.
 138th Pennsylvania, Col. Matthew R. McClellan.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.

Maine Light, 4th Battery (D), Lieut. Charles W. White.
 Maine Light, 5th Battery (E), Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens.
 Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A), Capt. William H. McCartney.
 1st New Jersey Light, Battery A, Capt. William Hexamer.
 New York Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Andrew Cowan.
 New York Light, 3d Battery, Capt. William A. Harn.
 9th New York Heavy, 2d Battalion, Maj. James W. Snyder.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery H, Capt. Stephen W. Dorsey.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C, Capt. Richard Waterman.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E, Capt. William B. Rhodes.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Capt. George W. Adams.
 5th United States, Battery E, Lieut. John R. Brinckle.
 5th United States, Battery M, Capt. James McKnight.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

PROVOST GUARD.

8th United States, Capt. Milton Cogswell.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LEDLIE.

56th Massachusetts, Col. Stephen M. Weld, jr.
 57th Massachusetts, Col. William F. Bartlett.
 59th Massachusetts, Col. Jacob P. Gould.
 4th United States, Capt. Avery B. Cain.
 10th United States, Lieut. Jesse A. P. Hampson.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH M. SUDSBURG.

3d Maryland, Lieut. Col. Gilbert P. Robinson.
 21st Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George P. Hawkes.
 100th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Matthew M. Dawson.

Provisional Brigade.

Col. ELISHA G. MARSHALL.

2d New York Mounted Rifles (dismounted), Col. John Fisk.
 14th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. William H. Reynolds.
 24th New York Cavalry (dismounted), Col. William C. Raulston.
 2d Pennsylvania Provisional Heavy Artillery, Col. Thomas Wilhelm.

Acting Engineers.

35th Massachusetts, Capt. Edward G. Park.

Artillery.

Maine Light, 2d Battery (B), Capt. Albert F. Thomas.
 Massachusetts Light, 14th Battery, Capt. Joseph W. B. Wright.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN I. CURTIN.

36th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Arthur A. Goodell.
 58th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. John C. Whiton.
 45th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Francis M. Hills.
 48th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Henry Pleasants.
 7th Rhode Island, Capt. Percy Daniels.

Second Brigade.

Col. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.

2d Maryland (detachment).
 31st Maine, Col. Thomas Hight.
 32d Maine, Lieut. Col. John M. Brown.
 6th New Hampshire, Maj. Phin P. Bixby.
 9th New Hampshire, Capt. Andrew J. Hough.
 11th New Hampshire, Capt. Hollis O. Dudley.
 17th Vermont, Lieut. Col. Charles Cummings.

Acting Engineers.

51st New York, Capt. George W. Whitman.

Artillery.

Capt. EDWARD W. ROGERS.

Massachusetts Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Edward J. Jones.
 New York Light, 19th Battery, Capt. Edward W. Rogers.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

2d Michigan, Col. William Humphrey.
 8th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Ralph Ely.
 27th Michigan,* Col. Dorus M. Fox.
 109th New York, Lieut. Col. Isaac S. Catlin.
 51st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edwin Schall.

Second Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.

1st Michigan Sharpshooters, Capt. Le-
 vant C. Rhines.
 20th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Byron M. Cutcheon.
 60th Ohio,† Maj. Martin P. Avery.
 50th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward Overton, jr.

* 1st and 2d Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

† 9th and 10th Companies Ohio Sharpshooters attached.

Acting Engineers.

17th Michigan, Col. Constant Luce.

Artillery.

Maine Light, 7th Battery (G), Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell.
 New York Light, 34th Battery, Capt. Jacob Roemer.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSHUA K. SIGFRIED.

27th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col.
 Charles J. Wright.
 30th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Delavan
 Bates.
 39th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Ozora P.
 Stearns.
 43d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col.
 H. Seymour Hall.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY G. THOMAS.

19th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col.
 Joseph G. Perkins.
 23d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col.
 Cleaveland J. Campbell.
 31st U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Theo-
 dore H. Rockwood.

Artillery.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Capt. George W. Durell.
 Vermont Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Romeo H. Start.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Capt. JOHN EDWARDS, Jr.

New York Light, 27th Battery, Capt. John B. Eaton.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D, Capt. William W. Buckley.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery H, Capt. Crawford Allen, jr.
 2d United States, Battery E, Lieut. Samuel B. McIntire.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

ESCORT.

6th United States, Capt. Ira W. Claflin.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.

1st Michigan, Lieut. Col. Peter Stagg.
 5th Michigan, Col. Russell A. Alger.
 6th Michigan, Maj. James H. Kidd.
 7th Michigan, Maj. Alexander Walker.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.

4th New York, Lieut. Col. William R.
 Parnell.
 6th New York, Lieut. Col. William H.
 Crocker.
 9th New York, Lieut. Col. George S.
 Nichols.
 17th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James Q.
 Anderson.

Reserve Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.

19th New York (1st Dragoons), Col. Alfred Gibbs.
 6th Pennsylvania, Maj. William P. C. Treichel.
 1st United States, Capt. Nelson B. Sweitzer.
 2d United States, Capt. Theophilus F. Rodenbough.
 5th United States,* Capt. Abraham K. Arnold.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID McM. GREGG.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr.

1st Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Samuel
 E. Chamberlain.
 1st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. John W.
 Kester.
 10th New York, Maj. M. Henry Avery.
 6th Ohio, Col. William Stedman.
 1st Pennsylvania, Col. John P. Taylor.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. IRVIN GREGG.

1st Maine, Col. Charles H. Smith.
 2d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph P.
 Brinton.
 4th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George
 H. Covode.
 8th Pennsylvania, Col. Pennock Huey.
 13th Pennsylvania, Maj. Michael Kerwin.
 16th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John K.
 Robison.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON.

Escort.

8th Illinois (detachment), Lieut. William W. Long.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN B. MCINTOSH.

1st Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Erastus
 Blakeslee.
 3d New Jersey, Col. Andrew J. Morris-
 son.
 2d New York, Col. Otto Harhaus.
 5th New York, Lieut. Col. John Ham-
 mond.
 2d Ohio, Lieut. Col. George A. Puring-
 ton.
 18th Pennsylvania, Maj. John W. Phil-
 lips.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.

3d Indiana, Maj. William Patton.
 8th New York, Maj. Edmund M. Pope.
 1st Vermont, Maj. William Wells.

FIRST BRIGADE HORSE ARTILLERY.

Capt. JAMES M. ROBERTSON.

New York Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Joseph W. Martin.
 2d United States, Batteries B and L, Lieut. Edward Heaton.
 2d United States, Battery D, Lieut. Edward B. Williston.
 2d United States, Battery M, Lieut. Alexander C. M. Pennington, jr.
 4th United States, Battery A, Lieut. Rufus King, jr.
 4th United States, Batteries C and E, Lieut. Charles L. Fitzhugh.

*Companies B, F, and K, under Capt. Julius W. Mason, detailed as escort to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.

ARTILLERY.*

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT.

SECOND BRIGADE HORSE ARTILLERY.

Capt. DUNBAR R. RANSOM.

1st United States, Batteries E and G, Lieut. Frank S. French.
 1st United States, Batteries H and I, Capt. Alanson M. Randol.
 1st United States, Battery K, Lieut. John Egan.
 2d United States, Battery A, Lieut. Robert Clarke.
 2d United States, Battery G, Lieut. W. Neil Dennison
 3d United States, Battery C, F, and K, Lieut. George F. Barstow.

ARTILLERY PARK.

Lieut. Col. FREEMAN MCGILVERY.

15th New York Heavy, 2d Battalion, Maj. Julius Dieckmann.

UNATTACHED.

22d New York Cavalry,† Col. Samuel J. Crooks.

Field return of the Army of the Potomac for June 1, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	
Second Corps.....	1,341	26,986	28,327
Fifth Corps.....	939	18,382	19,321
Sixth Corps.....	850	19,540	20,390
Ninth Corps.....	729	17,418	18,147
Cavalry Corps.....	613	11,807	12,420
Artillery battalion, with reserve ammunition train.....	29	676	705
Dismounted cavalry, guard general supply train.....	43	2,674	2,717
Headquarters:			
Squadron 1st Indiana Cavalry.....	4	114	118
Squadron 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.....	4	110	114
50th New York Engineers (detachment).....	5	211	216
U. S. Engineer Battalion.....	5	329	334
Provost-marshal-general's command.....	63	1,003	1,066
Total.....	4,625	90,250	103,875

No. 4.

*Reports of Surg. Thomas A. McParlin, U. S. Army, Medical Director,
 including operations January 14—July 31.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
 MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
 Camp near Cold Harbor, June 6, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the number of wounded received and cared for by the medical

*All organizations of artillery, excepting those entered under this head, will be found in the rosters of the commands with which they served.

†At Port Royal, Va.

department of this army since the morning of May 23, 1864, to which date I have before reported,* to the evening of June 4, 1864 :

Second Corps	2,899
Fifth Corps.....	1,181
Sixth Corps.....	1,665
Ninth Corps.....	1,155
Eighteenth Corps.....	1,551
Cavalry Corps.....	669
Total.....	9,120
Of this number there were wounded at the battle of North Anna....	1,003
On the south side of Pamunkey River.....	8,117
To the above number should be added about (wounded who are yet on the field under fire of sharpshooters, and who cannot be brought off)	850
Making a total of	9,970
No. of wounded previously reported up to May 23	25,078
Grand total.....	35,048

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 THS. A. McPARLIN,
Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

—
 HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
 MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
 November 28, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you a report of the condition and operations of the medical department of the Army of the Potomac under my direction.

January 14, 1864, I relieved Surg. J. Letterman, U. S. Army. The excellent condition of the department at that period evidenced the success of his labors. It became my duty to prepare it for a campaign which would demand its highest powers. At that time the army contained the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Cavalry Corps, the Artillery Reserve, Provost-Marshall-General's and Engineer Brigades. Preparation of supplies (and facilities for their storage, transportation, and distribution) in amount proper for campaign became necessary. Relief from the field of experienced officers, and changes in the organization of the army, wrought others in the medical department; absent officers were recalled; vacancies noted and filled; the maxima of personnel and material allowed were made known and maintained. To some extent means of transportation for the medical department remained with the regimental quartermasters. As late as March 29, 1864, Surg. E. B. Dalton, U. S. Volunteers, ascertained some deficiencies of ambulances, hospital tents, and transportation in the Second Division, Cavalry Corps. Frequent inspections were made to secure all wagons, harness, mules, camp and garrison equipage, clothing, and other quartermaster's property, and funds were drawn by the Ambulance Corps as required in its service and duties incident to the care and comfort of the sick and wounded.

* See Part III, p. 146.

It was constantly necessary to preserve the partition of responsibility and property between the medical and ambulance officers, that each should receive and account for what was proper to his own department. Neglect to make returns, followed by stoppage of pay, were otherwise to be expected in the new organization. Attempts were made to institute some system of ambulance service to meet the necessities of the Artillery Reserve, but without success, until the order promulgating the ambulance law was issued. Under its provisions the Artillery Reserve and artillery brigades of corps, with other independent commands, were adequately provided for.

The importance of a proper diet during winter, preparatory of troops for campaign, lifting them above the influence of ordinary depressants (of fatigue, privations, and exposure), and preserving them vigorous to the latest period, had not been overlooked. Reports were required of vegetables, soft bread, and especially valuable articles of the ration issued. An appearance of scorbutic taint in the cavalry, and the detection of discrepancies in reports (in that and the Second Corps) in regard to issues accredited called for investigation; and it is believed that greater vigilance was exercised thereafter by commissaries, medical officers, and others to be sure the troops received the best elements of the ration furnished. Reports of the daily diet were made to me.

The mean strength of the army is known to you. In the Ambulance Corps it is estimated there were serving as follows:

May—officers, 60; enlisted men, 2,300; June—officers, 70; enlisted men, 2,700; July—officers, 66; enlisted men, 2,600. The number of ambulances was near 800. The other property will appear in Statement B. The number of medical officers in the army in May amounted to 699; in June it advanced to 775; in July, 627. Hospital Stewards (not regimental) in May, 40; in June, 35; in July, 42.

I had associated with me upon duty an assistant medical director, 2 inspectors, medical purveyor and assistant, and 1 assistant surgeon (Asst. Surg. J. S. Billings, U. S. Army), specially assigned to collect and prepare statistics and data connected with the operations of the department. The result of his labors appear in the narrative of incidents characterizing the epochs.

SECTION I.

Condition of the Army, organization of the Medical Department, preliminary operations, and battle of the Wilderness, January 14 to May 8, 1864.

Position of the army.—During the months of January, February, March, and April, 1864, the Army of the Potomac continued to occupy the line of the Rapidan, guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and having Brandy Station as its principal depot for supplies. The country being elevated and undulating afforded excellent sites for camps, and these were generally well located, well drained, and supplied with good spring water.

Nature of quarters.—The winter quarters of the troops were completed during the month of January, consisting for the most part of log huts about 8 feet square, the walls 4 feet high, and roofed with shelter-tents, each hut accommodating from 3 to 5 men. Much skill and taste was evinced in the arrangement of many of the camps, those of the Maine regiments being especially noticeable on account of the neatness and comfort of their huts. The beds of the men were

in all cases raised from the ground, and the huts were all warmed by open fire-places.

Rations.—The rations furnished the troops during this period were abundant in quantity and of good quality and variety, the average weekly issue, including three days' rations of fresh beef, $3\frac{1}{2}$ fresh bread, $4\frac{1}{2}$ potatoes, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ of other vegetables. The following figures, which show this point more clearly, are furnished from the records of the chief commissary of the army :

Statement of quantities of antiscorbutic articles of food issued to the Army of the Potomac during the period commencing January 1, 1864, and ending April 1, 1864.

Soft bread	rations..	7, 356, 200
Potatoes	pounds..	2, 229, 551
Onions	do....	399, 623
Turnips	do....	80, 179
Cabbage (in curry).....	gallons..	11, 795
Pickles	do....	4, 820
Desiccated potatoes.....	pounds..	600
Desiccated mixed vegetables	do....	5, 320
Dried apples.....	do....	551, 812

Clothing and police.—The clothing and bedding of the men was abundant and of good quality, and camp and personal police were as a general rule well attended to.

Morale of the troops.—The morale of the men was excellent ; they had had a long rest, and, in most cases, thirty days' furlough, and the sick-list of the army was small, between 4 and 5 per cent., while the weekly mortality was only 0.0020 per cent.

Character of prevailing diseases.—The majority of the cases taken on sick report were slight in character, the principal diseases being catarrhal affections, malarial fevers, and venereal, the latter being extremely prevalent among the veterans returning from furlough.

Variola.—A few sporadic cases of variola and varioloid occurred during the months of March and April, but the disease was of a mild type, and showed no tendency to spread. Every precaution was taken to isolate these cases, and the entire army was vaccinated as fast as vaccine matter could be procured.

Hospitals.—The sick of the army were chiefly treated in regimental hospitals during the early part of the winter. Division hospitals, to which the more severe cases were sent, were organized during the month of February. These hospitals were floored with boards and heated by means of open fire-places, and their condition, as shown by the monthly inspection reports, was in every way good. Jellies and canned fruits were kept on hand and issued by the medical purveyor, and from the fund created by the tax on newspaper vendors and sutlers, which was put at the disposal of the medical director of the army, funds were turned over to the medical directors of corps during the months of February, March, and April, to be expended for oysters and other delicacies required by the sick.

Sick sent to Washington.—In accordance with orders received from the Surgeon-General and the commanding general of the army, the following numbers of sick were sent to Washington during this period :

February 1 and 2, 1864.....	1, 052
March 24 and 25, 1864	1, 380
April 20, 1864.....	1, 780
May 2 and 3, 1864.....	1, 526
Total	5, 738

These sick were sent, via Orange and Alexandria Railroad, on special trains, which were about seven hours in making the trip.

Disabled men sent to the army.—A large number of recruits, substitutes, and drafted men were sent to the army during this period, and among them were many who were entirely unfit to perform the duties of a soldier. By a special report of Surgeon Dalton, U. S. Volunteers, it appears that of 57 recruits sent to the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery, 17 were hopelessly disabled from causes which must have long existed, and, in some of the cases, from causes which must have been apparent even to a non-professional man—such as curvature of the spine, loss of part of right hand, double hernia, idiocy, &c. By a special report of Asst. Surg. George M. McGill, U. S. Army, dated March 2, 1864, it appears that among the recruits received by the Cavalry Corps, the number on sick report averaged 32 per cent.; number of permanently disabled men, 8 per cent.; number of deaths, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In consequence of this report an order was issued by Major-General Pleasonton, commanding Cavalry Corps, that recruits should not be put upon outpost duty for two months after their arrival at the army. Examining boards were appointed in each corps for the examination of recruits, and the most objectionable were thus eliminated, but there still remained a number of youths, from eighteen to twenty years of age, who presented nothing absolutely exceptionable, but who soon broke down in the long marches of the succeeding campaign, and were a useless burden to the army.

Skirmish at Morton's Ford.—No important movements of troops or engagements occurred during this period, except a sharp skirmish at Morton's Ford, on 7th of February, by a portion of the Second Corps, in which our loss was 10 killed, 200 wounded, and 40 missing. The wounded were conveyed directly to the division hospitals of the corps and were there retained and treated.

Cavalry raids.—Two or three cavalry expeditions were made also, the principal one being what is known as Kilpatrick's, or the Richmond, February 29, and March 1 and 2, 1864. A special report of which by Surgeon Hackley is herewith forwarded.

Thus well sheltered, well fed, and well clothed, refreshed by a long rest, and visits to home and friends, and full of confidence in their cause and their leaders, the Army of the Potomac on the 1st of May, 1864, was as nearly perfect in its health, strength, and morale, as is possible in so large a body of troops.

Organization of the Medical Department.—The consolidation of the five infantry corps of the army into three by General Orders, No. 10, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, March 24, 1864, and the passage of the act of Congress fixing the ambulance system, approved March 11, 1864, enabled the medical department of the army to perfect its organization, and establish itself upon a firm basis. The medical department was placed upon the same footing as the other staff corps by Special Orders, No. 197, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, April 12, 1864, which designates the surgeons-in-chief of brigades and divisions, thus rendering their position to a great extent independent of the caprices of brigade and division commanders.

Ambulance Corps.—As the provisions of the ambulance law corresponded in all essential particulars to the system already instituted in the army by Dr. Letterman, no difficulty or delay occurred in its adoption. All of the ambulances were thoroughly repaired, painted,

and marked with the distinctive badge of their several divisions and corps, details of officers and men for the ambulance service were obtained, and careful examinations made of the persons so selected. As was to be expected, a large portion of those first detailed were rejected, regimental commanders having thus attempted to rid themselves of their weak and worthless men.

Drill and inspections of Ambulance Corps.—The men attached to the ambulances were carefully and regularly drilled, reported, and minute inspections of everything connected with the ambulances and horses were made, and guidons and hospital flags were procured and distributed. The results of this labor and preparation will appear in this report. Tens of thousands of wounded men have been carefully, speedily, and safely transferred from the field of battle to the field hospitals, and from thence to the large depot hospitals, and this has been done without confusion, without hindering the movements of the army, or conflicting with the operations of the other staff departments.

Amount of transportation.—Closely connected with, and to a great extent dependent upon, the ambulance system followed the organization of a system of field hospitals. The amount of transportation allowed for medical purposes was three army wagons to each brigade of 1,500 men, and one wagon for each additional thousand men. This allowance proved to be ample. The amount of regimental hospital property to be transported was reduced to a minimum, all the hospital tents and stoves being appropriated to the division hospitals. The medical staff of these hospitals was that established by Dr. Letterman, viz, 1 surgeon in charge, 1 recorder, 3 operators, each with 2 or more assistants, and 1 medical officer to provide food and shelter. As the plan of the division hospitals varied somewhat, a brief sketch of the hospital of the first division of each corps will perhaps best illustrate their peculiarities.

Organization of hospital of First Division, Second Corps.—In the First Division, Second Corps, 22 hospital tents, 14 army wagons, and 4 medicine wagons were allowed for medical purposes, the division containing 4 brigades, 21 regiments, and 8,000 men. Six of the army wagons carried the regimental medical property, 4 the brigade supplies, 2 the hospital tents, 1 the cooking utensils and 300 rations, and 1 was loaded with blankets, beef stock, whisky, chloroform, bandages, lint, &c. In pitching the hospital no attention was paid to brigade organizations, except that an operating table was established for each brigade, the corresponding medicine wagon being drawn up beside it, and the surgeons-in-chief of brigades being *ex officio* the operators. Thirty-six regular hospital attendants were employed in the preparation and distribution of food, dressing wounds, and care of the patients; these men wore on the left arm a half chevron composed of a green and yellow stripe. During a battle or series of battles, the drum corps of the division, numbering 350 men and boys, were put on duty in the hospital, being organized into five companies, commanded each by a sergeant, and the whole command by a lieutenant, having an orderly sergeant as an assistant. From this corps details were made, whenever called for by the surgeon in charge, for pitching and striking tents, loading and unloading wounded, bringing wood and water, burying the dead, and for police duties. A provost guard was present at the hospital during an engagement for the purpose of arresting malingerers, &c. One medical officer followed each regiment into action, the remain-

ing surgeons, with the exception of those in the division hospitals, remained at the advance ambulance depot, which was usually about 500 yards in the rear of the line of battle. When a large number of wounded were brought in, these last were sent to the division hospital to act as dressers, &c.

Organization of hospital of First Division, Fifth Corps.—In the First Division, Fifth Corps, 25 tents, 14 army wagons, and 3 medicine wagons were allowed, the division containing 21 regiments, 3 brigades, and 8,100 men. Five of the army wagons carried the brigade and regimental supplies, 3 the tents, 2 the cooking apparatus and 1,500 rations, and 4 the blankets and other hospital stores. The tents in this hospital were pitched by brigades, the operating tables being arranged as in the Second Corps. Thirty-six hospital attendants were employed. The drum corps of the division was employed during the first two weeks of the campaign; after that it was sent to the front, and 12 pioneers performed its duties. A provost guard was furnished the hospital. The medical officers not on duty at the division hospital formed advance depots near the line of battle, one or two depots being formed for each brigade.

Organization of hospital of First Division, Sixth Corps.—In the First Division, Sixth Corps, 24 tents, 17 army wagons, and 4 medicine wagons were allowed, the division containing 4 brigades, 17 regiments, and 8,000 men. Eight of the army wagons carried the regimental medical property, 4 the brigade supplies, and 5 the tents and division hospital supplies. One of these last was used more especially to form a small flying hospital for the division while on the march. The tents were pitched by brigades. Thirty-four hospital attendants were employed, but no drum corps or pioneers, except when detailed in emergencies. The tents were pitched and struck by the men belonging to the ambulance train, who had been especially drilled in that duty. Two depot hospitals for each brigade were established as near the line of battle as possible, the advance ambulances being close at hand, a second ambulance depot being usually formed about one-half mile in the rear. Each of these division hospitals could be pitched or taken down and packed in the wagons in forty-five minutes. The ambulances of the division when not in use were parked close by the hospital, the stretcher-bearers remaining at the front with the troops.

Superiority of the Fifth Corps organization.—The regimental medical property was never used during the active part of the campaign, and, as in the Fifth Corps, very little was carried. A much larger proportion of transportation was available for the division hospitals than in the other corps, and rations, clothing, condensed milk, and canned meats and fruits were carried without trouble.

Organization of the Cavalry Corps.—In the Cavalry Corps no system of division field hospitals was organized, as, owing to the peculiar nature of their service, their hospital train was, by orders or by circumstances, seldom near enough to be available during an engagement, and was entirely absent during their long expeditions and raids. The usual operating staff was detailed, however, and a full supply was carried in their train. The nearest available house was used as a hospital, and the wounded were in many instances subsisted by foraging, as will be seen by the reports of the cavalry raids. The Cavalry Corps hospital, consisting of twenty-two hospital tents, with furniture and hospital stores, medical officers, attendants, &c., the whole under charge of Surg. S. B. W. Mitchell,

Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was kept up during the winter, and was sent back to Alexandria on the 1st of May, from which point it moved directly to Fredericksburg as soon as the road was opened.

Medical supplies, how carried.—The medical and hospital supplies of the army were carried in the brigade supply and medicine wagons, the regimental and division hospital wagons, the ambulance boxes, hospital knapsacks, and field companions, and in a reserve train of thirty-five army wagons, which moved with the main train of the army, and was under the charge of Asst. Surg. J. Bernard Brinton, U. S. Army, the medical purveyor.

Amount of supplies carried.—The amount of medical and hospital supplies carried with the army is shown in the schedule, marked A, herewith transmitted. The means of transportation, and amount of camp and garrison equipage carried, is in like manner shown by Schedule B. This supply was estimated as sufficient for the wants of the army until June 1, 1864, and for the necessities of 20,000 wounded for eight days in addition. The medical purveyor had also under his control a large and commodious storehouse in Alexandria, in which a large amount of stores were placed in such a manner that they could be forwarded by either boat or rail with ease and quickness. A requisition for a complete three months' supply for the army for the period from July 1, 1864, to September 30, 1864, was sent in by the medical purveyor during the latter part of April. This supply reached the army at White House on the 1st of June.

Sanitary Commission.—The Sanitary Commission had five wagons in the army. The supplies carried in them are also given in Schedule A. The corps medical directors exercised their own discretion as to the movements of these wagons with the hospital trains. During the last week in April, all the sick and wounded were sent to Washington, the hospital broken up, all surplus property sent to the rear, and every preparation made for an immediate movement. The medical purveyor's depot at Brandy Station was broken up, and the surplus supplies sent to Alexandria on the 8th of May, it having been kept up till the last moment, that every brigade might have a complete month's supply on hand at the start. On the 1st of May the Fifth Corps, which had been up to that time guarding the railroad from Fairfax to Rappahannock Station, was concentrated near Brandy Station and Culpeper, its place being taken by the Ninth Corps. On the 30th of April the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, was withdrawn from Warrenton and moved to Paoli Mills.

Order of march, Cavalry Corps.—The movement of the army began at midnight of the 3d of May. The Second and Third Divisions, Cavalry Corps, moved to Germanna and Ely's Fords, on the Rapidan, at which points canvass pontoon bridges were immediately thrown across.

Fifth Corps.—Two divisions of the Fifth Corps moved to Germanna Ford by way of Stevensburg and the plank road, taking with them a wooden pontoon bridge train, with which a second bridge was constructed at that ford by 7 a. m. of the 4th. The other two divisions of the corps followed, reaching the ford at 9 a. m.

Second Corps.—Two divisions of the Second Corps moved at midnight of the 3d to Ely's Ford, and a wooden pontoon bridge was also thrown across at that point. The remainder of the corps followed at 3 a. m.

Sixth Corps, army trains.—The Sixth Corps moved at 4 a. m., following the Fifth. The Artillery Reserve followed the Second Corps. The trains of the army moved to Richardsville. General headquarters moved at 5 a. m., passing, by way of Stevensburg, to Germanna Ford, crossing the river at noon, and camping for the night on the heights on the south side of the river. The First Division, Cavalry Corps, guarded the river from Rapidan Station to Germanna Ford, covering the rear and right flank of the army. The only means of transportation allowed to cross the river were one-half of the infantry ammunition trains, one-half of the ambulances, 1 medicine and 1 hospital wagon to each brigade, and the light spring wagons and pack-mules belonging to the various corps and division headquarters. No opposition was made to the crossing, and as soon as the infantry had reached the river the cavalry moved southward, the Second Division to the vicinity of Piney Branch Church and the Third Division to the vicinity of Old Wilderness Tavern. A small body of Confederates was found at Chancellorsville, who retreated toward Fredericksburg, and another party near Parker's Store; with these exceptions no enemy appeared.

Position of the army on the 4th of May.—The main body of the army had crossed the river by 2 p. m., and on the evening of the 4th the Second Corps, with the Reserve Artillery, was near Chancellorsville, the Fifth Corps near Old Wilderness Tavern, and the Sixth Corps on the heights south of Germanna Ford. The distance marched was about 15 miles, the day cool and pleasant, the men fresh and in good spirits, and there was but little straggling. Fifty rounds of ammunition, three days' full rations in the haversacks, and three days' short rations in the knapsacks were carried by each soldier. Three days' rations of fresh beef on the hoof were also taken across the river.

Operations of May 5.—Early in the morning of the 5th of May it was found that the enemy were advancing from Orange Court-House with the design of striking our column at right angles while in line of march. The original intention of moving farther southward was temporarily abandoned, and the army moved into line of battle. The Fifth Corps held the center, lying across the Orange Court-House pike parallel to and 1 mile west of the Germanna Ford plank road.

Position of the Fifth Corps and of its hospitals.—The division hospitals of this corps were located on a slope of open ground by a small creek which crosses the Fredericksburg pike 1 mile east of Old Wilderness Tavern. Water for the hospitals was obtained from excellent springs in the vicinity, tents were pitched, operating tables and kitchens prepared, surgeons and attendants at their posts, and everything in readiness for the reception of wounded an hour before the cases began to arrive. The advance depot for the ambulances was near the turnpike, about 400 yards behind the line of battle. A surgeon with attendants was stationed at Old Wilderness Tavern for the purpose of dressing the slightly wounded who might be straggling along the road and who had passed by the advance hospitals without having been cared for. The wounded began to come in about 12 m. and by 9 p. m. 1,235 men had been received, fed, dressed, and sheltered.

Position of the Sixth Corps and location of hospitals.—The Sixth Corps was posted on the right of the Fifth, extending to the river, the Second Division moving during the day to the left of the Fifth Corps.

The hospital of the First Division of this corps was at the Spotswood house on the Germanna Ford turnpike; that of the Second Division on the Old Wilderness Run near Woodville Mine, and that of the Third Division near Old Wilderness Tavern. About 1,000 wounded were brought in during the day, the greater part from the Second Division.

Position of Second Corps.—The Second Corps got into position during the day along the Brock or Brook road, having an interval of nearly 2 miles between its right and the left of the Fifth Corps; this space was for the most part filled up during the day by General Burnside's command, and one division of the Sixth Corps.

Location of hospitals of Second Army Corps.—Its hospitals were located near Carpenter's house, 1 mile southeast of the junction of the Germanna Ford and Chancellorsville plank roads. The site was a good one, with good water, and two ambulance roads leading to the front, which was only a mile distant. About 600 wounded were received during the day.

Movements of army trains.—The trains of the army crossed during the day at Ely's Ford and Catharpin Mine Ford, and moved one part to Chancellorsville, the other to the vicinity of Woodville Mine.

Movements of Cavalry Corps.—The First Division, Cavalry Corps, crossed after the trains, and moved to Alrich's, picketing the roads toward Fredericksburg. The other divisions of the corps engaged with the enemy's cavalry during the day in the vicinity of Todd's Tavern, and had about 100 wounded. A temporary hospital was established at Brown's house, about half a mile northeast of Todd's Tavern, where all the wounded were dressed and fed and the necessary operations performed. They were then removed to the tent hospitals of the corps, one of which was established near Ely's Ford, by which point it was supposed that they would be sent to Washington, the other near the hospitals of the Fifth Corps. Army headquarters were on a little knoll near Woodville Mine during the day.

During the 6th and 7th of May the battle of the Wilderness continued, the corps and divisions remaining in nearly the same relative positions as above described, which are shown in the outline map appended to this report, together with the locations of the several hospitals and the roads used by the ambulances. As has been well said, "this was a battle which no man saw or could see," fought in the midst of dense thickets of second-growth underbrush and evergreens, rendering the use of artillery almost impossible, and compelling the opposing lines to approach very near each other in order to see their opponents. It was a series of fierce attacks and repulses on either side, and the hostile lines swayed back and forth over a strip of ground from 200 yards to a mile in width on which the severely wounded of both sides were scattered. This strip of woods was on fire in many places, and some wounded, unable to escape, were thus either suffocated or burned to death. The number who thus perished is unknown, but it is supposed to have been about 200. The stretcher-bearers of the Ambulance Corps followed the line of battle closely, and displayed great gallantry in their efforts to bring off the wounded. Repeated efforts were made, especially at night, to bring off the wounded lying between the lines, but with very small success, it being almost impossible to find wounded men lying scattered through the dense thickets, and the enemy firing at every moving

light, or even at the slightest noise. The number of men lost in this battle from the Ambulance Corps was —, of whom — were killed, — wounded, and — captured.

The hospitals of the Second and Fifth Corps remained stationary throughout the battle. Those of the Sixth Corps were collected on the night of May 6 and moved to the vicinity of Dowdall's Tavern on the Fredericksburg turnpike. This removal was necessitated by a fierce attack of the enemy upon the right wing, which forced back and threw into temporary confusion the Third Division of the Sixth Corps. Some shells were thrown into the vicinity of the Spotswood house, injuring two ambulances, but doing no further damage. The records of the various hospitals were, as a general thing, carefully and accurately kept. The hospital of the Second Corps being but a short distance from the front, the influx of patients was so rapid and their numbers so great that it was not possible to record all of them. About 120 of the enemy's wounded were brought in, chiefly to the hospitals of the Second Corps. The total number of wounded, killed, and missing during this battle is shown by the following statement, which, however, does not include the loss of General Burnside's command:

Number of wounded, according to classified returns	7,302
Number of wounded treated in hospital unrecorded (estimated)	1,000
Number of wounded who fell into the enemy's hands (estimated)	800
Total	9,102
Number killed, according to regimental reports	2,009
Number missing, according to regimental reports	3,893
Total	5,902
Grand total	15,004

The number of wounded, according to the regimental returns, is 10,185, or 1,045 more than is given above, but subsequent returns render it probable that this is an error. A consolidated statement of the wounded of this battle is appended, together with a return of wounded officers. It will be noted that this number is large, 1 to every 16 enlisted men. This was due to the fact that the conflict was in many respects skirmishing on a large scale, and the men most conspicuously dressed were the first victims. For a similar reason the Zouave brigade of the First Division, Fifth Army Corps, whose uniforms are banded with red and yellow scrolls, met with very heavy loss. The relative proportion of killed was also large, being nearly 1 to every 5 wounded. Only 240 wounds from cannon shot and shell were observed. As a somewhat interesting fact, bearing upon the character of the conflict, it may be mentioned that but 11 rounds of ammunition per man were used by the army during the three days' fight, as stated by the chief ordnance officer.

Ample supplies of all kinds were on hand in all the hospitals. The medical purveyor, with his wagon train, was at Woodville Mine, and reported that he was ready to issue by 5 p. m. of May 5, but no requisitions were sent in as the supply carried in the ambulance and field hospital trains was much greater than the emergency required. All of the ambulances and hospital wagons were at the several hospitals by 9 a. m. of May 6. The labors of the Ambulance Corps during this battle were very severe. The ambulances of the Fifth and Sixth Corps traveled about 50 miles on the 6th of May. Every

wounded man who could be reached by the stretcher-bearers was brought off the field, and about 4,000 blankets and shelter-tents were collected and brought into the hospitals.

On the morning of the 7th of May Major-General Meade ordered that all the wounded should be sent to Rappahannock Station, by way of Ely's Ford, to be sent from thence to Washington. All of the army wagons of the general and corps trains which could be emptied were turned over to the medical department during the day, and by 6 p. m. were being loaded with wounded. These wagons were thickly bedded with evergreen boughs, over which shelter-tents and blankets were spread, and were comparatively comfortable for the class of cases for which they were used. Every facility was afforded by the quartermaster's department, and without such aid it would have been utterly impossible to have removed more than one-fourth of the wounded. Three hundred and twenty-five wagons and 488 ambulances were used for the wounded of the infantry corps, and it was found absolutely necessary to leave behind 960 wounded on account of lack of transportation. The wounded were divided into three classes: First, those able to walk; second, those unable to walk, but able to ride in army wagons; third, those most severely wounded, including the cases of fractures of the lower extremities, major amputations, and penetrating wounds of the thoracic and abdominal cavities. Two medical officers, 1 hospital steward, and 10 attendants were detailed to every 500 men, and rations, dressings, and medical stores furnished for three days. Surg. E. B. Daltor, U. S. Volunteers, was placed in charge of the entire train, and a regiment of dismounted cavalry accompanied it as a guard. A message was sent to the Surgeon-General at 10 a. m., notifying him of the arrangements made, and requesting that supplies should be sent to Rappahannock Station for the wounded remaining on the field, to be brought by the returning train. On the evening of May 7 it was determined to entirely abandon the line of the Rapidan, and the army moved during the night to the vicinity of Spotsylvania Court-House. The train containing wounded was, therefore, ordered to accompany the trains of the army to Alrich's, on the Fredericksburg plank road, 2 miles south of Chancellorsville. The number of wounded left behind in the several corps hospitals on account of lack of transportation was as follows, according to the reports of the corps medical directors:

	Union.	Rebel.
Second Corps	600	96
Fifth Corps	200	
Sixth Corps	100	
Total	900	96

Hospital tents, medical officers, and attendants, medicines, hospital stores, and dressings, and three to five days' rations were left with these wounded.

Early in the morning of May 8 the following order was issued:

ORDERS.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 8, 1864.

The wounded of the army will be immediately transported to Fredericksburg and there put in hospital. Major-General Hancock will detail a small regiment of infantry, under a reliable commander, who, with the Twenty-second New York Cav

alry and his regiment, will escort them and take charge of the hospital ; he will return the ambulances to the army, but retain the wagons, with which, under a flag of truce, he will endeavor to bring off the field such wounded as there was no transportation for. The wounded will be supplied with three days' subsistence, which will be furnished by the corps commanders concerned.

By order of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

At 9.45 a. m. a message was dispatched by a special agent to the Surgeon-General, informing him of the new arrangements and requesting that medical officers and supplies should be sent at once to Fredericksburg. Sixty-eight beef-cattle were drawn from the general herd and turned over to Dr. Dalton, surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, in charge, and he was instructed to draw from the purveyor's train whatever medical supplies he might deem necessary. The entire train had passed Silver's house on its way to Fredericksburg by 11 p. m., and arrived at its destination by 11 a. m. of the 9th, having met with no molestation or trouble. An account of the operations of the medical department in Fredericksburg will be given in a subsequent part of this report, but it may be proper to state in this place the result of the efforts made to bring in the wounded from the battle-field of the Wilderness. Within the two following weeks about 1,000 wounded were collected and carried to Fredericksburg by ambulances and wagon trains which were sent out from that place by Surgeon Dalton, U. S. Volunteers. The wounded left within the enemy's lines were chiefly collected at the Confederate hospitals near Parker's Store and Robertson's Tavern. About 300 of these were brought away, and tents, food, and dressings left with those who could not be brought off. The enemy at first made no objection to the removal of these wounded, but on the 14th of May, Assistant Surgeon Breneman, U. S. Army, who went out with a train at that time, was informed that no more wounded could be removed unless a special request to that effect should be made by Lieutenant-General Grant. On the 18th of May Doctor Breneman again went out with an ambulance train carrying the following letter :

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Near Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., May 18, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER CONFEDERATE FORCES,
Near Old Wilderness Tavern, Va. :

SIR : To secure proper medical supplies and care for wounded soldiers who, I understand, are still left in your hospitals near Old Wilderness Tavern, I would request that all who are still in your hands be delivered to Assistant Surgeon Breneman, U. S. Army, who is authorized to receipt the roll of the same. I will state that all Confederate wounded who have fallen into our hands are receiving good care and abundance of supplies of all description. Such, however, as have not been sent beyond Fredericksburg will be delivered into your hands at Chancellorsville if you desire it.

I have the honor, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

The request contained in the above letter was refused on the ground that it was not addressed to General Robert E. Lee. Dr. Breneman was permitted, however, to send two wagon-loads of food and medical supplies to our wounded. On the 22d of May Dr. Breneman made another attempt, but with the same result. On his return he was stopped by guerrillas, his horse taken from him, and his pockets rifled of all papers and valuables.

On the 24th, supplies were sent out from Fredericksburg, and on

the 27th, by order of Lieutenant-General Grant, Dr. Breneman again went out, accompanied by a strong force of cavalry and infantry, and brought in all the wounded from the vicinity of Old Wilderness Tavern—86 in number. On their arrival at Fredericksburg they were placed on board a steamer lying at the wharf and conveyed directly to Washington. Fredericksburg was then abandoned and no further efforts were or could be made to bring in those wounded who were in the enemy's hospitals near Parker's Store by the medical department of this army. An expedition was sent out from Washington, however, by Surgeon Abbott, U. S. Army, medical director, on the 8th of June, which brought off 45 wounded, all that were left, the others having been removed by the enemy. The mortality among the wounded left in the Wilderness was very great, partly because the most serious cases, and such as could not bear transportation were left, and partly from insufficient food and supplies. The surgeons left with the wounded were permitted to return without molestation, and no paroles were exacted from those wounded who were brought off. To those of our wounded collected at Parker's Store and Robertson's Tavern, medical attendance, food, and medical supplies were furnished by the Confederates in the same proportion as to their own. Before leaving the subject it is to be observed that there was no interval of importance between the cessation of hostilities and the march of the army, as is usual after great conflicts of this character, and which is available to the medical department for the withdrawal and care of the wounded. The weather during the 5th, 6th, and 7th of May was warm and dry, the nights cool, and producing heavy deposits of dew, and the roads good, although somewhat dusty.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
May 7, 1864—11.30 a. m.

SURGEON-GENERAL :

I have made arrangements to send to Washington between 7,000 and 8,000 wounded. The train of wagons and ambulances will leave to-night and go to Rappahannock Station, from which point they are to be sent by rail. Please direct Assistant Surgeon Mackenzie to send up a battle-field supply for 3,000 wounded for seven days in the first train. All the medical officers you can spare are needed here, and they should be prepared to remain in the field for ten days.

THS. A. MCPARLIN,
Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director Army of the Potomac.

N. B.—Send short rations also from the commissary of subsistence department for 3,000 men for seven days.

SCHEDULE A.—*Consolidated statement of articles and quantities of medical and hospital property carried with the Army of the Potomac across the Rapidan, May 4, 1864.*

Articles.	In reserve supply train.	In brigade supply and hospital wagons.	In medicine wagons.	In ambulance boxes.	Total army supply.	In wagons of Sanitary Commission.
MEDICINES.						
Acacia pulvis	ounces		300		300	
Acid, sulphuric, aromatic	pounds		25		25	
Acid, tannic	50		40		90	
Acid, tartaric	pounds		20		20	
Æth. sulphuric	ounces	720	1,440	1,605	3,765	
Æth. spts. comp.	do		500	400	900	

SCHEDULE A.—Consolidated statement of articles, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	In reserve supply train.	In brigade supply and hospital wagons.	In medicine wagons.	In ambulance boxes.	Total army supply.	In wagons of Sanitary Commission.
MEDICINES—Continued.						
Æth. spts. nitrici.....	ounces. 396	720	790		1,806	
Alcohol.....	bottles. 96	100	480		676	
Alumen.....	ounces.		300		300	
Ammonia, carb.....	pounds. 20		30		50	
Ammonia, liquor.....	do.	100	100		200	
Ammonia, spirits, aromatic.....	ounces.	150	120		270	
Argenti nitras.....	do. 10		40		50	
Argenti nitras fus.....	do. 20		45		65	
Camphora.....	pounds.		25		25	
Cantharides cerat.....	do.		22		22	
Cerat. adipis.....	do. 110	175	140		425	
Chloroform.....	ounces. 200	800	100		1,100	20
Collodium.....	do. 50		70		120	
Copaiba.....	pounds.		80		80	
Cresote.....	ounces. 10		150		160	
Extract b. lladonna.....	do.		40		40	
Extract colchici sem. fluid.....	do.		200		200	
Extract colocynth comp.....	do.		350		350	
Extract ipecac. fluid.....	do.		360		360	
Ferri chloridi, tincture.....	pounds. 145	60	30		235	
Ferri persulph. liq.....	ounces. 200		70		270	
Ferri persulph. pulvis.....	do. 60	720	40		820	
Hydrarg. pitula.....	do.	400	200		600	
Ipecac et opii pulvis.....	do. 1,080	2,000	400		3,480	
Lini pulvis.....	pounds. 292		340		632	
Magnesia, sulphur.....	do. 358	700	300		1,288	
Morphia.....	ounces. 215	176	26		417	45
Oleum olive.....	bottles. 52		82		134	
Oleum ricini.....	do. 20		42		62	
Oleum terebinth.....	do. 20		42		62	
Opii pulvis.....	ounces. 540	700	360		1,600	
Opii tinctura.....	do. 100	100	700		900	
Pil. camp. et opii.....	dozen. 1,152	360	345		1,857	
Pil. cathart. comp.....	do. 1,200	1,080	400		2,680	
Pil. opii.....	do. 2,080	360	340		2,780	
Plumbi acetat.....	pounds. 42		41		83	
Potass. arsenit. liq.....	ounces.		350		350	
Potass. iodide.....	do.	1,440	300		1,740	
Quininæ sulph.....	do. 200	2,000	400		2,600	
Quininæ sulph. pills.....	dozen. 1,000	1,000	370		2,370	
Sapo.....	pounds. 284	176	850		810	100
Scilla syrupus.....	do.	150	130		280	
Sinapis nigra pulv.....	do. 180	270	280		730	25
Sodæ chlor. liq.....	do. 50	250	40		340	
Sodæ et potass. tart.....	ounces.	500			500	
Sodæ bicarb.....	pounds.	100	20		120	
Spiritus frumenti.....	bottles. 2,400	1,480	1,100		4,980	
Spiritus vini gallici.....	do. 96	1,000	260		1,356	60
Vinum terragonæ.....	do. 120				120	120
Jamaica rum.....	do.					60
St. Croix rum.....	cans.					40
Blackberry brandy.....	bottles.					160
Iodine.....	ounces. 20		100		120	
HOSPITAL STORES.						
Beef stock.....	barrels. 400	2,160		5,300	7,460	240
Candles.....	pounds. 370	540	100	500	1,510	
Farina.....	do. 298	460	500		1,258	450
Nutmegs.....	do. 10		14		24	
Sugar, white.....	do. 432	400	500		1,332	155
Tea, black.....	do. 100	460	180		740	85
Condensed milk.....	do. 768	720			1,488	600
Canned peaches.....	cans. 2,280	800			3,080	
Corn starch.....	pounds.	200			200	
Jellies, assorted (cans).....	dozen. 200				200	
Lemons.....	boxes. 10	10			20	
Dried fruit.....	pounds.					100
HOSPITAL CLOTHING.						
Drawers.....	pairs. 700	800			1,500	360
Shirts.....	do. 700	800			1,500	360
Socks.....	do. 043	800			1,743	375

SCHEDULE A.—Consolidated statement of articles, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	In reserve supply train.	In brigade supply and hospital wagons.	In medicine wagons.	In ambulance boxes.	Total army supply.	In wagons of Sanitary Commission.
BEDDING.						
Blankets.....number	2,200	2,800	800		5,800	
Bed sacks.....do.		200		1,000	1,200	
Bed covers.....do.	60	400			460	
Blanket cases.....do.		50	43		93	
Sheets, linen.....do.	120				120	
DRESSINGS.						
Adhesive plaster.....yards	1,030	900	250		2,180	120
Binder's boards.....pairs	400	1,000	400		1,400	
Cotton batts.....pounds	25	100	100		255	
Cotton wadding.....sheets	60		50		110	
Flannel, red.....yards	200		200		400	
Gutta percha cloth.....do.	427		450		100	977
Ichthyocolla plaster.....do.	144	910	240		1,294	
Lint, patent.....pounds	400	1,000	200		1,600	
Lint, picked.....do.	187		80		267	
Muslin.....yards	500	600	350		1,450	
Oiled silk.....do.	400	40	200		1,150	
Oiled muslin.....do.	100		100		200	
Pencils, hair.....dozen	60	20	30		110	
Pins.....papers	216	200	100		516	
Roller bandages.....dozen	1,600	4,500	750		5,500	100
Green silk.....yards			40		40	
Silk, surgeon's.....ounces	20	100	50		170	
Splints.....sets	200	150	41		391	
Splints, Smith's anterior.....number	100	400	15		515	
Sponge.....pounds	50	710	360		1,120	5
Suspensory bandages.....number		400	280		740	
Tape.....pieces			160		160	
Thread, runner.....ounces	400	300	300		1,000	
Tow.....pounds	24	200	200		424	
Towels.....dozen	320	180	44		544	40
Twine.....ounces			350		350	
Oakum.....pounds	200	100	40		340	
FURNITURE, ETC.						
Basins, tin.....number	83	370	92		545	
Bed pans.....do.	76	180	44		300	
Buckets.....do.		500	90	443	1,033	
Corks.....dozen		360	350		710	
Cork-screws.....number		130	40		170	
Lanterns.....do.	100	100	50	525	815	
Knives and forks.....do.	1,350	1,200			2,550	150
Spoons.....do.	1,568	1,100		2,700	5,368	150
Plates, tin.....dozen	410	92	200		702	150
Tumblers, tin.....number	500	260		1,200	1,960	
Tin cups.....do.	936				936	150
Urinals.....do.	40	150	90		280	
Camp kettles.....do.	125	400		1,300	1,825	
Litters, hand.....do.	102		120	1,500	1,722	
STATIONERY.						
Blank books.....dozen	12	15	12		36	
Envelopes.....do.	1,000	400	85		1,485	
Ink.....bottles	36	60	44		140	
Paper, writing.....quires	160	100	100		360	
Pens and holders.....number		1,480	480		1,960	
ESTIMATED.						
Filled per supply table—						
Medicine chests.....					50	
Medicine panniers.....					40	
Hospital knapsacks.....					90	
Field companions.....					65	

SCHEDULE B.—*Consolidated report of means of transportation, clothing, camp and garrison equipage. Army of the Potomac, May 1, 1864.*

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

Commands.	Horses on hand.		Mules on hand, serviceable.	Allowance.		Needed.		Army wagons on hand.		Medicine wagons.		Ambulances.	
	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.		Horses.	Mules.	Horses.	Mules.	Serviceable.	Allowance.	Autenrieth.	Perot.	Serviceable.	Allowance.
Second Army Corps.	582	1	384	581	274	0	.....	56	56	7	8	178	181
Fifth Army Corps.	528	.....	348	535	354	7	6	58	59	6	5	171	176
Sixth Army Corps.	403	.....	313	404	312	1	.....	52	53	3	6	144	144
Cavalry Corps.	401	.....	189	.....	218	.....	39	36	36	5	1	77	77
Artillery Reserve.	56	.....	73	56	66	.....	.....	11	11	1	.....	26	.....
General Patrick's brigade.	29	.....	24	29	24	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	11	11
Engineer Brigade.	36	.....	24	36	24	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	12	12
Total	2,035	1	1,255	1,641	1,272	14	45	222	219	24	20	619	601

CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

Commands.	Tents on hand.				Tents allowed.			Tools on hand.			
	Hospital.	Wall.	Common.	Shelter.	Hospital.	Wall.	Common.	Axes.	Shovels.	Spades.	Picks.
Second Army Corps.	87	9	3	.....	85	9	3	60	26	6	21
Fifth Army Corps.	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth Army Corps.	63	6	4	118	.....	.....	.....	67	34	16	23
Cavalry Corps.	34	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	13	3	2	.....
Artillery Reserve.	16	5	.....	.....	14	5	.....	12	4	6	4
General Patrick's brigade.	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	4	.....	2
Engineer Brigade.	4	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	294	22	7	118	140	16	3	155	71	30	50

SCHEDULE C.—*Consolidated classified statement of wounds, &c., of the Army of the Potomac at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, and 7, 1864.*

Location of injury, &c.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Cavalry Corps.	Total.
Head and face.	255	169	198	18	640
Neck	55	43	30	2	130
Shoulder.	209	122	146	7	484
Thorax	211	152	96	14	473
Abdomen	135	90	92	9	326
Back and hips.	144	116	110	8	378
Perineum and genitals.	29	13	5	1	48
Superior extremities.	973	780	621	42	2,416
Inferior extremities.	895	792	653	63	2,403
Large arteries or nerves.	1	3	.....	.....	4
Total	2,907	2,280	1,957	164	7,302
Deaths in field hospitals.	83	71	53	.....	207
Shell wounds.	8	176	38	9	231
Ballon-shot wounds.	2	1	3	.....	6
Bullet wounds.	2,893	2,100	1,904	149	7,046
Word wounds.	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Bayonet wounds.	2	.....	2	.....	4
Amputations performed.	207	205	141	7	560

SCHEDULE C.—*Consolidated classified statement of wounds, &c.*—Continued.

Location of injury, &c	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Cavalry Corps.	Total.
Excisions performed	38	41	25	4	108
Aggregate strength present	30,061	24,649	25,347	15,183	95,140
Medical officers present	170	114	109	40	433
Killed (by regimental reports)	720	602	635	52	2,009
Wounded (by regimental reports)	3,806	3,192	2,808	379	10,185
Missing (by regimental reports)	698	2,244	840	111	3,893
Total loss					16,087
Officers wounded	161	115	136	12	424

REMARKS.—This statement has been made up in part from classified returns and in part from the weekly reports of sick and wounded. The number of wounded of the Cavalry Corps was about 600, but some of the reports from this corps are missing.

SCHEDULE D.—*Report of officers wounded at the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 6, and 7, 1864.*

Rank.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Cavalry Corps.	Total.
Brigadier-generals	1	1			2
Colonels	8	9	11		28
Lieutenant-colonels	9	7	6	1	23
Majors	9	3	8	2	21
Captains	62	41	42	4	149
Lieutenants	72	53	73	5	203
Medical officers		1			1
Chaplains			1		1
Total	161	115	136	12	424
Enlisted men	2,943	2,282	1,951	164	7,340
Ratio of officers to men	1-18½	1-18½	1-14½	1-13½	1-16½

SECTION II.

Operations around Spotsylvania Court-House and Fredericksburg, Va.

During the morning of the 8th of May the Cavalry Corps attacked the enemy on the Spotsylvania Court-House road, and about 250 wounded were soon collected at Brown's house, one-half mile north-east of Todd's Tavern. At that point their wounds were dressed, and hot soup and coffee distributed, after which they were placed in ambulances and wagons and sent on as fast as possible to join the main train of wounded, which was then moving off toward Fredericksburg. The Cavalry Corps withdrew at 10 a. m., its place being taken by the Fifth Corps, and moved off toward Fredericksburg, guarding the left flank and rear of the army. The Fifth Corps met the enemy about 11 a. m., and a sharp engagement ensued. The men of this corps were much fatigued, having been on the road all night. The day was hot and sultry, and the roads very dusty, while dense woods, on fire in many places, covered the country, preventing the free circulation of air, or the dissipation of the dense clouds of dust raised by the moving troops. Some confusion occurred in the beginning of the battle, the enemy being in stronger force than was at first supposed, and a skirmish line was therefore formed in the rear, which drove forward all stragglers, allowing none to fall to the

rear except those so seriously wounded as to be unable to walk. These last were at first hastily collected into little groups in hollows by the road side, which afforded protection against musketry; haversacks and full canteens were placed by them, and a medical officer left with each group. As soon as the line of battle ceased to advance, all the wounded were collected at four depots located in the woods by the side of the Todd's Tavern and Spotsylvania Court-House road, near the point of crossing of the Block house road. All the ambulances were absent, being engaged in conveying the wounded of the battle of the Wilderness to Fredericksburg, and much confusion and delay in the collection of the wounded occurred in consequence. Slightly wounded men, straggling over the country in every direction, except toward the front, while from 2 to 4 soldiers would leave the ranks with severely wounded men. The regular stretcher-bearers of the ambulance corps labored faithfully, but the number of wounded was so large, and the distance over which they had to be carried so great, that the evils above mentioned were not prevented. The medicine, hospital, and commissary wagons could not be brought up, as the roads were blocked with artillery and moving columns of troops. By 9 p. m., however, about 1,300 wounded of this corps had been collected, the hospital trains brought up, and 3,400 rations distributed. A large portion of the wounds were slight in character, and about 100 were self-inflicted. The Second Corps engaged the enemy on the Catharpin road during the afternoon, and had about 150 wounded, of whom 30 fell into the hands of the enemy; the remainder were brought off and made comfortable at a temporary hospital established near Gray's house. The Sixth Corps had about 100 wounded cared for in its temporary hospital by nightfall. The want of ambulances was the same in the Second and Sixth Corps as in the Fifth, but as they had but few wounded, the evil results were not so great.

In order, as far as possible, to meet the emergency arising from the lack of ambulances, the following order was issued by the general commanding, after the state of affairs had been brought to his notice:

ORDERS.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

May 8, 1864—3.45 p. m.

All ambulances and spring wagons of every description whatsoever now in use at any headquarters or by any officer of this army, for the transportation of baggage, or for any other purpose, will immediately be turned over to the medical director for the transportation of the wounded. The empty wagons of the supply trains will be substituted for the ambulances and spring wagons above mentioned. It is expected that this order will be promptly complied with by every officer concerned.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

In accordance with the above order the spring wagons were turned over to the corps medical directors in the course of the evening, the Second Corps furnishing 16, the Fifth Corps 15, and the Sixth Corps 10. Fifteen spring wagons and ambulances turned over from general headquarters were kept together as a reserve train, under the orders of the medical director, to be used when and where they might be most needed. These spring wagons were a good substitute for ambulances, and were of great use in the

emergency. During the 9th of May the army remained quiet, rations and ammunitions were issued to the troops, and the army wagons thus emptied were turned over to the medical department in the evening to be used for the removal of wounded during the following day. The Cavalry Corps moved off in the morning for the purpose of passing around the Confederate army and moving toward Richmond. Surg. R. W. Pease, U. S. Volunteers, the corps medical director, being unable to accompany the corps on account of illness, Asst. Surg. George M. McGill, U. S. Army, was made acting medical director of the corps, and his report of the expedition is appended to this report.

Early in the morning of the 9th, the hospitals of the Fifth Corps were established on a grassy lawn around the Coo's or Cossin house, situated on the Block house road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the rear of the line of battle. Water was abundant, and of good quality, and the location was excellent in every respect. The hospitals of the Second Corps were established near those of the Fifth Corps in open ground on the south branch of the Ny River. The Sixth Corps hospitals were placed in the pine woods on the Court-House and Piney Branch Church road, one-half mile north of the intersection of the Block house road. All the wounded were transferred to these points during the day by means of the spring wagons and stretchers; abundance of all kinds of supplies were on hand, including ice, there being several large well-filled ice-houses in the vicinity. Large numbers of blankets and shelter-tents, which had been dropped and abandoned in the woods by stragglers and wounded, were collected and brought into the hospitals by the attendants and field musicians, who in some instances were regularly deployed as skirmishers and sent through the woods for that purpose. About 2,500 blankets and 500 shelter-tents were obtained in this manner.

The only fighting during the day was between the pickets and sharpshooters, in which, however, we sustained a heavy loss in the death of Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth Corps, who was killed by a sharpshooter about 10 a. m. His death was almost instantaneous, the ball entering just below the left eye and traversing the base of the brain. Six ambulances belonging to the Artillery Reserve were captured during the day. They had been sent to assist in the removal of wounded, but the ambulance officer in charge, Lieutenant Holzhorn, mistook the road and moved toward Chancellorsville, near which point the train was seized by a party of the enemy's cavalry. The greater part of the ambulances sent to Fredericksburg returned during the night of May 9. The horses were greatly exhausted by the severe and continuous labor which they had been compelled to perform, and were badly in need of rest. All the hospital supplies in the ambulances had been removed at Fredericksburg. During the morning of May 10 orders were issued and arrangements made to send to the rear the wounded in the field hospitals, using for that purpose the army wagons which had been emptied by the issue of the rations and ammunition of the previous day, and which were going to Fredericksburg for fresh supplies. No ambulances or spring wagons were sent, as a general engagement was going on at the time, and all were needed at the front. The train was organized at Silver's house, near which point the main trains of the army were parked, and moved from that point at 5 p. m., Surg. R. W. Pease, U. S. Volunteers, being in charge.

The number of wounded sent in this train, as reported by the corps medical directors, was as follows :

Corps.	Wounded.	Wagons.
Second	125	32
Fifth	1,419	196
Sixth	150	35
Total	1,694	263

To the above number reported should be added about 600 slightly wounded who moved with the train. Most of them from the day's engagement, and not going to the field hospitals nor being accounted for by the corps medical directors, which would make the total number sent to be 2,294. The wagons were bedded with straw and small evergreen boughs covered with blankets and shelter-tents, and carried from 3 to 5 men each, hard-bread boxes being used as seats for those who were able to sit up. Four thousand rations were sent with the train, and medical officers and attendants in the same proportion as in the first train from the Wilderness. No escort was sent, as the movements of the Cavalry Corps on the left were thought to afford sufficient protection. This train reached Fredericksburg at 11 p. m. of May 10 without trouble, having halted once on the road to furnish soup and coffee to the wounded. Two general assaults were made on the enemy's line during the day, the principal one about 4 p. m. The corps hospitals remained as established on the 9th, the advance depots being along the banks of the Po River. The character of the country was essentially that of the Wilderness, but lower and more marshy. Small open spaces existed at intervals in which artillery could be used, but the greater part of the engagement occurred in the woods, in which the dense undergrowth of hazel and shrub oak precluded the use of every arm but the musket. By 9 p. m., there had been collected and brought into the field hospitals the following number of wounded :

Second Corps	800
Fifth Corps	300
Sixth Corps	200
Total	1,300
Number of wounded straggling (estimated)	600

Total number of wounded, May 10 1,900

A number of the wounded of the Second Corps fell into the hands of the enemy when the corps withdrew in the evening to the north bank of the Po ; the number so lost is estimated to have been 300. The train of the medical purveyor was at this time at Silver's, 4 miles only from the hospitals, and large issues were made during the day, especially for the purpose of refilling the ambulance boxes which had been emptied at Fredericksburg.

All the hospitals were supplied with ice, lemons, canned peaches, jellies, hospital clothing, &c., in addition to the hospital stores usually furnished under such circumstances. The duties of the medical officers attached to the field hospitals during the day were extremely arduous, and their satisfactory performance merits the highest praise. Many of the medical officers were absent, having been sent off with the first train of wounded, or detailed to remain

with those left in the Wilderness, and those who were left, fatigued as they were by five days and nights of constant labor, had not only to organize a large train of wounded, but receive and care for an equal number from the front. On the 11th of May another train of wounded was organized and sent to Fredericksburg under the charge of Assistant Surgeon Du Bois, U. S. Army, Silver's being again the point of rendezvous. The number sent was as follows :

Corps.	Wounded.	Ambulances.	Wagons.
Second	1,080	86	73
Fifth	467	90	29
Sixth	900	80	62
Total	2,447	256	164

The army wagons were bedded in the usual manner, and the ambulances used only for the most serious cases, of which, however, there were a large number. Two days' rations and the usual proportion of medical officers and attendants accompanied the train. This train was 4 miles long, and had to be collected and organized in the midst of a heavy storm, which began about 3 p. m., and continued all night with but slight cessation. It left Silver's about 9 p. m., but when within 4 miles of Fredericksburg was halted and compelled to wait four hours until a guard could be sent, so that it did not reach its destination until 6 a. m. of the 12th. As the town was already crowded, only 600 of the most serious cases were left, and the remainder moved on to Belle Plain, arriving there about noon. The train was then parked in sections and the wounded fed, furnished with dry blankets, and made as comfortable as possible in the wagons. Early the next morning the train occupied the landing, and the whole day was consumed in shipping the wounded. The men in this train suffered severely from wet and cold, 20 dying on the road.

About 700 wounded were brought in from the front on the 11th. Owing to the withdrawal of the Second Corps in the evening it became necessary to remove the Sixth Corps hospitals, which was effected during the night, and they were established the next day near those of the Fifth Corps. As the Block house, or direct, road was occupied all night by artillery and troops, the hospital train of the Sixth Corps was compelled to make a long detour by Piney Branch Church. The night was dark and stormy, the roads muddy and bad, and the ambulance officer in charge of the train mistook the road and moved 10 miles out of the way. The result of these delays was that the hospitals were not established until 10 a. m. of the following day, and both men and horses were fatigued and worn out.

At daybreak on the 12th, the Second Corps attacked the enemy from their new position on the left. By 8 a. m. the engagement had become general, and wounded began to pour into the hospitals with great rapidity. The advance ambulance depot of the Second Corps was near the Landrum house. The rain of the previous eighteen hours had made the roads very muddy, and in some places almost impassable for vehicles, and as nearly one-half of the ambulances were absent at Fredericksburg, the duties of those remaining were very arduous. The number of wounded from this day's battle was

large, as will be seen by the following statement of the numbers received into the field hospitals, and the labor of collecting and bringing them in went on until midnight :

Number of wounded received :

Second Corps	1,820
Fifth Corps	900
Sixth Corps	840
Total	3,560

The proportion of severe wounds was unusually large, not over one-fourth of the number being able to walk back to the hospitals; 240 ambulances collected the remainder. The amount of shock and depression of vital power was noticed to be comparatively much greater in the wounded of this battle than in any preceding one of the campaign, and more especially so in those of the Second Corps, who went into action without having had the usual morning cup of coffee. All of the wounded were fed and sheltered, and the majority dressed and operated upon during the day. Supplies of every kind were abundant, with the exception of dry clothing and blankets, for which the demand was very great. Fortunately the night was not cold, and as stimulants and hot soup and coffee were abundant and freely administered, the suffering from this cause was not severe. The hospitals of the Sixth Corps had to be pitched upon wet and muddy ground, but by the use of boards, obtained from an adjacent saw-mill, India-rubber blankets, and evergreen boughs, the condition of the wounded in them was rendered very tolerable. On the 13th, another train of ambulances and army wagons, obtained from the supply trains, was organized to convey wounded to Fredericksburg, Surgeon Martin, U. S. Volunteers, being in charge. The number sent was as follows :

Corps.	Wounded.	Ambulances.	Army wagons.
Second	1,843	47	175
Fifth	550	35	20
Sixth	800	40	50
Total	3,193	122	245

One day's rations, and the usual proportion of medical officers and attendants, were sent with the train, which was collected at Silver's, leaving that place at 9 p. m., and reaching Fredericksburg early the following morning. The sufferings of these wounded were great. It rained all night, the men were wet and chilled, nor was it possible to supply them with hot food on the road. Fourteen men died during the trip. The necessity for sending off as many as possible, however, was imperative, as the army moved during the night of the 13th, and the ground occupied by the hospitals was abandoned to the enemy. No more ambulances could be spared, as there were still some wounded lying on the field to be brought in, and a general engagement was expected on the following day, while a large portion of the ambulances were already absent; every wagon was obtained from the quartermaster's department which could possibly be emptied. But 420 of the Fifth and 200 of the Second Corps had to be left on account of lack of transportation. Tents, medical officers, and attendants, dressings, and medical supplies, and three days'

rations were left with them. On the evening of the 14th, a body of the enemy's cavalry, commanded by Colonel Rosser, entered the hospitals and removed all the Confederate wounded who could walk, about 80 in number, and also all the stragglers and hospital attendants who wore no distinctive badge. The soldiers of this squadron carried off the greater part of the rations left for the wounded. As soon as these facts were reported, a regiment of the Second Corps was sent out to drive off the marauders, who had gone, however, before our troops arrived.

Surg. Thomas Jones, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, who had been left with the wounded in the Fifth Corps hospital, was killed by one of the men in this regiment, who in the darkness supposed him to be a guerrilla. Additional rations were left with the wounded, and the regiment was withdrawn about noon on the 15th, following the Second Corps, which had moved still farther on the left. On the evening of May 16 a train of 200 ambulances was sent out, which brought off all the wounded left at Cossin's, together with the tents and remaining hospital stores, the Second Division, Second Corps, under command of General Gibbon, moving out at the same time toward the right in such a manner as to protect the train. The removal was effected without difficulty, and the wounded, after having been fed and dressed, were sent directly to Fredericksburg. The hospitals of the Second Corps after leaving Cossin's were at first established at the Armstrong house; on the 15th, they were moved to the vicinity of the Beverly house, on the Spotsylvania Court-House and Fredericksburg turnpike. The hospitals of the Fifth and Sixth Corps were also located near the same point. The wagons of the medical purveyor moved to Fredericksburg on the 15th, and were refilled with their original supply. They remained at that point until the 21st, and large issues were made in the interim, advantage being taken of this period of comparative quiet to replenish the division hospitals and brigade supplies. A number of new troops joined the army at this time, and were found to be entirely unprovided with medical stores of any kind, or with means of transportation for wounded or supplies. They were, however, fully provided for, and equipped on the same basis as the rest of the army.

On the morning of the 18th, the Second Corps moved to the right and attacked the enemy's works; 552 wounded were the result, and the character of the wounds were unusually severe, a large proportion being caused by shell and canister. During the evening of the 18th and morning of the 19th, the corps hospitals were moved to the left and re-established on the Massaponax Church road, north of the Anderson house. This removal was fortunate, as they thus escaped from the confusion caused by the enemy's attack on the evening of the 19th. This attack was repulsed by heavy artillery regiments armed as infantry, who had just joined the army, and for many of them it was the first battle. The total number of wounded from this affair was 1,100, most of whom were able to walk back to the field hospitals, being hit in the hands and arms, and in many of them the skin being so blackened with powder as to prove that the injury was self-inflicted either by design or accident. Very many of these wounded came into the hospital with extemporaneous tourniquets tightly applied, and their hands and forearms swollen and livid in consequence. This dread of hemorrhage is simply another proof of the inexperience of the troops. This was the last

of the series of battles about Spotsylvania Court-House; the army moved on the 21st toward the North Anna. No large trains of wounded were organized after the 13th, as the road to Fredericksburg was open and safe, and the corps medical directors sent their wounded off as fast as they were received, and means of transportation could be procured. The total number sent from the 14th to the 20th, as appears by the daily reports, was 2,212, including those brought in from Cossin's house. An estimate of the number of wounded, killed, and missing, for the battles around Spotsylvania Court-House is given in the following statement, which does not include the losses of General Burnside's command:

Number wounded, according to classified returns.....	9,031
Number wounded, straggling, and unrecorded	1,500
Total wounded	10,531
Number killed, according to regimental reports.....	1,781
Number missing, according to regimental reports	2,077
Total loss	14,389

After the 9th of May everything connected with the medical department worked smoothly, supplies were plentiful, and all the wounded were as well cared for as it is possible for them to be upon the battlefield. The greater want was of medical officers, as a large number were necessarily kept on duty in Fredericksburg, and those who remained with the army became weary with constant labor. The corps medical inspectors usually remained about the hospitals and superintended the transportation of wounded, they also made daily reports to this office of the number of wounded received, sent off, &c., during the day. The plan of drawing medical supplies by brigades was found to be inconvenient, the surgeons-in-chief of division hospitals making all requisitions and performing the duty of sub-purveyers.

To render the commissary department of the field hospitals as complete as possible, the following order was issued:

SPECIAL ORDERS, }	HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 136. }	May 16, 1864.

Corps commanders will cause a lieutenant to be detailed from each division of their command, who shall be charged with the duty of supplying the hospitals of his division the subsistence stores it needs. The officer so detailed will report to the surgeon in charge of the division hospital, and make his requisition for supplies on the chief commissary of his corps.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The practical results of this order will be commented on in a subsequent part of this report.

When the Artillery Reserve was broken up, the medical and hospital property and ambulance train were divided equally among the infantry corps; twenty-four new ambulances received from Washington were sent to Fredericksburg for the use of Surgeon Dalton, U. S. Volunteers. In sending the wounded from the field hospitals to the rear medical officers were instructed, in accordance with orders issued by the commanding general, to retain all cases of slight wounds and such as would soon be able to return to duty. This was found to be very difficult to effect, as the men would slip off in the night and no

guard could be kept over them. No special authority was given during this period to send off sick, but the responsibility of so doing was assumed in some instances by the surgeons in charge of hospitals, and about 500 seriously sick men were thus sent from the army. A much larger number than this is reported as having been sent from Fredericksburg; the discrepancy will be explained in the account of the operations of the medical department at that point. The only loss of property sustained by the medical department during this period was that of the 6 ambulances of the Artillery Reserve before mentioned, 1 wagon filled with medical supplies belonging to the Second Corps, which was stuck fast in the mud and was abandoned, and the horses of 12 ambulances which were captured by guerrillas on the Fredericksburg road, the ambulances themselves being recovered.

In the mean time a series of depot hospitals had been organized at Fredericksburg by Surg. Edward B. Dalton, U. S. Volunteers, who reached that place with the first train of wounded on the 9th of May. All the churches, warehouses, and convenient dwelling-houses in the place were immediately occupied as hospitals, each corps organization being kept distinct as far as possible. The character of the buildings selected was generally good, and the ventilation sufficient, but as wounded continued to arrive in large numbers, closer packing became necessary, and the usual results of overcrowding began to be apparent. The ground occupied was elevated, well drained, and there was an abundant supply of good water. Supplies of all kinds arrived at Belle Plain on the 10th and 11th of May, and were brought to Fredericksburg as rapidly as transportation could be procured. Schedule C [E], appended to this report shows the character and amount of the supplies furnished by the Medical Department. The stores sent with the first train and those contained in the ambulance boxes served for the necessities of the wounded until supplies could be brought from Belle Plain. The wounded officers were at first billeted upon the inhabitants of the town, who, as a general rule, received them kindly and treated them well, although at first some of the citizens seemed inclined to make trouble. After the first week an officers' hospital was established, and medical officers specially detailed for duty in it. By the 13th, the condition of the wounded in Fredericksburg was comparatively comfortable, and the supply of all necessary articles was abundant, straw for bedding and stationery were the articles of which there was the greatest lack. The number of wounded at that date was about 6,000, but the number fluctuated almost hourly, and it was impossible to prepare accurate daily reports. The greatest want was of medical officers, those who accompanied the trains being greatly fatigued and insufficient in numbers. Fifty medical officers in all were sent from the front, being all that could possibly be spared. A number of medical men (civilians) came down from Washington as volunteers for the emergency, and rendered material and valuable assistance in a professional way, but they were for the most part ignorant of some of the most important duties of a medical officer under such circumstances, viz, to procure proper supplies; to see that his patient's food is abundant and properly served; that comfortable beds are provided, and thorough cleanliness enforced. Their attention was diverted from cases really needing their care by the loud complaints of the stragglers and malingerers with which the

town was filled, and, being unfamiliar with the routine of military discipline, they could exercise no sufficient command or control over the soldiers.

The wounded from the front arrived, as a general rule, in very good condition, those in the trains of the 11th and 13th being excepted for reasons already stated. A large number of sick and slightly wounded, many of the latter self mutilated, did not go to the field hospitals nor accompany the regular trains, but straggled to Fredericksburg and thence to Belle Plain, relying upon the agents of the Sanitary Commission and other commissions for food, and keeping as much as possible out of the way of the medical officers. About 5,000 of these men were in Fredericksburg at different times, and to the tales invented by them for the purpose of exciting the compassion of citizens and strangers may be traced many of the false reports of suffering and destitution which for a time were prevalent at the North. Nearly all the slightly wounded passed directly through to Belle Plain, from which place they were sent to Washington as fast as boats could be procured, and at the rate of about 1,500 per day. From information received from Surg. R. O. Abbott, U. S. Army, medical director Department of Washington, it appears that 14,878 wounded had been received into the Washington hospitals by the evening of the 18th of May. About 600 malingers and stragglers had also been received and turned over to the provost-marshal for safe keeping. These malingers probably passed up in the first boats, succeeding in getting off by the aid of bloody bandages and judicious limping. After the first three days all men were carefully examined by a medical officer before they were allowed to pass on the boats.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler, acting medical inspector-general, U. S. Army, came to Belle Plain with the first boats and remained directing operations at that point until all the wounded were sent away. A camp was formed of the sick and slightly wounded, and rations drawn for them by Colonel Cuyler, which were cooked and distributed by the Sanitary Commission. The obstacles to the removal of the more seriously wounded by way of Belle Plain were very great, and it would certainly have caused the death of a large number had the removal been attempted. The road between that point and Fredericksburg was to a considerable extent corduroy and very rough, nor could it be improved by any means then available. But one small wharf existed at Belle Plain, and over this all the supplies of the army had to be landed. These facts were duly represented to the authorities at Washington, and the more serious cases, such as compound fractures, &c., retained at Fredericksburg until the Rappahannock was rendered passable by *sloop-boats*, which was effected by the 20th, and the railroad to Aquia Creek was put in running order, which was completed by the 22d. Two light-draught steamers with barges were used to remove the wounded by the river, the larger hospital transports remaining below at Tappahannock, where the wounded were transferred to them. These hospital transports were the steamers Connecticut and State of Maine. They were completely fitted up with beds, cooking apparatus, and everything pertaining to the care and comfort of the sick.

The necessity for a large and complete hospital organization soon became apparent, and on the 15th requisitions were forwarded for 500 hospital tents and a corresponding amount of bedding and hos-

pital furniture. These began to arrive on the 19th, and by the 22d a complete tent hospital for each corps had been pitched and the wounded transferred to them. Erysipelas and a mild form of hospital gangrene had just began to make their appearance among the wounded, but the removal of the men from buildings to tents almost entirely checked the disease. The removal of wounded went on with great rapidity after the opening of the railroad, and by the 27th of May all had been sent off, except 8 Confederates, who were moribund.

All the hospital tents and stores were packed on boats and barges, and on the 28th the organization started for White House. Lack of means of transportation was a serious evil at Fredericksburg, and was the cause of the partial deficiency of supplies for the first week.

All the ambulances and army wagons which could be obtained, including those left behind by the Cavalry Corps, were at first kept constantly employed in the collection and removal of the wounded who had been left in the Wilderness, and in carrying supplies to those who could not be brought away. It must be remembered also that all the sick of General Burnside's command were in Fredericksburg, and were supplied and removed by the stores and boats furnished to the Army of the Potomac. After the 15th soft bread was issued to the hospital, ice-houses in the vicinity furnished an abundant supply of ice, and stores and supplies of all kinds were superabundant.

The total number of wounded sent from Fredericksburg and Belle Plain is shown in the following statement :

Total number of wounded received in Washington from Fredericksburg, as reported by Surgeon Abbott, U. S. Army, medical director	21, 966
Number of sick received in Washington from Fredericksburg, as reported by Surgeon Abbott, U. S. Army, medical director.....	4, 225
Total number of sick and wounded.....	26, 191

In addition to the above Dr. Abbott reports, as before mentioned, the reception of 600 malingersers, who were turned over to the provost-marshal, also 226 Confederate wounded and 93 Confederate sick ; total, 319.

It is not possible to state precisely the exact proportion of the above number furnished by the Ninth Corps, but it is believed to have been about 2,200 wounded and 1,600 sick. The figures for the Army of the Potomac would then be :

Number of wounded sent off	19, 766
Number of sick sent off	2, 625
Total.....	22, 391

The medical department owes much to the advice and co-operation of Colonel Schriver, inspector-general, Army of the Potomac, who commanded the post at Fredericksburg, and who did everything in his power to facilitate the proper care and transfer of the wounded. The skill, energy, and perseverance displayed by Surg. E. B. Dalton, U. S. Volunteers, in the face of so many difficulties and obstructions, merit the highest praise, and if only a passing allusion is here made to them, it is because they were but the commencement of a long series of similar manifestations.

SCHEDULE E.—*List of articles and quantities of medical and hospital stores received at Belle Plain, May 10, 1864.*

Articles.	In supply boats.	In barges.	Total.
Blankets.....	number 7,500	5,550	13,050
Bandages.....	dozen 5,000	2,000	7,000
Beef stock.....	pounds.....	3,024	3,024
Whisky (bottles).....	dozen 200	400	600
Brandy (bottles).....	do 50	24	74
Lint.....	pounds 2,000	100	2,100
Condensed milk.....	do 1,000	144	1,144
Shirts.....	number 5,000	600	5,600
Drawers (pairs).....	do 5,000	600	5,600
Socks.....	do 5,000	.....	5,000
Gowns.....	do 5,000	.....	5,000
Cots.....	do.....	600	600
Litters.....	do.....	100	100
Cocoa.....	pounds.....	100	100
Tea.....	do 500	80	580
Chocolate.....	do 500	.....	500
Sugar.....	do 500	.....	500
Corn starch.....	do 1,000	.....	1,000
Candles.....	do 200	.....	200
Claret.....	dozen 12	.....	12
Lemons.....	boxes 100	.....	100
Ice.....	tons 50	.....	50
Sheets.....	number 5,000	.....	5,000
Basins.....	do 1,000	.....	1,000
Cushions (rubber).....	do.....	.....	.....
Liq. sod. chlor.....	bottles 400	.....	400
Feeding cups.....	number 200	.....	200
Bed pans.....	do 500	.....	500
Spoons.....	do 3,000	.....	3,000
Cups (tin).....	do 3,000	.....	3,000
Oiled muslin.....	yards 1,000	.....	1,000
Saddlers' silk.....	ounces 25	.....	25
Lanterns.....	number 200	.....	200
Buckets.....	do 500	.....	500
Towels.....	do 1,000	.....	1,000
Porter.....	dozen 400	.....	400
Chloroform.....	pounds 100	.....	100
Sulphuric ether.....	do 100	.....	100
Field cases.....	number 20	.....	20
Pocket sets.....	do 7	.....	7
Adhesive plaster.....	yards 200	.....	200
Silver wire.....	spools 20	.....	20

SCHEDULE F.—*Consolidated statement of wounds, &c., for the battles around Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., from May 8, 1864, to May 21, 1864.*

Location of injury, &c.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Total.
Head and face.....	393	342	145	880
Neck.....	111	62	25	155
Shoulder.....	268	199	99	566
Thorax.....	282	217	111	610
Abdomen.....	127	104	53	284
Back and hips.....	200	199	75	474
Perineum and genitals.....	21	20	8	49
Superior extremities.....	1,288	1,237	494	3,019
Inferior extremities.....	1,230	1,223	448	2,901
Large arteries and nerves.....	9	1	.....	10
Total.....	3,976	3,604	1,458	9,031
Deaths in field hospitals.....	50	142	62	254
Shell wounds.....	214	459	39	712
Canon-shot wounds.....	21	15	1	37
Bullet wounds.....	3,728	3,088	1,413	8,218
Bayonet wounds.....	8	3	.....	11
Sword wounds.....	.....	.....	1	1
Amputations.....	215	295	89	642
Excisions.....	40	44	15	99
Aggregate strength present.....	27,957	15,926	16,476	60,359
Medical officers present.....	150	95	69	314
Killed (by regimental reports).....	814	a 500	467	1,781
Wounded (by regimental reports).....	4,838	3,694	2,724	11,256
Missing.....	1,067	a 400	610	2,077
Officers wounded.....	221	163	125	509

a Estimated.

SECTION III.

Movements to and operations on the North Anna River, May 21 to May 27, 1864.

All the seriously sick and wounded had been sent to Fredericksburg, and the field hospital trains were packed and in park near the Anderson house on the morning of the 21st, in readiness to move in the rear of the artillery of their respective corps. During the movement to the North Anna, on the 21st and 22d, fifteen ambulances moved in the rear of each division for the purpose of picking up such men as might fall out of ranks on account of sickness or exhaustion, while the remaining ambulances, collecting into a corps train, moved with the hospital train, and carried the slightly sick and wounded, who were not judged to be fit cases to be sent to Fredericksburg. A special detail of medical officers and attendants, furnished with all necessary supplies, moved with the latter train.

The roads were in good condition, the surface of the country level, and the weather warm and dry. The number of stragglers, especially on the 22d, was large, and all the ambulances were soon filled.

No engagement took place during the movement, with the exception of a slight cavalry skirmish near Milford, in which 15 men were wounded. These men were cared for in the hospital of the Second Corps, which was located on the right bank of the Mattaponi, in anticipation of a battle near that point. No action occurred, however, and when the corps moved off, these wounded, with 135 sick, were placed in the houses at Milford, medical officers, rations, and supplies being left with them.

They remained at that point until the 25th, and were then sent to Port Royal. During the afternoon of the 23d, the crossing of the North Anna having been effected and the enemy met with, field hospitals were promptly established on the north bank of the river, those of the Fifth Corps in an open space near some excellent springs, one-half mile north of Jericho Ford, and those of the Second Corps on the Chesterfield Ford road, 1 mile south of Mount Carmel Church.

The banks of the river at Jericho Ford were very high and precipitous, and the road down either side was very rough, being partly new corduroy, and in part a series of rocky steps and shelves caused by the irregular wearing away of the road by a small stream which flowed down its center. All the more severely wounded were, therefore, carried across the river on stretchers, after having been brought from front to the south bank by the ambulances. As the Fifth Corps not only held its ground, but advanced some distance, all the wounded were speedily and easily collected, the total number being 225.

One hundred and thirty-one were received into the hospitals of the Second Corps.

The supplies in all the hospitals were complete; ice, lemons, and clothing were abundant. As the Sixth Corps had not crossed the river no hospitals were established for it. The ambulance and hospital train was kept in park near the Fifth Corps hospitals, ready for any emergency. No general engagement took place from this time until the 27th, but skirmishing and artillery duels were

constantly going on, and wounded were brought into the hospitals every hour. In the mean time the following circular had been received :

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 22, 1864—9.15 a. m.

Instructions have been given to return all empty wagons now at Fredericksburg and Belle Plain Landing loaded, after which, so soon as the wounded are removed from Fredericksburg, that place and Belle Plain will be abandoned, and the depot will be established at Port Royal, on the Rappahannock.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

This circular was immediately sent to Dr. Dalton, with directions to have the purveyor's boats and barges transferred at once to Port Royal, and to send hospital tents and furniture as fast as they could be spared by the removal of wounded from Fredericksburg. On the 24th of May a train was organized for the purpose of conveying wounded from the field hospitals to Port Royal, Surg. A. J. Phelps, U. S. Volunteers, being placed in charge, with orders to proceed to Port Royal and superintend the operations of the medical department at that place until Dr. Dalton should arrive. The number sent was as follows :

Corps.	Sick.	Wounded.	Ambulances.	Wagons.
Second <i>a</i>	157	286	2	53
Fifth	66	225	21	53
Sixth	68	10	19	2
Total	291	521	42	108

a Including those left at Milford on the 22d.

Army wagons were used to as great an extent as possible in this train, as a great battle seemed imminent, and it was desirable to keep every ambulance at the front. The wagons were bedded with boughs and blankets in the usual manner, and the customary detail of medical officers and nurses, with three days' rations and a supply of dressings and hospital stores were furnished. The train rendezvoused at Milford, near which point the main trains of the army were parked. A cavalry escort of 400 men accompanied it, and it reached Port Royal without molestation by dusk on the 25th. On the 26th of May an issue of rations was made to the troops, and the empty wagons thus obtained were used to remove sick and wounded to the rear, the field hospitals being thus emptied and ready for the movement to the Pamunkey on the 27th. The number sent was as follows :

Corps.	Sick.	Wounded.	Ambulances.	Wagons.
Second	88	232	2	56
Fifth	24	114	2	44
Sixth	49	.....	6	4
Ninth	101	131	30	8
Total	262	477	40	112

This train was loaded by daybreak on the 27th, and moved directly to Port Royal, arriving at that place without hinderance before dark.

On the 25th [24th] of May an order was issued by Lieutenant-General Grant, adding the Ninth Corps to the Army of the Potomac, and Surg. J. E. MacDonald, U. S. Volunteers, the medical director of the corps, reported to this office for instructions. An inspection of the medical department of this corps by Asst. Surg. J. S. Billings, U. S. Army, revealed the following facts: This corps had moved from Annapolis on the last of April, 1864, before any organization had been effected; had marched and fought almost constantly since that time. New troops had been joining it almost daily, and it was very difficult to ascertain even the number of men in the command. The means of transportation possessed by the corps was entirely too small even to furnish the rations and ammunition required, and of course none could or would be spared for the medical department. The greater number of the regimental surgeons had drawn a full three months' regimental supply at Annapolis, which had to be left behind, and the only medical supplies with the corps were contained in the hospital knapsacks, in a few medicine chests, and panniers which were carried by sufferance in the wagons appropriated to officers' baggage, which were almost always inaccessible and useless, and in twelve Dunton medicine wagons. The organization of the ambulance corps had been commenced, but was still very imperfect. The number of ambulances required by law had been obtained in Washington, but many of them were broken and badly in need of repair, the greater part of the stretchers were missing, very few had water-kegs, and no hospital stores were carried in the ambulance boxes. Citizens had been hired as drivers for the ambulances, but the majority of them had deserted at Fredericksburg, and their places filled by the stretcher-bearers. The details of stretcher-bearers were very incomplete, and many of them already detailed seemed to have been selected on account of their worthlessness in other situations. The stretcher-bearers did not follow the regiments into battle, but remained with the ambulances, the evil results of which can readily be appreciated. Means of transportation being wanting, no hospital tents, stores, or supplies could be carried; a few tents had been borrowed, and the Dunton wagons furnished all their supplies. The medical staff of the field division hospitals had been arranged on the same basis as that of the rest of the army. All other medical officers were ordered to remain within 300 yards of the line of battle at all times.

It was not possible to supply means of transportation at this time, and consequently useless to furnish tents or stores, but requisitions were ordered to be prepared that they might be furnished as soon as a more permanent base of supplies should be reached. The proper organization of the ambulance corps was also urged forward as fast as possible, but much delay occurred in procuring the necessary details, and nearly a month passed away before they were complete.

The first train of wounded, of which Dr. Phelps was in charge, reached Port Royal, as has been before stated, on the evening of the 25th. The steamer *Hugh Jenkins*, loaded with hospital supplies, under charge of Assistant Surgeon Jaquett, U. S. Army, had reached that point a few hours before, as had also a large load of stores belonging to the Sanitary Commission. Colonel Cuyler had also arrived, bringing with him a number of medical officers, who were immediately employed in dressing the wounded. No buildings had been prepared for their reception, and as it was raining heavily it was thought best to leave them in the wagons and ambulances

during the night, hot coffee, soup, &c., being served to them. On the 26th, they were removed from the wagons into houses, and made as comfortable as possible. No transports arrived during the day, the steamer Western Metropolis, which had been destined for that purpose, being unable to come farther up the river than Tappahannock. All the wounded were dressed and well fed during the day.

Early in the morning of the 27th, 700 slightly sick and wounded were placed on board the quartermaster's transport City of Alton, and started for Washington. About noon the hospital transport Connecticut arrived, and all the more serious cases were at once placed on board of her. She took 1,000 wounded to Washington. The second train of wounded arrived in the evening, and they were at once placed on the Connecticut and State of Maine, which had arrived during the afternoon, the latter vessel carrying 400 patients. The total number of patients sent from Port Royal was, therefore, 2,100; the number reported by corps inspectors, as sent from field hospitals, was 1,551; the number straggling was, therefore, 549. After the departure of the State of Maine all the hospital stores were loaded on the barges, and when Dr. Dalton arrived, on the 28th, he found orders waiting for him directing him to proceed to White House.

The total loss to the army during this period is shown by the following statement:

Killed (by regimental report)	223
Wounded, sent off	1,460
Missing (by regimental report)	290

Total killed, wounded, and missing	1,973
Sick sent from army	650

Total loss

2,623

SCHEDULE G.—*Consolidated statement of wounds received at the battle of the North Anna River, May 21 to 26, 1864.*

Locality of wounds, &c.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Total.
Head and face	46	45	21	112
Neck	11	12	1	24
Shoulder	27	9	4	40
Thorax	33	28	17	78
Abdomen	31	15	7	53
Back and hips	35	23	3	61
Perineum and genitals	3	1	3	7
Superior extremities	162	96	68	296
Inferior extremities	167	125	61	353
Large arteries and nerves	1	1		2
Total	516	345	185	1,046
Deaths in field hospitals	16	19	13	48
Shell wounds	35	54	6	95
Canon-shot wounds	3			3
Bullet wounds	475	289	175	959
Bayonet wounds				1
Scalp wounds				
Amputations	28	14	26	68
Excisions	3	11	8	22
Aggregate strength present	18,559	16,287	16,813	51,659
Medical officers present	140	121	70	331
Killed (by regimental report)	110	678	35	223
Wounded (by regimental report)	556	356	191	1,103
Missing (by regimental report)	128	690	72	290
Officers wounded	30	15	7	52

^a Estimated.

SECTION IV.

Operations between the Pamunkey and Chickahominy, and at White House, Va., May 27 to June 15, 1864.

During the movement from the North Anna to the Pamunkey the ambulances and hospital trains moved in the same manner as in the march from Spotsylvania Court-House, a few ambulances remaining in rear of each division, and the remainder filled with slightly sick and wounded accompanying the main trains. The Cavalry Corps had by this time returned from the Richmond expedition, and two divisions moved in advance. A large number of the horses had become so much exhausted as to die on the road, along which they were scattered at tolerably regular intervals of from 50 to 100 yards, and the infantry following had the full benefit of the results of their putrefaction. This march of 30 miles was made rapidly over very dusty roads and on a hot and sultry day, and the number of men who fell out of the ranks was very large. All the ambulances were filled to overflowing, and a few men were unavoidably left behind. On the afternoon the cavalry engaged the enemy near Haw's or Harris' Shop, and had about 250 wounded. The advance hospital was at a small house near Haw's Shop, and the greater part of the operating and dressing required was performed at this point. The medical officers of this hospital, under the direction of Asst. Surg. George M. McGill, U. S. Army, displayed great gallantry, as the hospital at times was under heavy fire, several shells striking the building, and one falling under the operating table, fortunately, however, without exploding. As the hospital train of the Cavalry Corps had moved with the main trains of the army to Dunkirk, and had not, up to this time, joined the command, the wounded were at first placed in a large house and outbuildings belonging to Mrs. Newton, near the Pamunkey, and distant about 2 miles from the scene of action. Ten men, who had been wounded on the previous day in a slight skirmish at Hanover town, were also placed at this point. The medical director of the Fifth Corps was directed to assume the charge of these wounded, and the hospital of the Third Division was soon established on the beautiful shaded lawn in front of the house, beds made of corn husks found in the vicinity, food prepared, and the wounded made comfortable in the usual manner. During the 29th, the army moved into position on Totopotomoy Creek. Locations were selected for the field hospitals, and ambulance roads cut through the woods to the front. As the train of the medical purveyor had come up, advantage was taken of the day's quiet to replenish the hospital supplies.

Surgeon Pease, U. S. Volunteers, medical director Cavalry Corps, joined his command on the 29th.

The Fifth Corps hospitals were established near Mrs. Newton's, those of the Second and Sixth Corps in an open space about 1 mile east of the latter point.

On the 30th, the cavalry moved to Cold Harbor, where they had a sharp engagement. The infantry also had a series of skirmishing and partial engagements during the day, from which about 500 wounded were received into the field hospitals. The hospital train of the Cavalry Corps had by this time been brought up, and supplies were ample. The train of medical purveyor, filled to its utmost

capacity, was at Hanover town during the day, and all medical officers were duly notified of his position and ordered to replenish their supplies.

On the 31st, the skirmishing continued, and, the Second Corps advancing, a brisk fight ensued about 4 p. m., from which 732 wounded were brought in. The depot hospital boats and barges, together with the transports conveying the Eighteenth Corps, had arrived at White House on the 30th, and during the afternoon of the 31st a train of ambulances and army wagons was organized in the usual manner for the purpose of conveying the wounded and seriously sick of the army to that point. The train was under the charge of Asst. Surg. M. J. Asch, U. S. Army, and had as an escort several regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves whose term of service had expired and who were on their way North. The number sent was as follows :

Corps.	Sick.	Wounded.
Second.....	96	486
Fifth.....		525
Sixth.....	58	14
Ninth.....	40	75
Total.....	194	1,101

The train crossed the river at Hanover town during the day and moved down the north bank of the river, as the direct road on the south side was not considered safe. It reached a point opposite White House on the 2d of June. Three hundred wounded of the Cavalry Corps were sent by the direct road, and reached White House on the 1st.

During the night of the 31st of May the Sixth Corps moved from the right to Cold Harbor, passing behind the army via Old Church. The Eighteenth Corps, which had made a forced march from White House, joined it on the morning of June 1, and during the afternoon a general engagement took place. The Sixth Corps hospitals were located in the edge of a grove of pines on the south side of the Cold Harbor and Old Church road near Burnett's house. Tents were pitched and supplies on hand as usual. The Eighteenth Corps was entirely without tents or supplies, except such as were carried in hospital knapsacks, and had but eighteen ambulances. Their wounded were collected on a hill-side near Kelly's house, one-half mile north-east of Cold Harbor. The number of wounded brought in during the day was as follows :

Second Corps.....	174
Fifth Corps.....	151
Sixth Corps.....	951
Ninth Corps.....	49
Eighteenth Corps.....	<i>a</i> 800
Total.....	2,125

A part of the ambulances of the Sixth Corps were employed in bringing in the wounded of the Eighteenth, and, as the hospital train of the former contained a full supply for at least 4,000 wounded, orders were given to Dr. Suckley, the medical director of the Eight-

a The medical director, Eighteenth Corps, reports the number of wounded as 429, but this is almost certainly an error.

eenth Corps, to obtain a full supply of all necessary articles from that source. An order was also issued to the medical director by Major-General Wright, commanding Sixth Corps, that any commissary of the corps should furnish whatever rations might be required for by Dr. Suckley. The only means of shelter which could be furnished were such shelter-tents as could be picked up on the battle-field, and small arbors of evergreens, which served to keep off the sun's rays. The Eighteenth Corps was on the right of the Sixth, and between it and the Fifth there was an interval of about 2 miles. A number of the wounds in the Sixth Corps were caused by our own artillery, which was so posted as to fire over the heads of the troops. The Fifth Corps hospitals, near Mrs. Newton's, were broken up on the morning of the 1st, the wounded having been sent off in the train before mentioned, and were re-established during the day near Mrs. Via's house, in open ground, with good and abundant supply of water. The Second Corps hospital was broken up in the afternoon, and followed the corps, which moved during the night by Allen's Mill, and took up position on the left of the Sixth Corps, its left being backwards and resting on a marsh called Elder Swamp. The First and Second Divisions, Cavalry Corps, picketed from the left of the Second Corps to Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, while the Third Division extended from the right of the Ninth Corps toward the Pamunkey. The trains of the army moved to Anderson's, one-half mile from Parsley's Mill.

General headquarters on the night of June 1 was at Mrs. Via's; early in the morning of the 2d it moved to the vicinity of the Sixth Corps hospital, 1 mile east of Cold Harbor. During the 2d of June the battle continued, the Sixth and Eighteenth Corps being those chiefly engaged. The men of the Second Corps were exhausted by the march of the previous night, and did little more than get into position. The Ninth Corps was withdrawn during the forenoon, and moved into line in the gap between the Fifth and Eighteenth Corps. Its hospitals were located near Woody's. This withdrawal exposed the hospitals of the Fifth Corps, and they were moved during the afternoon, at 3 p. m., to the point at which the Prospect Church road crosses the south branch of Matadequin Creek. This location was selected by Major-General Warren, who was deceived as to its relative position by the extremely erroneous maps of that part of the country. It was 5 miles from the line of battle of the corps, and had no good and safe road from it to the front. This hospital was just moved in time, as the enemy occupied the ground around Via's house by 5 p. m. The right wing of the Fifth Corps was attacked about 4 p. m., and partially outflanked, the regular brigade at that point suffering severely. The Second Corps hospital was established in the evening on the bank of a small creek, one-half mile south of Allen's Mill, and directly opposite the Sixth Corps hospitals. Four hundred wounded were brought in the ambulances from the previous location. The number of wounded brought into the field hospitals during the day was as follows:

Second Corps	30
Fifth Corps.....	50
Sixth Corps.....	952
Ninth Corps	190
Eighteenth Corps	850
Cavalry Corps	45
Total	2,107

The day was hot and sultry, and whenever troops or wagons were moving the dust hung in dense clouds. About 5 p. m., however, it began to rain, and continued to do so with slight intermissions all night, which was a great comfort to the men and animals. By order of General Meade, a full issue of rations was made to the troops on the evening of the 2d, and the empty wagons resulting were turned over to the medical department for transportation of wounded. A train of army wagons and ambulances was organized on the morning of the 3d, in the usual manner and under the usual orders, the numbers sent being as follows:

Second Corps.....	768
Fifth Corps.....	235
Sixth Corps.....	790
Ninth Corps.....	84
Eighteenth Corps.....	300
Total.....	2,177

At 5.30 a. m. a general attack was made by the army on the enemy's works. Their works consisted of tiers of rifle-pits, behind which were a continuous line of breast-works, solidly constructed of pine logs and earth, the top log raised in some instances so that the muskets might be fired under it. The Second Corps at first met with partial success, carrying the first line of works, but these were so enfiladed that they were compelled to fall back, leaving a large number of dead and wounded. The number of wounded brought off was as follows:

Second Corps.....	1,280
Fifth Corps.....	322
Sixth Corps.....	489
Ninth Corps.....	646
Eighteenth Corps.....	51
Cavalry Corps.....	28
Total.....	2,980

The hospitals of the Fifth, Sixth, and Second Corps were fully prepared for the emergency, and their supply was so complete that they were able to spare freely for the necessities of the other corps. The usual results of the lack of an ambulance organization were painfully perceptible in the Eighteenth Corps, 2 or 3 soldiers leaving the ranks with each severely wounded man, and forgetting to return, while the roads and woods were lined with stragglers, as the lightly wounded preferred to go back to White House on foot rather than to go to a hospital where they knew there was no shelter and but scanty supplies.

A part of the stores of the Eighteenth Corps arrived from White House during the day, and among them forty hospital-tent flies, which, being pitched end to end and the sides fastened to a railing raised 2 feet from the ground, formed a series of very excellent hospital wards. About 1,100 wounded were left on the field from the day's engagement, it being impossible to remove them, as they were between the lines and completely covered by the enemy's sharpshooters. The result of the battle was not decisive, the enemy retaining his original position at nightfall, while the hostile lines were at some points not more than 100 yards apart, each being protected by breast-works of logs and earth. On the 4th of June

there was no fighting, except an occasional skirmish between the pickets. The day was occupied in collecting and bringing in from the field as many of the wounded from the preceding day's battle as could be gotten at. The number brought in was as follows :

Second Corps.....	494
Fifth Corps.....	322
Sixth Corps.....	154
Ninth Corps.....	25
Eighteenth Corps.....	706
Total.....	1,701

One hundred empty army wagons, obtained from the reserve supply train on the morning of the 4th, were divided equally among the several corps, and the corps medical directors were ordered to send all wounded to White House, using one-half of their ambulances if necessary. Forty-three new ambulances, which reported on the morning of the 4th, were sent to the medical director of the Eighteenth Corps to assist in the same work. Each medical director also had all of the corps' empty wagons. All the trains were loaded and on the way by 2 p. m., the number being sent was as follows :

Corps.	Sick.	Wounded.	Wagons.	Ambulances.
Second.....	17	606	29	84
Fifth.....	43	420	66	40
Ninth.....	87	639	60	64
Sixth.....	14	729	75	58
Eighteenth.....		400	25	43
Total.....	161	2,794	255	289

No engagement of consequence occurred after this time, and the position of the corps and hospitals remained comparatively unchanged for the following week. The hospitals of the Second Corps were moved to the Tyler house on the 7th, an open elevated location, with excellent water. The wounded and seriously sick were sent back to White House almost daily, the total numbers sent from June 5 to June 13 being as follows :

Corps.	Sick.	Wounded.	Total.
Second.....	631	976	1,607
Fifth.....	75	55	130
Sixth.....	157	178	335
Ninth.....	461	203	664
Eighteenth.....	138	904	1,042
Total.....	1,462	2,316	3,778

The number of sick in the army increased largely during the first half of June, and the severity of cases became greater. The constant labor and watchfulness of the previous month began to manifest its effects. The country was low and marshy in character, the water derived almost entirely from surface drainage, and the condition of the men in the trenches very bad, in a sanitary point of view. For over a month they had had no vegetables, and the beef used was from cattle who were exhausted by the long march through

a country but scantily provided with forage. The men had to lie close behind the breast-works to avoid the sharpshooters, as it was almost certain death to expose one's person at certain parts of the line, and their cooking was imperfect and of the simplest description. Dead horses and offal of various kinds were scattered over the country everywhere, and between the lines were many dead bodies of either party unburied and decomposing in the burning sun. A large number of recruits joined the army at this place, and contributed greatly to swell the sick list. Malarial and typho-malarial fevers and diarrhea were the prevailing diseases. No distinct cases of scurvy were observed at this time, but a scorbutic taint was undoubtedly affecting the army and depressing its health and spirits. In view of these facts the following letter was addressed to the commanding general :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864.

Major-General MEADE, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Army of the Potomac :

GENERAL : I respectfully call your attention to the following facts relative to the present condition and future prospects, in a sanitary point of view, of the troops composing this army :

The army has been marching and fighting thirty-two consecutive days, in which time no vegetable rations have been issued, and has now reached a region of country notoriously miasmatic and unhealthy. The water now used by the troops is entirely derived from surface drainage and is saturated with organic matter derived from decaying vegetable tissues. The ground around many camps is strewn with dead and decomposing horses and mules, and with the hides and offal of slaughtered beef-cattle. Very few regiments provided sinks for the men, and their excreta are deposited upon hill sides to be washed from thence into the streams, thus furnishing an additional source of contamination to the water. As is to be expected, under such circumstances, sickness is increasing in the army, diarrhea being especially prevalent. I need hardly recall to your remembrance the results produced by the causes above mentioned in the Army of the Potomac, during the Peninsular campaign of the summer of 1862, nor point out the necessity of taking immediate measures to obviate these evils as far as possible. The most urgent need now exists of an issue of vegetables to the troops, and if military necessity forbid this being done from our present base, measures should be taken for sending such supplies from our next depot—among the very first supplies brought up.

Chickahominy fever may be in a great measure prevented, but when it has once occurred its subjects are lost to the army so far as this campaign is concerned. I would also suggest that immediate measures be taken to insure the burial of dead animals and offals, the proper preparation of sinks, and the thorough police generally of camps and men throughout the army.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THS. A. McPARLIN,
Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

Every exertion was made to carry out the suggestions of the letter as far as possible, and with good effect. A large quantity of fresh vegetables were brought to White House, and the hospitals at that point fully supplied. These vegetables were also sent to the troops in as large quantities as the means of transportation available for the commissary department would allow, but the supply thus furnished was not large, as all the wagons were fully employed in bringing the supply of marching rations up to the campaign standard. The camp and personal police of the troops was also improved as far as possible, offal was buried, sinks dug, &c. On the 6th of June application was made to the general commanding the Confederate forces for a truce of two hours, for the purpose of collecting the wounded and burying the dead who were lying between

the lines. This truce took place on the 7th, between 6 and 8 p. m., at which time all the ambulances were sent out, accompanied by medical officers. Very few wounded were collected, the greater number having died of their wounds and exposure, hunger and thirst. The dead were in most cases so much decomposed as not to be recognized and were buried where they lay.

From the 5th to the 12th of June the army remained comparatively quiet behind its works, and the men were enabled to obtain that repose which they so much needed. Along the greater part of the line there was a truce between the pickets and very little firing occurred. The First and Second Divisions of the Cavalry Corps were withdrawn on the 5th and 6th and passed to the rear and right of the army, and moved off on the 7th toward Gordonsville, the design of the expedition being to co-operate with General Hunter's command, and by capturing Gordonsville to inflict a severe blow upon the enemy's communications.

An account of this expedition by Surgeon Pease, U. S. Volunteers, is herewith forwarded. In the mean time supplies of all kinds were being hurried up from White House as rapidly as possible and reorganization of the troops was effected. Large re-enforcements reached the army during this period, and were distributed among the several corps and divisions, while regiments whose term of service had expired were leaving almost daily. Some of the most skillful and experienced medical men were thus lost to the army, and the week's rest enabled the corps medical directors to make the changes and appointments in the medical staff which had thus been rendered necessary.

Notwithstanding the great and frequent requisitions made upon them the supplies of the medical department continued perfect and full, and very little exertion was requisite to place them on the same standard as on the 1st of May. The new regiments arriving had, of course, no supplies, but as they entered at once into a well established organization, and in fact only took the places of those who had been left by the preceding battles, they found everything prepared for them and no lack existed anywhere. The sick and slightly wounded were treated at the field hospitals, regular sick-call occurring twice a day. The ambulance horses were especially benefited by this interval of rest, and by the long forage which was furnished at this time, the first since the crossing of the Rapidan.

On the 7th of June our line was shortened by the withdrawal of the Fifth Corps from the right to the rear of the center. On the 8th, this corps passed over to the left and held Long Bridge and the Chickahominy at that point. This was preparatory to another movement by the left flank, which should carry the army to the south side of the James River and effect its junction with General Butler's command at Bermuda Hundred. On the 12th of June this movement commenced and was completed by the 16th, no obstruction or mishap occurring in the meanwhile. The Eighteenth Corps moved to White House, and, embarking on transports, returned to General Butler's command, its connection with the Army of the Potomac ceasing from this date.

A special transport was furnished the medical department of this corps, on which the hospital tents and stores and the sick and slightly wounded were placed.

An estimate of the number of wounded, killed, and missing of the army during this period is given in the following statement:

Wounded (by classified returns), not including those of the Eighteenth Corps	7,545
Wounded and straggling and unrecorded	900
Total wounded, Eighteenth Corps excluded	8,445
Killed (by regimental report), Eighteenth Corps excluded	1,420
Missing (by regimental report), Eighteenth Corps excluded	1,864
Total loss	11,729
Wounded, Eighteenth Corps (estimated)	1,900
Killed and missing, Eighteenth Corps (estimated)	500
Total killed, wounded, and missing	13,129
Sick sent to Northern hospitals	3,000
Total loss	16,129

The battles around Cold Harbor consisted of a series of attacks upon strong lines of earth-works and our loss was relatively large. As the army did not move for several days after the chief engagement the medical department was enabled to properly care for and remove all of the wounded, and to keep the field supply full and unimpaired. The lack of medical officers, although still felt, was somewhat relieved by the return of those who had been left with wounded in the Wilderness and at Fredericksburg, while the facilities presented at White House for the rapid removal of wounded rendered it unnecessary to keep so large a part of the medical staff at the depot hospital as had before been requisite. Forty-eight new ambulances, eight Autenrieth medicine wagons, and the required horses and harness, were received during this period, and more than repaired all the losses experienced since the beginning of the campaign. When the army moved across the James the medical department was better organized and equipped than when it crossed the Rapidan, all the parts of the machine working so smoothly that the account of its operations becomes somewhat monotonous, as no variation or obstruction took place in its movement.

On the 31st of May Dr. Dalton, with the depot hospital staff and supplies, arrived at White House, on the Pamunkey River. Assistant Surgeon Mackenzie, U. S. Army, arrived at the same date, with two steamers and three barges filled with medical supplies, including the three-months' supply which had been required for on the 23d of April. As the Eighteenth Corps had arrived, and occupied the country in front, Dr. Dalton was able to commence unloading his stores and establishing the hospital immediately, and as the banks of the river at this point are nearly perpendicular, it was found easy to bring the boats close inshore and to commence operations without waiting for the construction of wharves. The tents were pitched on a level plateau just below the ruins of White House, elevated about 20 feet above the surface of the river. The ground was low and flat, with marshy spots scattered here and there, and with few or no facilities for drainage; fortunately, however, the weather continued hot and dry during the time that the hospital continued at this point, and no difficulties arose from the unfavorable nature of the site. Springs in the river bank furnished an abundant supply of excellent water, and the supply boats were but a few yards distant. About 100 hospital tents were pitched by the following day. A train containing about 300 wounded from the

Cavalry Corps arrived in the afternoon, and the men were placed directly on board the hospital transports Connecticut and State of Maine, which were waiting to receive them. The large train under charge of Assistant Surgeon Asch, U. S. Army, which had moved down the north bank of the river, arrived at the railroad bridge in the evening, but were unable to cross for twenty-four hours, the bridge being unsafe. The wounded remaining in the wagons were fed, and as far as possible dressed in that position. When the train crossed the wounded were loaded directly upon the hospital transports, which held all but about 200, these last being put into hospital.

The transports carried 1,291 wounded to Washington on the evening of the 2d. The usual assortment of slightly wounded, sick, and malingersers began to straggle in on the 3d, and were immediately set to work to arrange the hospital. On the 4th, wounded were arriving all day—1,254 were sent directly to Washington on quartermaster's transports; the remainder, 1,460, were placed in hospital. It was very difficult to obtain a sufficient number of nurses and attendants to care properly for the wounded on these transports, a requisition was therefore made upon the Sanitary Commission; a number of good nurses were obtained.

The original plan of the hospital had been to have each corps hospital pitched by itself, and removed to some distance from the others, and they had thus been widely scattered for the sake of securing ground free from marsh or ditches. On the 4th of June, however, an order was issued by General Abercrombie that all the hospitals should be brought within the line of fortification; this rendered them somewhat crowded, and caused much confusion and extra labor. The tents were pitched by twos en echelon, forming a series of rhombs. The following will give an idea of the plan pursued.*

The wharves from which the wounded were placed on transports were distant only about 150 yards, which rendered their shipment very easy. On the 5th and 6th, wounded continued to arrive in large numbers, and the resources of the hospital were taxed to their utmost to provide accommodation and shelter for them. Many of the slightly wounded were sent directly off upon transports furnished by the quartermaster's department. Medical officers and nurses were detailed to accompany them, three days' rations and medical stores supplied, and one or two large caldrons placed on board of each vessel for culinary purposes. Each transport was well policed and bedded with straw before the wounded were placed on board.

On the evening of June 6 a telegram was received from the Surgeon-General directing that wounded should henceforth be sent only on the regular hospital transports, but this was revoked the following day, upon the representation of Dr. Dalton that this would delay the removal of wounded at least two weeks, and seriously embarrass the movements of the army. The regular hospital transports were used for the serious cases, and very few were sent by other means who were unable to walk from the hospital to the boats. The removal of the wounded went on steadily and rapidly, as is shown by the consolidated daily report of the White House hospitals, which is here given, and by the 14th of June the hospitals were empty, the tents and stores packed on barges, and everything in readiness for a movement to the new base—City Point.

The condition of the wounded at White House was very good, far

* Diagram omitted.

better than it had been at Fredericksburg. The roads by which the wounded were brought from the front, a distance of about 10 miles, were good and generally level, so that little suffering or exhaustion was caused by the trip. Supplies of every kind were abundant and readily accessible; ice was freely supplied from ice-houses in the vicinity; soft bread was furnished after the 5th of June, and straw supplied on and after the 7th. No hospital gangrene made its appearance, and very little erysipelas.

When this hospital had become fairly established, and it was apparent that its organization would be somewhat permanent, the magnitude of the interests involved rendered it necessary that special officers should be assigned to duty in it, in charge of the commissary and quartermaster's departments, respectively. The state of the case having been represented to General Meade, an order was issued on the 10th, directing Captain Jones, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, and Captain Talbot, assistant commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Dr. Dalton for duty connected with their respective departments. They entered upon their duties on the 13th, and their subsequent labors contributed largely to the success and prosperity of the hospital. On the 11th, preparations began for a move. As fast as the tents could be emptied they were taken down, and by the 14th the hospital was packed and ready to move. Each corps organization was kept separate, and had a separate barge allotted to it for its transportation. The depot hospital boats and barges, together with those of the medical purveyor, moved on the 15th, passing first to the vicinity of Jamestown Island, and finally reaching City Point without accident on the evening of the 17th. The depot at White House was not entirely broken up, however, the train of the Cavalry Corps, and rations, forage, ammunition, being retained, guarded by the force under General Abercrombie, until the Cavalry Corps should return from its Gordonsville expedition.

SCHEDULE H.—*Consolidated return of wounds received in battles between the Pamunkey and James Rivers, May 28 to June 15, 1864.*

Location of wounds, &c.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Cavalry Corps.	Total.
Head and face.....	240	114	332	110	65	870
Neck.....	40	12	53	19	20	144
Shoulder.....	160	49	124	52	37	422
Thorax.....	154	60	135	109	60	518
Abdomen.....	102	31	81	45	28	287
Back and hips.....	179	60	122	79	34	474
Perineum and genitals.....	17	4	3	9	9	42
Superior extremities.....	775	275	567	381	177	2,175
Inferior extremities.....	1,000	290	728	385	195	2,607
Large arteries or nerves.....	5	1				6
Total.....	2,681	896	2,145	1,198	625	7,545
Shell wounds.....	88	226	136	58	27	535
Cannon-shot wounds.....	4	7	9	5	2	27
Bullet wounds.....	2,544	660	1,995	1,023	581	6,803
Amputations.....	176	91	214	121	31	633
Excisions.....	20	29	32	18	15	114
Aggregate strength present.....	25,757	21,219	20,920	14,718	14,180	96,794
Medical officers.....	166	142	117	78	57	560
Killed (by regimental report).....	531	2100	400	246	143	1,420
Wounded (by regimental report).....	2,453	977	2,200	1,386	738	7,754
Missing (by regimental report).....	862	2300	220	296	186	1,864
Deaths in field hospitals.....	80	26	55	35	16	212
Officers wounded.....	156	47	70	61	47	381

No report from the Eighteenth Corps received.

a Estimated.

SCHEDULE I.—*Consolidated daily report of depot hospitals, Army of the Potomac, at the White House, Va., June 1 to 14, 1864.*

Date.	Remaining at last report.				Admitted.				Sent to general hospital.		
	Sick.	Wounded.	Sick and wounded officers.	Total.	Sick.	Wounded.	Sick and wounded officers.	Total.	From corps hospitals.	Straggling in and not accounted for on hospital report.	Total.
June 1 1864.						200		200	300		300
2						1,491		1,491	1,291		1,291
3	55	142	3	200	208	1,148		1,357			1
4	203	292	1	557	213	1,234	13	1,247	233		233
5	390	1,380	16	1,786	175	2,889	103	3,167	834		834
6	567	3,420	106	4,093	189	060	111	2,350	921		921
7	682	4,534	217	5,410	289	796	33	1,068	1,421	147	1,568
8	819	3,964	155	5,038	375	346	30	751	1,752	151	1,903
9	1,284	2,552	170	4,006	210	187	12	409	1,312		1,312
10	990	1,927	138	3,055	96	95	7	198	1,026		1,026
11	795	1,280	61	2,136	225	69	9	303	1,021	119	1,140
12	824	513	52	1,394	393	382	30	695	256	24	290
13	1,081	673	64	1,818	500	200	2	702	1,261		1,261
14				1,229	250	107		357	1,586		1,586
Total					3,123	10,204	321	13,648			13,656

Date.	Returned to duty.	Died.	Remaining.				Medical officers present.	Civilian medical officers present.	Nurses present.	
			Sick.	Wounded.	Sick and wounded officers.	Total.			Women.	Men.
June 1 1864.							18	20	16	370
2			55	142	3	200	20	22	16	398
3	11		263	292	1	557	20	22	16	388
4	74	6	390	1,380	16	1,786	21	22	18	428
5	22	4	567	3,420	106	4,093	33	15	25	429
6	97	15	682	4,534	217	5,410	29	13	21	555
7	4	17	819	3,964	155	5,038	20	21	24	583
8	16	25	1,284	2,552	170	4,006	18	23	26	660
9	1	47	990	1,927	138	3,055	25	32	27	642
10	54	37	795	1,280	61	2,136	27	42	32	695
11	6	18	824	513	52	1,394	35	23	43	694
12	6	9	1,081	673	64	1,818	30	30	38	690
13	30					1,229	30	20	20	500
14							20	16	20	450
Total	321	178								

SECTION V.

Movement across the James and operations in front of Petersburg, Va., June 12 to July 30, 1864.

Orders directing the movement of the army across the Chickahominy were issued from these headquarters on the 11th of June, the following paragraph of which is quoted as connected with the medical department:

XIV. The corps will take with them on the march merely those light headquarters wagons, ammunition wagons, ambulances, &c., specified for the march across the Rapidan. All others will be sent at once to the main trains of the army.

The transportation of the medical department which moved with the troops was, therefore, one-half of the ambulances, one medicine wagon to each division, and one hospital wagon to each brigade, the remainder moving with the main trains to Windsor (or Window) Shades on the Chickahominy. In the latter were sent such sick and wounded as were not thought to be proper subjects for general hospital, medical officers and supplies accompanying them. During the march a few ambulances followed directly in rear of each division to pick up sick and exhausted men, the remainder with medicine and hospital wagons moved with the corps artillery. Owing to the hot weather of the preceding month, the Chickahominy was low, and its famous swamps were intersected by hard and dry but very dusty roads.

The number of stragglers was large, as the march was a long one and rapidly made, but all the worst cases were picked up by the ambulances, and it is believed that very few, if any, were permanently lost. The only engagement during the movement was a skirmish at White Oak Swamp bridge by the Third Division, Cavalry Corps; the Third Division, Fifth Corps, participating also to some extent. One hundred and ten wounded resulted, all of whom were brought along in the ambulances after having been dressed and operated on in the field.

All of the ambulances and hospital wagons were on the south bank of the James by the evening of the 16th, having crossed by the pontoon bridge below Wind-Mill Point. Ninety wounded and 30 sick of the Third Division, Cavalry Corps, were left at Wilcox's Wharf with medical officers, attendants, and supplies, and on the 17th were sent to the general hospitals at Fortress Monroe by the quartermaster transport *Old Massachusetts*. The movement from the James to the position taken up in front of Petersburg was rapidly made, in hot and sultry weather. The troops were fatigued and fell out of the ranks in large numbers, especially from the Ninth Corps. Many cases of heat apoplexy occurred, and all of the ambulances were filled to overflowing. The assault made by the Second Corps on the afternoon of the 16th resulted in heavy loss, and but a part of the wounded could be brought in, as the chief part of the ambulances and all the hospital wagons had not come up. Five hundred and forty-five wounded were collected at Dr. Bailey's house, which afforded a shelter for the worst cases. Soup and hard bread were distributed, and operating and dressing went on during the night. The train came up about 10 p. m.; tents were immediately pitched, and the ambulance corps set to work to bring in the rest of the wounded.

During the 17th all were brought in, placed under shelter, and well cared for, the number in the field hospitals at nightfall being as follows:

Second Army Corps.....	1,654
Fifth Army Corps.....	144
Ninth Army Corps.....	87
Total.....	1,885

The Fifth Corps took up position on the 17th, and its hospitals were established on the Prince George Court-House road south of Dr. Bailey's. Those of the Ninth Corps near Dunn's house, one-half mile farther west. On the afternoon of the 18th, a general attack

was made on the enemy's works, and the following number of wounded were brought in to the field hospitals by 8 p. m.:

Second Army Corps.....	558
Fifth Army Corps.....	1,001
Sixth Army Corps.....	53
Ninth Army Corps.....	1,110
Total.....	2,722

Supplies of every kind were plentiful, but the hospitals by this time were filled to overflowing. Notice having been received that Dr. Dalton, with the depot hospital tents and stores, had arrived at City Point, a train of wounded were sent on the morning of the 19th. Army wagons and ambulances were used, bedded, loaded, and furnished with stores and attendants in the usual manner. The number sent being as follows:

Corps.	Wounded.	Ambulances.	Wagons.
Second.....	2,100	86	193
Fifth.....	618	96	90
Sixth.....	21	7	.....
Ninth.....	976	57	30
Total.....	3,715	246	259

During the 19th, 1,656 wounded were brought in from the field and cared for in the hospitals. On the 21st, the Second Corps moved to the left and its hospitals were established near Smith's house, on the Jerusalem plank road. The Third Division of the Cavalry Corps had moved in the mean time still farther to the left for the purpose of cutting the Weldon and South Side railroads. As no reports have been received from the surgeon-in-chief of this division, it is not possible to give any account of the operations of the medical department of the command, but it is known that two medicine wagons filled with supplies were captured by the enemy, and that the greater part of the wounded also fell into their hands. An attempt was made to recover these wounded by the medical director of the Sixth Corps, but only 10 or 12 could be found, the remainder having been taken to Petersburg.

From this time until the latter part of July, the army was comparatively quiet, and the position of the field hospitals remained unchanged. The period of comparative inactivity from July 21, 1864, was spent in reorganizing and supplying the army, and the rest was much needed by the men. Although in front of the enemy everything was comparatively quiet (with the exception of the Ninth Corps, along the front of which constant skirmishing was going on between the pickets and men stationed in the rifle-pits), and many of the men were almost as much at their ease as if they had been in a regular summer camp. The country was low and rather flat, with very few springs or streams of running water. The weather was hot and dry, fortunately, and prevented much of the evil results which must otherwise have followed from the marshy nature of the ground. The water used by the troops was generally of good quality, and was chiefly obtained from wells sunk to a depth of from 8 to 30 feet, the water being found on a stratum of blue clay. The number of sick of the army during this period was large, but the type was mild and yielding rapidly to treatment. Nine-

tenths of all the diseases were miasmatic in character, diarrheas of this type being especially prevalent. A decided scorbutic taint also existed in the army, not to so great an extent as to merit special classification as a disease, but modifying the other diseases prevalent. Large and frequent issues of fresh vegetables were made during this time, but a sufficient quantity could not be procured for the first four weeks, as the new crops had not yet come in. An ample supply of desiccated and compressed mixed vegetables was available, but these have never been liked or generally used by the men, and were of little service. The personnel and camp police of the men were generally good, except in those portions of the line where the constant sharpshooting and artillery practice compelled the men to lie close in the trenches and rifle-pits. The sides of their shelter-tents were elevated from the ground, and arbors over them contributed to keep off the direct rays of the sun. Good sinks were very generally constructed, and the burial of offal, &c., was well attended to. Although the days were very hot, the thermometer standing at 98 degrees for several hours in the middle of the day, yet the nights were cool, producing a heavy deposit of dew, and thus acting as a cause of miasmatic disease.

The organization of the division field hospitals was kept up, and a large proportion of the sick of the army were treated entirely in them. The regimental medical officers had stations between 200 and 300 yards behind the troops, these stations being provided with bomb-proofs in the more exposed positions of the line, and the advance ambulance stations being near by. Regular sick-calls were held at these points, and all slight cases there treated. The division hospitals were abundantly supplied with every requisite for the treatment of sick and slightly wounded, and their condition and management, as a rule, were highly creditable to the medical officers in charge. The following statement will show the work performed in them during this period, viz, June 16 to July 31, inclusive :

Total number of sick received	11,191	
Total number of wounded received	11,526	
Aggregate		22,717
Sent to depot hospital	15,427	
Returned to duty	3,565	
Died	797	
		19,789
Remaining		2,578

These hospitals were fitted up with wooden bunks for the patients, kitchens for extra diet, &c., and accumulated a very considerable amount of hospital fund, which was expended for butter, eggs, and other delicacies. Minute and repeated inspections were made of all the hospitals and ambulance stations by the acting medical inspectors on duty at these headquarters, and full reports of the results made to this office. The inmates of the hospitals experienced great annoyance from dust, and from the swarms of flies which seemed to spring up everywhere. For the first evil there could be but little remedy. A large number of mosquito bars procured and distributed served to abate the latter nuisance in a great degree. Regiments whose term of service had expired were leaving almost daily, taking with them their medical officers, and in this way a number of the most experienced and valuable surgeons were being lost to the service. As it was highly important that these officers should be retained, if

possible, representation of the facts was made to the Surgeon-General, and the following order was soon after issued by the War Department:

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 222. } Washington, July 4, 1864.

Medical directors of armies in the field are authorized to employ, under contract, as acting staff surgeons, regimental surgeons of two years' experience, who are specially recommended by their medical directors, and whose term of service has expired. The rate of compensation will be the same as pay and emoluments of regimental surgeons, with use of one public horse and equipments and forage for the same.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Very few surgeons, however, were found willing to accept contracts upon the terms above given, as those whose services were really valuable could obtain a larger income by private practice, and all wished to visit their friends and families. During the evening of the 26th, the Second Corps moved to the north side of the James. A large number of sick (538) were sent to City Point in the morning, the most of them being slight cases, but such as were thought by the medical officers to be incapable of making a forced march, and they were sent to the depot hospital to remain until the movement of the Second Corps should have been accomplished. Twenty ambulances followed each division during the movement, and were speedily filled with exhausted men, the number of stragglers being very large. A temporary hospital was established on the north bank near the pontoon bridge, where the few men wounded in the morning of the 27th at Strawberry Plains were dressed and operated upon. The wounded during the day were removed to the south bank, where complete field hospitals were established, and on the 28th they were taken to City Point by the quartermaster's transport *Iolas*, the total number being 64. The corps returned during the night of the 29th, and its hospitals were established around the Burchett house. As soon as it was known that the mine in front of the Ninth Corps would be sprung, and an assault made on the morning of the 30th of July, the ambulances of the Sixth Corps, which had been left in park near City Point when the corps moved off on the 9th, were ordered up and stationed in rear of the Fifth Corps, and preparations were made to remove the wounded as rapidly as possible when the engagement should commence. For the first two hours after the assault, however, very few wounded could be brought in, as the covered ways leading to the front were blocked up by the supporting columns of troops, and only a part of the wounded were brought in from the field before the ground was abandoned to the enemy. The total number of wounded collected and brought in to the field hospitals from this affair was as follows:

Second Army Corps.....	27
Fifth Army Corps.....	34
Ninth Army Corps.....	1,435
Total.....	1,496

Depot field hospitals of the army, near City Point.—When the boats and barges containing the depot hospital organization from White House arrived at City Point on the morning of the 18th of June, everything was found in confusion. The construction of

wharves by the quartermaster's department was going on as rapidly as possible, but at that time none had been finished. The buildings within the line of fortifications were filled with wounded, principally from the colored troops belonging to General Butler's command, and were entirely unfit for hospital purposes, being small, ill ventilated, and very dirty. The only site available for a hospital camp was on the south bank of the Appomattox, about three-fourths of a mile from City Point. It was about 35 feet above the water, level and open ground. The work of unloading the barges went on but slowly, as but few laborers could be obtained and the means of transportation from City Point to the hospital were very limited. Some tents were pitched on the 18th, and on the following day Dr. Dalton was able to report that he was ready to receive wounded. As the amount of ground available was limited, the tents were pitched in rows and streets, each corps by itself. Wounded began to straggle in on the 18th, and on the 19th the first large train of wounded arrived. The worst cases were at once placed on the hospital transports *George Leary* and *Connecticut* and sent to Washington, the others were made comfortable in the hospitals. The quartermaster's transport *Wenonah* was loaded with the wounded of General Butler's command, 500 in number, during the evening.

The first opportunity for transporting wounded from the corps before Petersburg was kindly accorded me by Medical Director McCormick, U. S. Army, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, who placed at my disposal the hospital transport steamer *George Leary*, from the Army of the James, whose established depot was at Bermuda Hundred. By this opportune and considerate courtesy Surgeon Dalton was enabled to send off 350 wounded from City Point, on the 19th of June, to Washington City, D. C. Great trouble and delay occurred in loading the boats; long trains of wagons to be loaded with supplies occupied the single narrow road leading to the docks, and at first it seemed probable that the scenes of Belle Plain were to be repeated at City Point. On the 20th, however, a wharf was constructed of pontoon boats and barges just below the hospital, which was exclusively appropriated to the use of the medical department, and from this time no further trouble occurred on this score. Until the end of June, sick and wounded continued to arrive from the front with great rapidity, and were sent north as fast as transportation could be procured. On the 21st and 23d, the steamers *Continental*, *Western Metropolis*, and *DeMolay*, which were regularly fitted up as hospital transports, and provided with medical officers and attendants, reported by order of the Surgeon-General, and were employed during the rest of the summer in conveying wounded to Philadelphia, New York, and other points in the North and East. The hospital transports *Connecticut* and *State of Maine* were employed only on the inland waters, running to Washington, Annapolis, and Baltimore. The barge *New World*, containing 800 beds, and intended to be used as a receiving ship for serious cases, and when full to be towed to some point in the North, arrived on the 20th, and was brought up to the wharf by the hospital. Upon examination it was found that she was entirely unfit for the purpose for which she had been designed, as not over 200 men could be safely placed upon her. Having three decks, one above the other, the ventilation was exceedingly imperfect, and erysipelas and phagedena made their appearance in forty-eight hours after wounded had been placed on board. She was used for

a few days as a receiving ship for slight cases, and was then turned over to the quartermaster's department, the bedsteads, bedding, and hospital stores on board being transferred to the hospital. The boats of the medical purveyor were brought to the hospital wharf, and as no further necessity existed for the train of thirty-five wagons, the stores were placed on the purveyor's boats, and the wagons turned over to the quartermaster's department.

The hospitals at City Point were fairly organized and in good working order by the end of June. For a time they were overcrowded, the capacity of the hospital tents when properly filled amounting to 4,500 beds, while 6,000 men were present, as shown by the consolidated daily report annexed. Supplies and stores of all kinds were abundant, and the hospital quartermaster and commissary kept everything in their departments in good order. The cooking arrangements were ample and worked well. The extra diet kitchens were under the supervision of ladies, whose services in this manner were made available, and who were of much more use than when employed as nurses in the wards. The want of medical officers was great at first, but soon as it became evident that there would be a cessation of active movements of the army, six medical officers from each corps were sent to Dr. Dalton, and from this time (June 28) there was no further lack. Upon application of the medical director an order was issued by the provost-marshal-general directing that the negro women who should be brought within the lines of the army should be sent to the depot hospital to act as laundresses. The men employed as cooks and nurses in the depot hospitals were in part the regularly detailed attendants who came in with the trains, but by far the greater number were stragglers and malingers, made useful by the surgeons as they came in. To obviate the evils arising from this practice, a detail of a sufficient number of attendants was obtained in the latter part of June. The water for the use of the hospitals was at first obtained from springs in the river bank; wells were afterward dug, and the water thus obtained was of excellent quality. The weather was very hot and sultry, and the dust soon became a great nuisance in the hospitals. The main road from City Point to the front, by which all the supply trains moved, passed close to the hospitals, and clouds of dust were constantly settling over the tents. To obviate this a number of water-carts were procured, and the ground freely sprinkled. Screens and arbors of evergreens were also erected as fast as possible. The wounded suffered very little in their transit from the front, but their general health had been much impaired, and secondary hemorrhage, erysipelas, pyæmia, &c., were observed. Few or no cases of true hospital gangrene occurred, although there were a number of sloughing phagedenic wounds. Disinfectants were freely used, the sulphate of iron being the article preferred for the latrines. The police of the hospitals became bad during the first week, as the number of patients to be cared for was so great that every available man was required for nursing and to load the boats; a detail of dismounted cavalry was finally obtained, and the police improved rapidly. During the first week in July 3,000 iron bedsteads were obtained, and placed in the hospital. Two fire engines, two steam pumps, and a reservoir were also received and used. The supply of water was from that time abundant and convenient, and the plague of dust in a great measure abated. One hundred and sixty adult contrabands were kept employed in the hospitals as cooks, laundresses,

&c. The washing of the hospital was no small item, amounting to 6,000 pieces per week. A consolidated report of the hospital for the months of June and July is herewith furnished.

Having been absent upon duty from the army from July 26 to August 4, 1864 (Surg. J. T. Ghiselin, U. S. Army, acting as medical director), I have no personal knowledge of the incidents and dispositions attending the explosion of the mine upon the 30th of July.

Consolidated summaries of the weekly and monthly reports of sick and wounded are herewith forwarded. They are necessarily incomplete, especially for the months of May and June, inasmuch as during an active campaign the data for the reports must be obtained almost exclusively from the records of the field hospitals. The records of the field hospitals embrace all the severely wounded who require ambulance transportation from the field, but very many of the slighter cases go directly to the depot hospital if established, and within a day's march. The number who thus straggle back is usually between 10 and 20 per cent. of the entire number wounded. These consolidated reports, however, show several facts of interest, of which the following may be mentioned as among the chief: The ratio of the number of officers wounded during the month of May was 22 per cent. of the number present, being somewhat greater than that of the enlisted men, which was 20.9 per cent. During the months of June and July the proportion of officers was a little less than that of the enlisted men. The probable cause of this difference has already been referred to in the account of the battle of the Wilderness. The ratio of sick increased steadily throughout this period, as is shown by the following statement:

Month.	Ratio of—			
	Sick to aggregate strength.	Average number on daily sick report to aggregate strength.	Officers sick.	Enlisted men sick.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
May	11.41	2.08	9.39	11.48
June	14.89	2.02	13.03	14.96
July	27.10	4.55	17.46	27.58

The depot field hospitals of this army have been, I am confident, superior to any heretofore attained, accommodating at times 7,000 inmates; those at City Point had capacity for nearly 10,000 in summer. As winter approaches log buildings, 50 feet long and 20 wide, are being substituted for tents, roofed with boards and felting. The streets will be graded and graveled, and sidewalks corduroyed to obviate inconvenience from mud. The ambulance is so light a vehicle, so portable and swift, that I am persuaded more should be permitted to advance with troops, and to accompany cavalry. It is probable that a few might be lost in unusual exigency, but it is better to accept the risk (though I believe it inconsiderable), rather than a deficiency. There is wisdom in the ancient institution (of Leo VI) which declares: "If you desire that your soldiers should go willingly to battle, the greatest care must be had for attending to the

wounded." In my opinion an additional wagon should be authorized to each division ambulance train, which would transport more clothing for the contingencies of battle, and be eligible also for procuring forage, which is imperfectly done during very active operations with the present allowance. The trains of wounded and sick sent from the army have always been organized with care; one of them extended 7 miles upon the road, composed of wagons (bedded), spring wagons, and ambulances.

It may be of interest to approximate the proportion of transport service rendered by ambulances and wagons, though an accurate statement cannot be given of the number used in all the trips made at different times during the quarter. For transfer of patients only from division field hospitals to the depot at the base 3,518 ambulances and 2,233 wagons (spring and army pattern) have been used. This does not include vehicles at the front, collecting wounded for division hospitals, nor transport service rendered with the depot hospital at the base. The whole number of ambulances authorized and available at any time for emergency did not exceed 800. They were frequently required to be moving day and night. Twenty-seven new medicine wagons (Autenreith and Perot patterns) have been received during the campaign; five of them were transferred to Medical Director McCormick to meet necessities in the co-operating Army of the James. In the varying condition of an army in the field, whether in camp or in action, on the march, in winter quarters, or on campaign, the division hospital system, I believe, may be fully accepted as a success. It accords with the unit of organization and administration of the army, furnishing prompt, adequate, and convenient resources for every occasion. Emergencies do not greatly overtax the energy of officers when prompt removal of wounded inmates (who have received necessary attention), permits recuperation and readiness. Experience insures ample provision of food, shelter, supplies, and attendants. As a point of rendezvous its locality is soon known; a proper mobility is kept in view, discipline, efficiency, and use of supplies supervised. Preservation of property has been conspicuous, considering its exposure by changes of military positions, movements by the flank, and advance of the army and trains in line of march liable to encounter the enemy. The commendable care exercised and its attendant success illustrate the propriety of arrangements made.

In the magnitude of occasions, rapidly succeeding each other, it was necessary to supply the deficiency by wagons, which the limited number of ambulances allowed by law could not fully provide for. While engaging in the Wilderness, and at other points remote from the base of supplies, celerity was especially required. It may be remarked that circumstances will rarely tax more severely the capabilities of staff departments than those of this year have imposed. When necessary, I received prompt, cordial, and efficient co-operation from the chief quartermaster and other chiefs of departments whose operations were connected with my own. This complete official accord was as beneficial to the service as it was personally pleasurable. The cheerful acceptance of vicissitude, patience, and fortitude, and almost utter absence of complaint have long been observed, and they evidence the high character of the individual soldiers in this veteran army. Out of the many thousands wounded there have been few left to the care of the enemy; and in such cases, supplies, camp equipage, and attendants remained. Whenever there

was an opportunity, the wounded of the enemy have been collected and fully cared for.

The medical directors of corps have faithfully met their responsibilities. To Surg. J. J. Milhau, U. S. Army, Surg. A. N. Dougherty, U. S. Volunteers, and Surg. S. A. Holman, U. S. Volunteers, are due especial credit for the improvement and efficiency developed in their corps. Surg. E. B. Dalton, U. S. Volunteers, who received the aggregate wounded of the army for transmission east (with Surg. A. J. Phelps, U. S. Volunteers, inspector and assistant), ably directed the labors of numerous subordinates at the base of the army. Assistant medical director, Surg. J. T. Ghiselin, U. S. Army (since made medical director of the Middle Military Division), Asst. Surg. J. Bernard Brinton, U. S. Army, medical purveyor, Asst. Surg. J. S. Billings, U. S. Army, and Asst. Surg. George M. McGill, of the U. S. Army, have rendered me most valuable, varied, and constant aid in the discharge of general duties assigned them and special ones that emergencies required. The ambulance service has been well and gallantly performed, and their chief officers, Capt. W. F. Drum, Second U. S. Infantry, Capt. B. W. Baldwin, and Capt. J. G. Pelton, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, deserve especial commendation.

Accompanying are reports of Medical Director Dougherty and Medical Purveyor Brinton. Reports from other medical directors of corps and chief medical officers of independent commands have not yet been received. It is deemed advisable to terminate this report with the period ending July 31, 1864, and not further delay its transmission.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THS. A. McPARLIN,

Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Army of the Potomac.

SCHEDULE J.—*Consolidated statement of wounds, &c., of the Army of the Potomac, for the battles of Petersburg, June 15 to June 30, 1864.*

Location of injury, &c.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Total.
Head and face	366	197	2	165	730
Neck	53	38	1	38	130
Shoulder	240	83	3	123	449
Thorax	267	136	2	125	530
Abdomen	157	77	2	71	307
Back and hips	277	114	4	123	518
Perineum, genitals, &c	21	13	1	15	50
Superior extremities	969	525	16	503	2,013
Inferior extremities	1,384	655	29	596	2,664
Arteries and nerves	2	4	.....	1	7
Total	3,736	1,842	60	1,760	7,398
Deaths in field hospitals	115	128	2	93	338
Shell wounds	214	245	7	173	639
Cannon-shot wounds	7	16	.....	15	38
Bullet wounds	3,512	1,563	53	1,565	6,693
Sword wounds	1	1	.....	.....	1
Bayonet wounds .....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Amputations	225	213	12	128	578
Excisions	30	26	1	19	76
Aggregate strength present	23,412	19,595	17,476	13,097	73,580
Medical officers present	162	112	104	80	458
Killed (by regimental reports)	731	294	22	348	1,395
Wounded (by regimental reports)	3,397	1,852	175	1,949	7,373
Missing	2,151	103	20	750	3,029
Officers wounded	180	81	.....	88	349

SCHEDULE K.—*Consolidated statement of wounds, &c., received in the Army of the Potomac during the month of July, 1864.*

Location of wounds, &c.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Cavalry Corps.	Total.
Head and face.....	13	22	375	6	416
Neck.....	4	4	54	2	64
Shoulder.....	7	6	135	6	154
Thorax.....	15	14	185	12	226
Abdomen.....	2	11	121	11	145
Back and hips.....	6	16	210	15	247
Perineum and genitals.....			15	1	17
Superior extremities.....	32	42	731	44	849
Inferior extremities.....	53	51	770	52	931
Large arteries and nerves.....	1		1		2
Total.....	138	167	2,597	149	3,051
Deaths in field hospitals.....	9	17	157	1	184
Shell wounds.....	10	69	356		435
Cannon-shot wounds.....		1	3		4
Bullet wounds.....	127	86	2,176	149	2,538
Sword wounds.....					
Bayonet wounds.....			14		14
Amputations.....	15	20	325	9	369
Excisions.....	3	2	91	2	98
Aggregate strength present.....	14,642	19,640	16,614	3,528	53,424
Medical officers present.....	131	106	85	12	334
Killed (by regimental reports).....	18	35	431	19	503
Wounded (by regimental reports).....	111	145	1,605	120	2,081
Missing (by regimental reports).....	56	2	1,429	51	1,538
Officers wounded.....					

APPENDIX A.

Statement of fund accruing from newspaper tax expendable by the Medical Director of the Army, from January 28 to November 21, 1864.

Amount received.....	a \$19,428.25
Amount disbursed and remaining on hand:	
By checks to medical directors of corps.....	b \$1,374.00
To chief medical officers independent commands and others for articles purchased incident to hospital comfort and administration.....	1,843.38
To medical purveyor for purchases of articles of comfort and subsistence of the wounded.....	8,413.93
For freight.....	9.00
	11,640.31
Balance on hand.....	c 7,787.94

In addition to the stores usually issued by the medical purveyor, and furnished by the medical department, a large quantity of other delicacies and antiscorbutics were purchased and distributed to the depot and division hospitals. The following table will show the kind and amount of the articles thus furnished during the campaign:

APPENDIX B.

Peaches, in 2-pound cans.....	cans..	9,600
Jellies, assorted, in ounce-jars.....	jars..	3,600
Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.....	cans..	3,600
Lemons.....	boxes..	110
Oranges.....	do..	50
Crackers (Boston).....	pounds..	5,366
Pickles.....		13,800
Candles.....	pounds..	380

The total cost of the above articles was \$8,413.93.

a This amount includes the sum of \$3,582.65, balance on hand of previous medical director of the army.

b Of this amount \$1,176 has been paid, and \$198 not yet presented.

c The amount \$198 is not included in this balance.

APPENDIX C.

Records are yet incomplete and accumulating, and accurate determinations and careful deductions from them must, therefore, be deferred for a future period.

From weekly data before me, it appears that in January, February, and March in the army the—

Number remaining at last report was	3,661
Number taken sick (in the quarter)	35,945
Number wounded (in the quarter)	1,331

Aggregate (in a mean aggregate strength of 94,415 in January, 1864)	40,937
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There was returned to duty	32,958
Discharged	248
Deserted	1
Furloughed	71
Died of disease, 467; of wounds, 7; total	474
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps	5
Transferred (by order, or movement in the field, as proper cases for treatment) to general hospital	2,423

The ratio unfit for duty per 1,000 of mean strength is 40.70. Deaths in the quarter, 474. Deaths per 1,000 average mean strength, 5.30. Deaths 1 to each 1,881 of mean strength per quarter, or 1 to 16,900 daily mean aggregate strength. Deaths per 1,000 average mean strength daily, 0.058. Deaths 1 to each 86 of the cases treated.

APPENDIX D.

Number of wounded sent from depot field hospital, Army of the Potomac, from May 4 to July 31, 1864.

Sent from—	
Fredericksburg	21,766
Port Royal	1,550
White House	10,100
City Point (June)	7,750
City Point (July)	4,000
Total	45,666

Cavalrymen sent from—	
Haxall's, May 15, 1864	210
White House, May 18, 1864	17
Wilcox's Wharf, June 17, 1864	90
West Point, Va., June 19, 1864	300
White House, June 22 and 26, 1864	40
James River, June 26, 1864	161

Total	818
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Total wounded sent north to general hospital	46,484
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Total number of sick sent north to general hospital from—	
Fredericksburg, Va	4,400
Port Royal	550
White House	3,556
Haxall's, Wilcox's Wharf, West Point, and James River	118
City Point in June and July	2,547

Total sick sent north to general hospital	11,171
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Total sick and wounded sent north from all corps	57,655
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a Of this number, surgeons in charge of general hospitals have reported to me—died, 2,356; returned to duty, 5,301; total, 7,657; full reports have not yet been received.

APPENDIX E.

Deaths in division hospitals from May 1 to July 31, 1864	1, 272
Deaths in depot field hospitals from May 1 to July 31, 1864	1, 093
Total number of deaths.....	2, 365
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According to regimental reports of sick and wounded (monthly) in the same period from May 1 to July 31, 1864 :	
Remaining last report in the Army of the Potomac proper	3, 580
Taken sick (in the quarter)	47, 591
Wounded (in the quarter)	38, 951
Returned to duty	40, 635
Sent to general hospital	43, 241
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Furloughed	58
Discharged	152
Deserted	79
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Total	289
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Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps	10
Died of disease, 150 ; of wounds, 1,183 ; total	1, 333
Average mean strength of command per month	94, 553
Average mean strength on daily sick report	2, 754
Average daily ratio of sick and wounded on sick report	3. 06
Remaining sick and wounded July 31, 1864	10, 037
Estimated total treated (in the quarter)	111, 011
<hr/>	
Wounded, according to reports of regimental medical officers, Eighteenth Corps included	49, 041
Killed, according to reports of regimental medical officers, Eighteenth Corps included	8, 542
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Total	57, 583
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Wounded, according to reports of regimental medical officers, Army of Potomac, on classified returns	41, 946
Killed, according to reports of regimental medical officers, Army of Potomac, on classified returns	7, 542
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Total	49, 488

APPENDIX F.

Consolidated classified statement of wounds, &c., of the Army of the Potomac, for the period from May 1 to July 31, 1864. a

Location of injury, &c.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Cavalry Corps.	Total.
Head and face	1, 309	889	677	730	205	3, 813
Neck	331	171	109	112	69	692
Shoulder	911	409	372	304	89	2, 145
Thorax	962	607	344	436	178	2, 527
Abdomen	554	338	238	245	91	1, 446
Back and hips	931	528	311	417	135	3, 222
Perineum and genitals	91	52	17	38	18	216
Superior extremities	4, 204	2, 949	1, 698	1, 683	576	11, 110
Inferior extremities	4, 744	3, 138	1, 858	1, 834	629	12, 203
Large arteries and nerves	21	10	.....	2	1	34
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	13, 958	9, 141	5, 614	5, 801	1, 994	36, 508
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Deaths in field hospitals	351	403	171	314	33	1, 272
Shell wounds	570	1, 209	220	502	73	2, 664
Cannon-shot wounds	45	36	13	23	4	121

a The wounded of the Ninth Corps previous to May 23, and those of the Eighteenth Corps from June 1 to June 12, are not included in this statement. The report of wounded of the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, previous to May 16 is also wanting.

APPENDIX F.—Consolidated classified statement of wounds, &c.—Continued.

Location of injury, &c.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Cavalry Corps.	Total.
Bullet wounds	13,311	7,789	5,305	4,932	1,895	33,292
Bayonet wounds	12	4	5	16		37
Sword wounds		1	1		16	18
Amputations in field hospitals	896	838	456	607	78	2,875
Excisions in field hospitals	134	173	73	146	42	568
Average aggregate strength present	25,148	19,535	20,041	10,984	14,586	96,294
Medical officers present	162	132	112	93	62	561
Killed (by regimental reports)	2,949	1,608	1,524	1,058	403	7,542
Wounded (by regimental reports)	15,344	11,462	7,907	5,131	2,102	41,946
Missing (by regimental reports)	4,961	3,144	1,690	2,547	1,821	14,163
Officers wounded	738	444	355	256	129	1,902

APPENDIX G.

Consolidated statement of officers of the Army of the Potomac wounded during the period from May 1 to July 31, 1864.

Rank.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Cavalry Corps.	Total.
Brigadier-generals	5	3	1			9
Colonels	30	20	11	10	8	79
Lieutenant-colonels	25	22	13	8		68
Majors	37	17	16	16	10	96
Captains	247	126	106	72	50	601
Lieutenants	394	253	187	149	60	1,043
Medical officers	1	3		1		5
Chaplains			1		1	2
Total	739	444	335	256	129	1,903
Enlisted men wounded	13,956	9,141	5,614	5,801	1,994	36,506
Ratio of wounded officers to enlisted men. ^a	1-18.9	1-20.6	1-16.7	1-22.7	1-15.4	1-19.2

^a The above figures show the ratio existing between the number of officers and of enlisted men wounded as shown by the nominal lists of wounded.

APPENDIX H.

Consolidated statement of losses in the medical department and Ambulance Corps of the Army of Potomac, May 1 to July 31, 1864.

	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Cavalry Corps.	Total.
Medical officers: ^a						
Killed		1				1
Wounded	1	3		1		5
Missing	2	1			5	8
Hospital stewards:						
Wounded		2			1	3
Missing				1		1
Ambulance officers:						
Wounded	1	1				2
Killed				1		1
Ambulance sergeants:						
Killed			1			1
Wounded		4	1			5
Missing	1	3				4
Ambulance privates:						
Killed		6	2	1		9
Wounded	22	16	18	4		60
Missing	5	9		9		23
Horses ^b (ambulance):						
Killed	9	2				11
Wounded	8	6				14

^a No reports have been received from the Sixth Corps, or the First and Second Divisions, Cavalry Corps.

^b No reports of loss of horses, wagons, &c., have been received from the Ninth Army Corps.

APPENDIX H.—*Consolidated statement of losses in the medical department, &c.—*
Continued.

	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Cavalry Corps.	Total.
Horses worn out and abandoned	25					25
Horses captured	6	3				9
Medicine wagons lost					2	2
Hospital wagons lost	1					1
Ambulances lost	3				8	11
Hospital tents lost <i>a</i>	6	14				20
Wagon covers lost		7				7
Wall tents lost		1				1
Field cases of instruments lost					5	5
Pocket cases of instruments lost					7	7
Stretchers lost	285					285

a Left to shelter wounded.

APPENDIX I.

Consolidated report of the Ambulance Corps, Army of the Potomac, for the month of May, 1864.

Command.	Ambulances.			Medicine wagons.					Army wagons.			Forges on hand.
	Gain.	Burned, &c.	On hand.	Autenrieth, broken down, burned, &c.	Autenrieth, on hand.	Perot, burned, &c.	Perot, on hand.	Total on hand.	Gain.	Burned, broken, &c.	On hand.	
Second Army Corps		2	178	1	7		8	15		1	56	4
Fifth Army Corps	16	4	170		6	1	4	10	7		58	4
Ninth Army Corps <i>a</i>												
Cavalry Corps			77		4			4			38	3
Engineer Brigade			12		1			1			1	
General Patrick's provost brigade			11								4	1
Sixth Corps			144		3		6	9			52	3
Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac, <i>b</i>												
On hand May 1	16	6	592	1	21	1	18	39	7	1	209	15
On hand May 31			604		20		17	37			215	15
Total authorized			598		21		20	40			310	15

Command.	Horses.					Mules.				Stretchers.		
	Gain.	Killed.	Died.	Captured.	Abandoned.	Gain.	Died.	Captured.	Abandoned.	Gain.	Worn out, lost, &c.	On hand.
Second Army Corps	1		8	2	5	583		4	4	281	226	413
Fifth Army Corps	35	8	6	3	8	524	37	3		349	102	342
Ninth Army Corps <i>a</i>												
Cavalry Corps						300				179	3	132
Engineer Brigade						32						24
General Patrick's provost brigade						29				24		11
Sixth Corps						403				313		292
Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac, <i>b</i>												
On hand May 1	36	8	14	5	13	1,871	37	7	2	1,146	49	1,214
On hand May 31						1,882				1,169		945
Total authorized						2,081				1,203		1,248

a The Ninth Corps, although accompanying this Army, was not attached to it in orders, therefore it is not carried out.*b* No reports of the Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac, have been received for consolidation.

APPENDIX I.—Consolidated report of the Ambulance Corps, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.			Officers.		Men.					
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Gain.	Wounded.	Gain.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	Transferred.	Total loss.
Second Army Corps	17	676	693	1	.....	43	.....	4	2	11	17
Fifth Army Corps	17	662	679	1	1	4	1	11	14	13	34
Ninth Army Corps ^a .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry Corps	11	306	317	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineer Brigade	1	48	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Patrick's provost brigade	2	36	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth Corps	12	547	559	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac. ^b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand May 1	60	2,275	2,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand May 31	60	2,333	2,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total authorized	60	2,306	2,306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

One Dunton medicine wagon is not included in the above report.

^a The Ninth Corps, although accompanying this army, was not attached to it in orders, therefore it is not carried out.

^b No reports of the Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac, have been received for consolidation.

THS. A. McPARLIN,
Surgeon and Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. Army,
Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

Consolidated report of the Ambulance Corps, Army of the Potomac, for the month of June, 1864.

Command.	Ambulances.			Medicine wagons.					Army wagons.		Forges on hand.
	Gain.	Transferred.	On hand.	Gain.	Autenrieth, on hand.	Perot, on hand.	Total on hand.	Dunton.	Gain.	On hand.	
Second Army Corps	16	.....	177	1	6	8	14	.....	.....	55	4
Fifth Army Corps	16	9	183	2	7	8	10	.....	8	65	4
Ninth Army Corps	160	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	11	3
Cavalry Corps	77	.....	4	.....	5	1	.....	38	3
Engineer Brigade	12	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Provost-marshal brigade	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Sixth Corps ^a
On hand June 1	620	.....	18	11	40	11	.....	174	15
On hand June 30	617	.....	22	11	45	12	.....	198	14
Total authorized ^b	614	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	170	15

^a The reports of the Sixth Corps have not been received.

^b Sixth Corps excepted.

APPENDIX I.—Consolidated report of the Ambulance Corps, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Horses.						Mules.						Stretchers.		
	Gain.	Killed.	Died.	Captured.	Transferred.	On hand.	Gain.	Killed.	Died.	Captured.	Transferred.	On hand.	Gain.	Abandoned, &c.	On hand.
Second Army Corps.	82	5	2	3		570	13	3	12	2		273	100	89	196
Fifth Army Corps.	53	2	7		16	535	59		11		4	378	9	24	277
Ninth Army Corps.						406						16			130
Cavalry Corps.						310						179		3	139
Engineer Brigade.						32									24
Provost-marshal brigade.						29						24			11
Sixth Corps <i>a</i> .															
On hand June 1						1,882						870			767
On hand June 30						1,924						986			847
Total authorized <i>b</i> .						2,038						890			116

Command.	Present for duty.			Officers.			Men.					
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Gain.	Transferred.	Total loss.	Gain.	Killed or died.	Wounded.	Transferred.	Returned to regiment.	Total loss.
Second Army Corps.	17	681	698	...	1	1	76	...	...	...	52	52
Fifth Army Corps.	15	659	674	1	1	1	87	4	9	2	39	54
Ninth Army Corps.	11	365	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cavalry Corps.	11	304	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineer Brigade.	1	47	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provost-marshal brigade.	2	36	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sixth Corps <i>a</i>.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On hand June 1.	57	2,092	2,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On hand June 30.	54	2,139	2,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total authorized <i>b</i> .	57	2,112	2,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Two of the wagons are four-horse ambulances with Autenrieth boxes.

a The reports of the Sixth Corps have not been received.

b Sixth Corps excepted.

THS. A. McPARLIN,

Surgeon, U. S. Army, Med. Director, Army of the Potomac.

Consolidated report of the Ambulance Corps, Army of the Potomac, for the month of July, 1864.

Command.	Ambulances.			Medicine wagons.						Army wagons.			
	Gain.	Transferred.	On hand.	Autenrieth, gain.	Autenrieth, on hand.	Perot, gain.	Perot, on hand.	Dunton.	Total on hand.	Gain.	Transferred.	On hand.	Forges on hand.
Second Corps.	2	29	178	...	8	...	8	...	16	4	15	55	3
Fifth Corps.	1	15	173	3	8	1	3	...	11	1	6	62	4
Ninth Corps.	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	36	3
Cavalry Corps.	...	...	83	...	5	...	2	...	7	...	...	39	3
Engineer Brigade.	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
General Patrick's brigade.	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Sixth Corps <i>a</i>.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On hand July 1.	3	44	615	11	22	1	11	12	45	5	21	197	14
On hand July 31.	...	...	575	...	29	...	11	12	52	...	...	179	14
Total authorized.	...	...	590	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	195	14

a The reports of the Sixth Corps have not been received.

Consolidated report of the Ambulance Corps, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Horses.					Mules.					Stretchers.		
	Gain.	Killed.	Died.	Transferred.	On hand.	Gain.	Killed.	Died.	Transferred.	On hand.	Gain.	Worn out, lost, &c.	Total on hand.
Second Corps.....	21	...	8	90	565	16	...	1	50	278	80	89	247
Fifth Corps.....	48	4	1	44	510	27	1	3	25	376	21	8	287
Ninth Corps.....					440					162			196
Cavalry Corps.....					359					179			86
Engineer Brigade.....					32								24
General Patrick's brigade.....					29					24			11
Sixth Corps <i>a</i>													
On hand July 1.....	69	4	9	140	1,935	43	1	4	75	1,019	110	97	851
On hand July 31.....					1,974					980			1,069
Total authorized.....					1,998					976			1,089

Command.	Present for duty.			Officers.			Men.				
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Gain.	Transferred.	Total loss.	Gain.	Wounded.	Transferred.	Sent to hospital.	Total loss.
Second Corps.....	16	676	692	1	4	4	16	...	57	6	63
Fifth Corps.....	15	632	647	2	2	2	25	1	31	6	63
Ninth Corps.....	12	393	405								
Cavalry Corps.....	9	330	339								
Engineer Brigade.....	1	47	48								
General Patrick's brigade.....	2	36	38								
Sixth Corps <i>a</i>											
On hand July 1.....	55	2,114	2,169	3	6	6	41	1	88	12	126
On hand July 31.....	52	2,045	2,107								
Total authorized.....	53	2,064	2,117								

a The reports of the Sixth Corps have not been received.

THS. A. McPARLIN,
Surgeon U. S. Army, Med. Director, Army of the Potomac.

No. 5.

Report of Surg. Edward B. Dalton, U. S. Army, Chief Medical Officer of Depot Field Hospital.

DEPOT FIELD HOSPITAL, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
City Point, Va., December [31], 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the origin and development of the depot field hospital of the Army of the Potomac, from May to October of the present year:

On the 7th of May, 1864, it was ordered from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac that all the wounded from the battle-fields of the Wilderness should be taken across the Rapidan River, via Ely's Ford, to Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and thence sent by rail to Washington, and I was ordered to take general charge of their transportation. Owing to

the constant and heavy demand for ambulances at the immediate front, a large number of army wagons were furnished by the quartermaster's department to assist in the execution of this order. The amount of transportation, however, was still quite insufficient, and a large number of wounded were left at the various field depots under the care of a few medical officers and attendants provided with such shelter, supplies, and rations as the emergency allowed. The train was at once gotten in readiness, loaded with wounded, and furnished with the requisite amount of rations and medical supplies. A few medical officers were detailed from each corps for the care of the wounded during the trip. The train was fairly under way when the enemy's cavalry was reported in the vicinity of Ely's Ford. An order was received to proceed no farther in that direction, but to turn back and follow in the rear of the army. This order was at once carried into effect, and the train followed the line of march during the night.

The following day, May 8, I received an order to conduct the train to Fredericksburg, Va., and there place the wounded in temporary hospital accommodations until they could be removed to Washington. A suitable escort was provided and the train proceeded as ordered, entering Fredericksburg about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 9th. The churches, public buildings, warehouses, mills, and the more commodious of the private dwellings were at once taken possession of for hospital purposes, and a large number of wounded officers and men were billeted upon such families as still remained in town. Over 7,000 wounded, the whole number brought on the train, were thus placed under shelter. The number of medical officers and attendants was, of necessity, disproportionately small. Some 30 medical officers were present. These worked most faithfully and steadily, day and night. The immediate necessities of the wounded were attended to with very little delay, and the less pressing demands met with all possible dispatch. The absolute impossibility of preparing accurate records under these circumstances makes it impossible now to furnish more than a report of the general conduct of affairs. Every effort was made to systematize as rapidly as possible. The organization adopted was by corps, corresponding to the organization of the army. Certain buildings with the adjacent district of the town were assigned to each corps hospital, and the men belonging to the same collected, so far as practicable, within the limits of this district. From the medical officers present of each corps one was selected as surgeon in charge, and the remainder were assigned to duty as assistants. This same organization, with some modifications in the details, has continued up to the present time.

The day after the occupation of the city, and for several days subsequently, trains of ambulances containing supplies were sent with flag of truce under charge of a medical officer to the Wilderness for the purpose of completing the removal of the wounded. All, save a few taken by the enemy, were thus brought into town. Owing to the fact that this occupation of Fredericksburg as a hospital was entirely unexpected, a day or two intervened between the arrival of the wounded and the establishment of communication with Washington, during which time the supply of medical and hospital stores, surgical appliances, &c., was quite limited. Ships laden with everything necessary reached Belle Plain on the 10th of May, and wagon trains at once brought an abundance to the city. At the same time a number of surgeons from civil life arrived and

reported for duty in accordance with orders from the Surgeon-General's Office. Many of these rendered most valuable assistance. Immediately upon the establishment of communication with Washington measures were taken to transport to that city all such men as were disabled for more than thirty days. All the available transportation was used for the more severe cases, while many wounded only in the upper extremity were sent in squads on foot to Belle Plain under charge of a medical officer and there placed on board transports.

Mean time the battles of Spotsylvania sent in daily accessions to the number in the city. In some instances the ambulance and wagon trains containing these were unloaded at once, while in others they were halted for a sufficient length of time to allow of provision for the immediate wants of those on board, and were then sent on at once to Belle Plain. On the 20th, 300 hospital tents arrived. These were distributed to the different corps hospitals, and were at once pitched outside the town. So many of the wounded as could thus be accommodated were transferred from the buildings without delay.

On the 22d, the repairs of the Falmouth and Aquia Creek Railway were completed, and this additional means constantly made use of for the removal of the wounded to Aquia Landing, to which point the depots previously at Belle Plain had been transferred.

Simultaneously with the opening of the railroad, light-draught steamers reached the city by the Rappahannock River. These were hastily furnished with supplies, straw, &c., and used for the transportation of wounded to Tappahannock and other points lower down the river, where hospital transports were ready to receive and convey them to Washington. The army had now moved so far that Fredericksburg was no longer eligible as a hospital depot, and every effort was made to evacuate the town as promptly as possible. By the morning of Saturday, the 28th of May, the wounded were all removed, and all public property placed on board steamers and barges in tow. These dropped down the river under convoy of a gun-boat, while the ambulances and army wagons moved overland under escort of the troops which had been garrisoning the city during its occupation. By night both reached Port Royal, which had already been occupied as a depot, but was about to be abandoned in consequence of the onward march of the army toward the Peninsula. Some thousand wounded had been brought here from the front by Surg. A. J. Phelps, U. S. Volunteers, and by him sent thence to Washington. No more were expected, and White House, on the Pamunkey River, had been designated as the next base. The necessary arrangements for transportation to said point were made without delay, and the medical officers, with their hospital attendants and property, sailed on the afternoon of the following day. Surg. W. L. Faxon, Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, in charge of the Fifth Corps hospital, remained in charge at Port Royal until the departure of the last boat to see that nothing appertaining to the department should be neglected. After thoroughly performing this duty, he accompanied the troops and train across land to the new base.

We reached White House on the 30th and immediately commenced unloading and pitching the tents and preparing for the reception of wounded, whose arrival from the battle-fields of Hanover-town and Cold Harbor was now looked for every hour. The hospitals were arranged along the river-bank in double echelon, extending

from the former site of the White House some three-fourths of a mile down the river, with a breadth of half a mile. Shelter, supplies, and facilities for cooking were in readiness when the first train reached the landing on the afternoon of the 1st of June. Captain Pitkin, assistant quartermaster, depot quartermaster, spared no effort in affording every facility for the prompt accommodation and comfortable transportation of these men. It being understood that this base was but temporary, every available steamer bound thence to Washington was temporarily provided with straw, rations, medical supplies, and cooking apparatus, and loaded with wounded. These were sent under charge of medical officers detailed to this duty by virtue of the pressing emergency, and the absolute impossibility of communicating with headquarters for orders. Thus thousands found immediate accommodations upon the boats without even the delay of registering their names, sufficient examination being given on the spot to prevent the escape of malingerers or deserters.

From the 1st of June to the 13th there were daily and sometimes hourly arrivals of trains from the front, the number thus received being sufficient to keep the hospitals full in spite of every effort to relieve them. On the 13th, however, the arrival ceased. Information was received that the army was moving by the left flank to the James River, and twenty-four hours sufficed to send away a large proportion of the remaining wounded, to strike the tents, repack and ship a good portion of the property. At this juncture Capt. J. E. Jones, assistant quartermaster, and Capt. B. F. Talbot, commissary of subsistence, reported for duty with the hospital department. The latter at once provided abundant subsistence stores, issued a sufficient quantity for those who must still remain a day or two, and shipped the remainder to be taken with the first medical boat for the new base. Asst. Surg. A. K. St. Clair, First Michigan Cavalry, was detailed to remain in charge at the landing, whence he successfully removed the remaining wounded and the stores.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. B. DALTON.

Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, Chief Med. Officer.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. T. A. McPARLIN,

Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

No. 6.

Report of Asst. Surg. Thomas G. Mackenzie, U. S. Army, Acting Medical Purveyor, including operations April 9-June 17.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Steamer Planter, City Point, Va., June 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to transmit the following report of my actions since my connection with the medical purveyor's department of the Army of the Potomac:

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 92, paragraph 19, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, April 9, 1864, I proceeded to Alexandria, Va., for the purpose therein stated, viz, the establish-

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

ment of a medical purveying department at that place. Having obtained a suitable building (No. 43, Union street) I remained on duty there receiving and storing medical supplies and awaiting further orders.

On the morning of May 8, 1864, I received orders from the Acting Surgeon-General to dispatch at once to Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, a battle-field supply for 3,000 wounded for seven days, including barrels for ice-water, tin cups, buckets, &c., for the use of the wounded on the train, expected down on the train from the front. The supplies were sent forward immediately in charge of a responsible steward, two cars having been loaded for a number of days previous with a battle-field supply in anticipation of the coming battles. Lemons (thirty boxes) were purchased and forwarded. The supply arrived safely at its destination, where it remained until the morning of the 9th of May, and was then ordered back to Alexandria. Immediately on its arrival, in accordance with instructions (received in the interim from the Surgeon-General's Office), the stores were unloaded and conveyed on board the steamers *State of Maine* and *Connecticut*, then lying at the wharf. These stores were all placed under charge of Surg. John H. Brinton, U. S. Volunteers, who was ordered to proceed to Fredericksburg with them. The steamers above mentioned started early on the morning of the 10th of May for Belle Plain.

Asst. Surg. George P. Jaquett, U. S. Army, having been placed in charge of the medical supply steamers *Hugh Jenkins* and *Farmer*, was also dispatched to Belle Plain, where he arrived before any other vessel was in sight, and a day in advance of the wounded to arrive from Fredericksburg at that point. It is worthy of remark, therefore, that medical supplies were there in advance of all others, and communications were at once opened with Surg. E. B. Dalton, U. S. Volunteers, chief medical officer at Fredericksburg, by Assistant Surgeon Jaquett, U. S. Army. Independent of the supplies taken down by Surg. J. H. Brinton, U. S. Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon Jaquett, U. S. Army, I was ordered, on May 11, to proceed to Belle Plain with two barges loaded with medical and hospital stores. Arrived at said point early on the morning of the 12th, and reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler, acting medical inspector-general, U. S. Army. On my arrival at Belle Plain I found it impracticable for the steamers *Hugh Jenkins* and *Farmer*, on account of the shallowness of the water, and their deep draught, to lay alongside of the wharf. There was at that time but one U-shaped wharf, at which not only all the stores of the several departments had to be unloaded, but also the disembarkation of the troops arriving, as reinforcements had to be effected. To add to the confusion consequent upon the above, all the wounded were conveyed along the wharf to the transports, and consequently it was an utter impossibility to work expeditiously or effectually. Such being the case, it was thought best for the steamers to remain out in the stream, have requisitions filled there and convey them ashore in a lighter. Accordingly one was obtained from the quartermaster, Captain Pitkin, and detailed with a gang of negroes for that purpose alone. The two barges under my immediate charge were brought up as near the wharf as possible, and such articles as could be furnished from them (being principally hospital stores, bedding, clothing, &c.) were conveyed across other barges and loaded on other wagons as speedily as they came up. In this way requisitions were oftentimes filled, and

arranged on the barge occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler, acting medical inspector-general, U. S. Army, as his headquarters, lying alongside the wharf, ere the wagons were there to receive them. All the medical supplies that could be gotten up to the wharf (*i. e.*, those loaded in barges) were there, immediately adjoining the barge of the Sanitary Commission.

To supply the immediate wants of the wounded, so far as this department was concerned, a hospital tent was pitched on shore in charge of a steward, and filled from the steamers and barges with such supplies as were most likely to be needed, and from which the surgeon in charge of the hospital established on shore could draw in small quantities.

Not having been ordered down to Belle Plain until a subsequent date, and Assistant Surgeon Jaquett, U. S. Army, occupying virtually the position of medical purveyor at the time of my arrival, having most of the stores under his charge, it is not my province to debate further upon the subject. I cannot refrain, however, in this connection from attesting to the efficiency of the chief of the medical department in forwarding such ample supplies for the relief of the wounded and the untiring zeal manifested by the medical officers and their assistants in the execution of the multiplied duties devolving upon them. No one who was not present to witness it in person can form an adequate conception of the scene presented, and the astonishment of all was, with the difficulties under which we labored and the limited transportation at hand, that supplies were received in so short a time and in such quantities at Fredericksburg. No blame, therefore, can justly be attached to the medical department for the seeming delay in receiving supplies at that point, as they were promptly on hand at Belle Plain, and in sufficient quantities to meet any demand.

Having remained at Belle Plain until the morning of May 19, I was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler, acting medical inspector-general, U. S. Army, to turn over what remained of my supplies to Assistant Surgeon Jaquett, U. S. Army, and report to the Acting Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, at Washington.

I left Belle Plain May 19 and reported to the Acting Surgeon-General May 20. The same night the steamer Planter was ordered to report to me, and instructions received to load her with all the supplies then in the warehouse in Alexandria. Two barges were also sent me to load such stores as could not be transported by steamer. In addition to the above another barge was procured and loaded exclusively with portions of a requisition made by Asst. Surg. J. B. Brinton, U. S. Army, medical purveyor, Army of the Potomac, May 17, 1864. An extract from a letter accompanying the requisition I here quote :

It is also desirable that he procure a barge and load it with 3,000 iron bedsteads or wooden cots, 3,000 mattresses, 10,000 sheets, 7,000 pillows, and 100 brooms, 400 rubber cushions with open center, 10,000 pillow-cases, 5,000 suits hospital clothing, 2,000 blankets, 3,000 counterpanes, 500 wooden buckets, 20 cauldrons, 12 cooking-stoves with furniture complete, 10 barrels of ferri sulphas for disinfectant purposes, 200 pounds cocoa or chocolate, 200 pounds corn starch, 100 dozen bottles porter, 600 pounds oakum, and 1,000 bed-sacks. The above supply to be on a separate boat, and not to be used unless the emergency requires, which emergency will be the establishment of hospitals.

Having completed the loading of the steamer and barges, I was ordered on the morning of May 26, to proceed to Port Royal, Rappahannock River, Va., where I arrived on the evening of the 28th ;

remained during the night, and left next morning (in obedience to orders received from Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler, acting medical inspector-general, U. S. Army), at daylight for White House, Pamunkey River, Va. Arriving at White House May 31, I selected an eligible position, apart from the other departments, at a point near the wagon road: made a bridge of my barges and commenced operations. I had completed all my arrangements before any requisitions were presented. From that period until June 14, I remained at White House, where nearly 200 requisitions were filled. The amount issued was extremely large, but the supply on hand being ample (Assistant Surgeon Jaquett having turned over to me the steamers *Hugh Jenkins* and *Farmer*, by order of the Acting Surgeon-General), all the articles required for were furnished, no deficiencies occurring whatever, save in such articles as it was impossible to obtain from the medical purveyor at Washington, the principal articles being iron bedsteads or cots. I heard of no complaints against the department, either as regards quantities of supplies or the promptitude of their issue, and I am of the opinion that entire satisfaction was given. To Asst. Surg. J. B. Brinton, U. S. Army, medical purveyor, Army of the Potomac, much praise is due for his prudent forethought in making timely requisitions for large amounts of supplies, having a reserve supply ready at any moment in case of a change of base, besides keeping constantly on hand at Alexandria, Va., a supply sufficient to meet any emergency. The consequence was that this department has, at all the different depots established since the beginning of the campaign, been foremost on the ground, amply provided with all the articles for issue to the wants of the wounded required. Independently of its legitimate issues, it has vied with the Sanitary Commission and Christian Commission in the issue of delicacies purchased from the fund accruing from the tax on newspapers, which fund was intrusted to the care of the medical director, Army of the Potomac, for the benefit of the sick and wounded. For example, there has been received and issued during the campaign the following articles purchased from the above fund, viz, 700 dozen cans peaches, in 2-pound cans, 300 dozen cans tomatoes, in 2-pound cans, 200 bottles assorted jellies, 100 boxes lemons, 50 boxes oranges, 40 barrels Boston crackers, 6 barrels cucumber pickles. In addition to the above, 30 boxes of lemons and 30 of oranges were sent by the department on requisition made by Asst. Surg. J. B. Brinton, U. S. Army, medical purveyor, Army of the Potomac. Ice has also been furnished in considerable quantities, not only supplying the immediate wants of the corps hospitals, at the depot, but also sending it forward to the division hospitals in the field. The department also furnished on requisition such articles as condensed milk, tea, extract coffee, porter, wines of different kinds, brandy, &c. From time to time, as occasion required, telegraphic requisitions were sent to Washington to the Acting Surgeon-General, and the articles were immediately forwarded.

On June 14, 1864, I left White House under orders to proceed to Jamestown Island, on the James River, and there rendezvous until further instructions were sent me. Arrived there on the evening of the 15th of June; remained there during that night, and on the afternoon of the 16th proceeded as far as North Bend, at which point a pontoon bridge was laid, across which the army was passing. Hence we started about midnight for City Point, where we arrived at early dawn, and after considerable trouble, I succeeded in obtain-

ing a position, aside from the other departments, where I again constructed a bridge of my barges and commenced issuing. There being no further necessity for the wagon train with supplies, which, under the charge of Assistant Surgeon Brinton, U. S. Army, had followed the army since the commencement of the campaign, the wagons were unloaded and their contents stored on the boats. Assistant Surgeon Brinton, U. S. Army, medical purveyor, Army of the Potomac, then took charge. A pontoon bridge having been constructed on the Appomattox, in close proximity to the corps hospitals, for the especial purpose of affording greater facilities for issuing, as also of being nearer the hospitals, we accordingly moved up to that point.

In closing this report, I feel it but just to state in behalf of the medical department, the operations of which in all its phases I have had an opportunity of witnessing during this campaign, that despite the seemingly almost insurmountable difficulties under which it labored, sick and wounded soldiers were never as well cared for, either as regards skill in operations, successful treatment of disease, or abundance of supplies.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS G. MACKENZIE,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, Acting Medical Purveyor.

Surg. THOMAS A. MCPARLIN, U. S. Army,

Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

No. 7.

Report of Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND, VA.,
City Point, Va., August 28, 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with your General Orders, No. 29, of the 6th ultimo, calling for an annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following:

As my last annual report was submitted on the 28th of September, 1863, during your absence in the field, and, so far as I have learned, not made of any particular service or reference by the officer acting as Quartermaster-General at the time, and as it contains all material information relative to the organization and operations of the quartermaster's department in the Army of the Potomac, with some useful statistical facts which will much reduce the length of this report, I herewith inclose a copy, marked I.*

* * * * *

The army was essentially quiet and at rest until the commencement of the "grand campaign" on the 4th of May, 1864. During this interval the army was made comfortable in pleasant and healthy cantonments. Supplies of all kinds were issued in ample quantities.

* See Vol. XXI, p. 146. Portions of report omitted relate to the Gettysburg campaign (Vol. XXVII.) and to operations of the Army of the Potomac from August 4 to December 31, 1863 (Vol. XXIX).

The troops were recruited, reorganized, and thoroughly disciplined. The means of transportation were also reorganized, and reduced to correspond very nearly with the present allowance. (See copy of Lieutenant-General Grant's order herewith, marked A.) The cavalry and artillery arms were well supplied with horses. Probably no army on the earth ever before was in better condition in every respect than was the Army of the Potomac on the 4th of May, 1864.

I have already given many detailed statements showing in what manner the trains of this great army have been conducted, under almost every variety of circumstances. You have seen us on the advance, in close pursuit of the enemy, in battle, in retreat, and on flank movements. I have shown what great duties the officers of your Department are called upon to perform, and how impossible it is for any army to succeed with a badly organized and inefficient quartermaster's department. I have shown how admirably the quartermasters of these armies have uniformly performed their duties, and to what high degree of accomplishment they have attained. I have reported to you in minute detail the preparations and equipment for an active campaign—Chancellorsville, for instance—what the troops and trains were made to carry. I have described our lines of supply, the establishment of depots, and the manner of supplying a large army.

Copies of my principal orders and reports are on file in your office. Therefore I shall only give a general and brief view of the operations of our department for the remainder of the fiscal year.

"The grand campaign," from the Rapidan to the James, opened on the 4th of May, 1864, under the immediate presence and supervision of Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding Armies of the United States. Major-General Meade commanded the Army of the Potomac. This campaign, for convenience of reference, is divided (by the direction of General Meade) into five epochs, as follows:

First epoch: The crossing of the Rapidan and the battles of the Wilderness.

Second epoch: The march to Spotsylvania, and the operations in front of that place.

Third epoch: The march to the North Anna, and the operations on that river.

Fourth epoch: The march across the Pamunkey, including the operations on the Totopotomoy and at Cold Harbor.

Fifth epoch: The march across the Chickahominy and the James, including the assault on Petersburg, July 30.

The forces that composed the armies on the Rapidan were as follows: The Second, Fifth, and Sixth Corps, the cavalry, and the Artillery Reserve and Engineer Brigade constituted the Army of the Potomac, under General Meade, and the Ninth Corps under General Burnside, making about 125,000 effective men.

There were 4,300 wagons, 835 ambulances, 29,945 artillery, cavalry, ambulance, and team horses; 4,046 private horses; 22,528 mules; making an aggregate of 56,499 animals.

It was ordered that the troops should take with them "50 rounds of ammunition upon the person; three days' full rations in their haversacks; three days' bread and small rations in their knapsacks, and three days' beef on the hoof." The supply trains were loaded with ten days' forage (grain) and ten of subsistence. One-half of the ammunition, intrenching tools, and ambulance wagons, a few light spring wagons and pack animals only, were allowed to ac-

company the troops. All other trains were assembled at Richardsville, and placed, as heretofore, under my direction, with a view to crossing the Rapidan by bridges at Ely's Ford and Culpeper Mine Ford.

The army was put in motion on the 4th. On that day the depot at Brandy Station and other points on the railroad, as far as the Rappahannock, were broken up, and all extra and surplus property, with the depot officers and employes were sent in to Alexandria. These officers were directed to await orders, and are the same that subsequently took positions and opened our flying depots at Aquia, Belle Plain, Fredericksburg, Port Royal, White House, and City Point, as the army fought its bloody way along and approached within striking distance of these points. So soon as the army made the passage of the Rapidan into the Wilderness the trains were immediately crossed at the fords before mentioned and parked near that river. The crossing was hastened in consequence of the movements of the enemy's cavalry on the north side.

The battles of the Wilderness at once threw many thousands wounded upon our department for transportation to the rear. The medical department had no more ambulances than were absolutely necessary on the immediate fields of battle. My first effort was to send the wounded in our empty wagons to Rappahannock Station to meet cars for which I had telegraphed you; but, after the trains were actually loaded with wounded, and after you had dispatched cars, it became necessary to send them into Fredericksburg, on account of the presence of rebel cavalry at Ely's Ford.

Communications were quickly opened with Aquia and Belle Plain and in a few days the navy cleared the river of obstructions to Fredericksburg. Our wounded were at first sent to Belle Plain, and thence by water to the different hospitals. The most severe cases were kept in Fredericksburg some time. In a few days the Aquia railroad was repaired to the north bank at Fredericksburg, and was used to take away many wounded. Vessels ascended the Rappahannock also for the same purpose. The same system of transportation for wounded was pursued throughout the campaign as in the Wilderness. Our empty wagons, as a rule, carried most of the wounded from the field hospitals to the depots, and returned laden with forage and subsistence.

During the first epoch—from May 4 to 13, inclusive—our train occupied the plank road from Chancellorsville via Alrich's to Tavernacle Church, and to the south at Piney Branch Church and Alsop's, changing parks according to movements of our troops and the enemy. On the evening and night of the 13th, the army made its first flank movement to Spotsylvania, and the trains were concentrated on the 14th on the bluffs at Fredericksburg.

During the second epoch—from the 14th to the 20th, inclusive—the trains were parked at Fredericksburg, and our depots remained unchanged. Several trains of wounded were sent in under the direction of myself and the medical director.

The third epoch embraces the interval of time between the 21st and 26th, inclusive. The line of Fredericksburg, Belle Plain, and Aquia was now abandoned, and the depot established at Port Royal. On the 20th, the main trains were assembled near Guinea's Station, under the immediate charge of Capt. L. H. Peirce, assistant chief quartermaster, Army of the Potomac, and were conducted by him, under my daily orders, by Bowling Green to Milford Station, where the

arrived on the 22d. On the 23d, they were crossed over the Mattaponi, and parked in the open ground between the river and Wright's Tavern. On the same day our forces reached the North Anna, and commenced to cross at Jericho and other places. The trains remained in park near Wright's Tavern during the operations on the North Anna. Our wounded were sent to Port Royal, and supplies received from that depot. On the 24th, the army was across the North Anna, and there was heavy skirmishing with the enemy, who was in position between the two Annas, at Hanover Junction. The Ninth Corps was attached to the Army of the Potomac on this day. Headquarters crossed at Jericho Ford and encamped on the south side.

The fourth epoch began on the 27th. The army was put in motion toward Hanover town, and Nelson's and Hundley's Ferries, on the Pamunkey River. The trains recrossed the Mattaponi, and passed to the rear some distance, and then advanced on the road toward Dunkirk, lower down, and to our left on the Mattaponi. The army crossed the Pamunkey on the 28th, and took up position toward Cold Harbor. On the same day I sent a staff officer to White House, distant 15 miles from Hanover town, to ascertain if Smith had arrived with the Eighteenth Corps, and if Captain Pitkin had arrived from Port Royal with his employés and supplies. The officer returned safely at midnight and reported no arrivals. The trains arrived promptly at Hanover town, by way of Dunkirk, crossed the Pamunkey on the 31st, and parked near Mrs. Newton's house. Captain Pitkin arrived at White House same day and established the depot. On June 1, the trains were moved to New Castle and Old Church. All empty wagons were sent to White House for supplies. On the 2d, our troops took up positions in front of the enemy at Cold Harbor. Headquarters were moved to that point, and the trains sent to vicinity of Parsley's Mill, on the road to White House. On the 3d, an assault was made on the enemy's intrenchments, but without success. The railroad from White House to Dispatch Station was rebuilt while the army remained here, and was dismantled and the material removed before the 12th, when the fifth epoch commenced.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,

Brig. Gen., C. Q. M. of Armies operating against Richmond.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS, U. S. Army,
Quartermaster-General.

No. 8.

Report of Brig. Gen. Marsena R. Patrick, U. S. Army, commanding Provost Guard.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
August 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864, to make

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

the following report of the operations of the several regiments in my command:

FIRST EPOCH.

Twentieth New York State Militia, Colonel Gates commanding: Regiment left Brandy Station May 4, 1864; crossed on the 5th the Rapidan at Gold Mine Ford. On the 6th and 7th, were guarding prisoners of war; marched a distance of about 25 miles.

SECOND EPOCH.

Marching during the 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of May in charge of prisoners of war, and passing from near Piney Branch Church to near Fredericksburg, Salem Church, to Belle Plain, and back to the rear of Fredericksburg; marched about 70 miles.

THIRD EPOCH.

Marched 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th of May from rear of Fredericksburg by Villeborough, Milford, where crossed Mattapony to near Wright's Tavern; marched 25 miles.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Marched 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st of May and 1st and 2d of June. Recrossed the Mattapony, passed through Newtown, near Dunkirk, crossed the Pamunkey at New Castle down toward the White House, Old Church, encamping at Parsley's Corners, near Anderson's Mill; marched 50 miles.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A D D E N D A .

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND,
November 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. R. PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that the number of prisoners taken from the enemy by the Army of the Potomac, from May 1, 1864, is as follows:

From May 1 to May 12.....	7,078
From May 12 to July 31.....	6,506
From July 31 to August 31.....	573
From August 31 to September 30.....	78
From September 30 to October 31.....	1,138
Total.....	15,373

It is impossible to tell with any degree of definiteness on what occasions the captures were made for the following reasons: It fre-

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

quently happened that prisoners did not reach headquarters until several days after their capture, it being no uncommon thing for the captures of four or five days to be forwarded in one body. In consequence of the manner in which we moved no permanent record of the prisoners taken was kept until after the 27th of July, when the office at this place was established. A daily report of the prisoners of war received from the corps of the Army of the Potomac was made to Brigadier-General Williams, assistant adjutant-general, from the 1st of June until the 6th of July (at which time I left headquarters of the Army of the Potomac), and I presume is still made, as I am required to furnish the material for it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. LESLIE,

Captain and Provost-Marshal.

No. 9.

Reports of Maj. Benjamin F. Fisher, Chief Signal Officer.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,

July 21, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit the accompanying inspection report, with the following brief report of operations during the months of May and June:

During these months the Army of the Potomac has been engaged in the most arduous campaign of the war, in which the signal detachment connected with it has occupied over sixty stations of observation and communication. In addition portions of the command have been constantly kept upon the flanks and with advancing columns, seeking to gain such information and render such services as might be deemed of value to commanding officers. Our field of operations was mostly in regions where we labored under many disadvantages—a level wooded country without any natural elevations, yet in the face of all, the energy on the part of the officers enabled us to overcome these difficulties, and at times perform good service. At the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, the North Anna River, the Peninsula, and the James River, our glasses and flags rendered services. Since we arrived in front of Petersburg we pride ourselves that some of our reports have been very valuable. At several times, by timely information, have we enabled the commanding general to check movements on the part of the enemy that might otherwise have turned out disastrously to a portion of our army. In flag signals we have done little. The field telegraph formerly attached to our corps, now worked by the American Telegraph Company, has been able to keep up communication with the different points occupied by the army, rendering the use of field signals to the extent formerly used unnecessary, though there were several instances at the battle of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna River, and the James River, where our means of opening communication came in opportunely and rendered more or less valuable services.

I shall hereafter, as soon as practicable, give a detailed report of the operations of this detachment during the campaign which is not yet closed. At this time, without drawing any comparison be-

tween the several officers of this detachment, I would call the attention of the officer in charge of the Signal Bureau to the fact, that two good officers, who have been serving upon signal duty for two years and a half, are yet without appointments in the corps, never having an opportunity, so far as I can ascertain, to appear before the examining board. Should there be any further appointments made in the list of first lieutenants, I would recommend these two officers, viz: First Lieutenants Fuller and Neel for such positions. They are eminently deserving and fitted for it.

We occupy at present lookout stations at six points along our front and flanks, from which we command fine views of that portion of the country through which the enemy would be likely to march in the event of their making a movement. It was impossible to render inspection reports for the months of April and May on account of the corps being scattered so much upon active duty.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,

Capt. and Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

Maj. W. J. L. NICODEMUS,

In charge of Signal Bureau, Washington, D. C.

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HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,

October [22], 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the signal detachment connected with this army during the several epochs of the campaign, commencing with the crossing of the Rapidan upon the 4th of May, and ending with the assault on the enemy's position in front of Petersburg upon July 30, 1864.

The following was the organization of the detachment upon the 4th of May: 4 officers with the Second Army Corps, 2 with the Fifth Army Corps, 2 with the Sixth Corps, and 1 with each cavalry division, and 12 in the reserve detachment. Attached to the reserve party were 25 men equipped as pioneers, whose duty it was to construct stations. In addition, accompanying each officer and detachment, were the enlisted men used as flagmen, lookouts, &c. During the campaign the use of flag signals were for two reasons seldom resorted to, first, the army operated constantly as a unit, and the system of field telegraphing, as developed by our corps and now worked by the American Telegraph Company, enabled the commanding general to be in constant telegraphic communication with the several corps commanders; second, the country through which we operated was covered with dense and extensive forests and so devoid of prominent points as to render flag signals, save upon several occasions, impossible. The officers of the reserve detachment were under these circumstances instructed to keep themselves along the flanks and advance of the army in the various movements and battles attending the campaign, in order to gather and forward to the commanding general any information that might be presumed to be of service to him. Those with the army corps had the general instructions to make themselves useful as additional aides when the

nature of the country prevented them from doing signal service. As the services rendered during the first four epochs of the campaign were of a very general character, I would beg leave to refer to them in this report in the same manner. During the crossing of the Rapidan the stations of observation upon Stony, Pony, and Garnett's Mountains were occupied by parties watching the movements of the enemy upon the south bank of the river, and reporting the same to the commanding general until the withdrawal of the cavalry from Culpeper County necessitated their being abandoned. Before these stations were abandoned the enemy's force had nearly all disappeared from the line of the Rapidan, and the direction taken by them learned and reported. During the battle of the Wilderness, the battles in front of Spotsylvania Court-House, the march to the North Anna, and thence to Cold Harbor, and in the several battles attending these latter movements, the officers of the detachment were almost constantly engaged in reconnoitering from the flanks of the army and tree tops in the vicinity of our lines, and made numerous reports of the enemy's movements and position, which aided, more or less, the commanding general in determining the actions of our army. In the battle of the Wilderness communication by means of flag signals was established between the headquarters of General Warren at the Lacy house and those of General Crawford near Parker's Store. This communication was very opportune, as the enemy, moving against this advanced position, allowed but limited time to the officer commanding in which to receive instructions.

Upon the 9th and 10th of May, during the operations of a portion of the Second Corps upon the south bank of the Po River, signal communication was opened with advantage between the several division headquarters and those of General Hancock. At this time and upon other occasions the signal officers aided materially in directing the firing of the artillery. Upon the 19th and 20th of May the reports of Colonel Beale, commanding the enemy's cavalry covering the right flank of their army, to General Lee were intercepted and forwarded to the chief of staff. During the operations on the North Anna several lines of signal communication were established between the Second Corps headquarters and the several divisions upon the opposite side of the river. From this point until we reached the James River our services were confined entirely to making observations. To indicate the character of these observations I would beg leave to insert here a paragraph from the report of Capt. P. A. Taylor, the signal officer in charge with the Second Corps, to wit:

On the 30th of May Lieutenants Holland and Neel were directed to occupy the station at the Shelton house, where our batteries were established, to direct their fire, and give the general commanding any information of the enemy's position and movements which they might observe. The enemy's batteries were posted on the opposite side of the creek, at a distance of not more than 700 yards from ours, and kept up a fire during the entire day. Lieutenants Holland and Neel remained on duty at this station when every person around them had left, and sent frequent reports for the information of the commanding general, besides directing the fire of our batteries. Fifty shots from the enemy's batteries passed through the house, upon the roof of which Lieutenants Holland and Neel were stationed; solid shot cut down trees all around them, yet they remained firm at their posts of duty. * * * General Hancock, on hearing of their behavior on this occasion, sent at once a special dispatch to General Meade, commending his signal officers for great gallantry, mentioning the names of Lieutenants Holland and Neel.

It was under difficulties of this character that the several officers of the corps sought to render service. During the operations in the vicinity of Cold Harbor, six stations of observation were established and various movements of the enemy discovered.*

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,

Major and Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 10.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS,
October 31, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery of this army during the present campaign, commencing May 4, 1864, and ending October 31, 1864:

On May 4, the artillery was distributed, organized, and commanded as follows: The artillery of the Second Army Corps (Major-General Hancock) consisted of nine batteries of six guns each, or thirty Napoleons (light 12-pounders), and twenty-four 3-inch rifled ordnance guns, 46 officers, 1,395 enlisted men, and 1,095 horses, and of one battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock's) of the Fourth New York Foot Artillery, 19 officers and 517 men. The whole constituted a brigade, under the command of Col. J. C. Tidball, Fourth New York Foot Artillery.

BATTERIES OF THE SECOND CORPS.

Napoleons.		3-inch.	
Brown's (B), 1st Rhode Island	6	Arnold's (A), 1st Rhode Island.....	6
Ames' (G), 1st New York	6	Sleeper's, 10th Massachusetts.....	6
Gilliss' (C and D) 5th United States ...	6	Ricketts' (F), 1st Pennsylvania	6
Roder's (K), 4th United States.....	6	Edgell's (A), 1st New Hampshire	6
Dow's, 6th Maine.....	6		

The artillery of the Fifth Army Corps (Major-General Warren) consisted of eight batteries of six guns each, or twenty-four Napoleons, eighteen 3-inch ordnance, and six 10-pounder Parrott guns, 44 officers, and 1,470 enlisted men, and 914 horses; and of one battalion (Major Arthur's) Fourth New York Foot Artillery, 12 officers, 432 men, constituting a brigade, under the command of Col. C. S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery.

BATTERIES OF THE FIFTH CORPS.

Stewart's (B), 4th United States, 6 Napoleons.	Rittenhouse's (D), 5th United States, 6 Parrotts.
Winslow's (D), 1st New York, 6 Napoleons.	Phillips' (E), Massachusetts, 6 3-inch.
Mink's (H), 1st New York, 6 Napoleons.	Reynolds' (E and L), 1st New York, 6 3-inch.
Martin's (C), Massachusetts, 6 Napoleons.	Cooper's (B), 1st Pennsylvania, 6 3-inch.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

The artillery of the Sixth Army Corps (Major-General Sedgwick), consisted of eight batteries of six guns each, twenty-four Napoleons, eighteen 3-inch ordnance, and six 10-pounder Parrott guns, 55 officers, 1,170 men, and 915 horses, and of one battalion (Sears') Fourth New York Foot Artillery, 15 officers, 517 men, constituting a brigade under the command of Col. C. H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

BATTERIES OF THE SIXTH CORPS.

McKnight's (M), 5th United States, 6 Napoleons.	Robinson's, 4th Maine, 6 3-inch.
McCartney's (A), Massachusetts, 6 Napoleons.	Adams' (G), 1st Rhode Island, 6 3-inch.
Bucklyn's (E), 1st Rhode Island, 6 Napoleons.	Cowan's, 1st New York Independent, 6 3-inch.
Harn's, 3d New York, 6 Napoleons.	Waterman's (C), 1st Rhode Island, 6 Parrotts.

The Horse Artillery, twelve batteries, sixteen Napoleons and forty-six 3-inch ordnance guns, 43 officers, 1,714 men, and 2,064 horses, was organized into two brigades. The First Brigade, under the command of Capt. James M. Robertson, Second U. S. Artillery, consisted of six batteries, eight Napoleons and twenty-four 3-inch guns, and was attached to the Cavalry Corps (Major-General Sheridan). The Second Brigade, under the command of Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom, Third U. S. Artillery, consisted of six batteries, eight Napoleons, and twenty-two 3-inch ordnance guns, and was held in reserve and attached to the Reserve Artillery of the army.

BATTERIES OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

First Brigade, Captain Robertson.

Williston's (D), 2d United States, 4 Napoleons.	Fitzhugh's (C and E), 4th United States, 6 3-inch.
King's (A), 4th United States, 4 Napoleons.	Martin's, 6th New York, 6 3-inch.
Heaton's (B and L), 2d United States, 6 3-inch.	Pennington's (M), 2d United States, 6 3-inch.

Second Brigade, Captain Ransom.

Randol's (H and I), 1st United States, 4 Napoleons.	Egan's (K), 1st United States, 6 3-inch.
Dennison's (G), 2d United States, 4 Napoleons.	Clarke's (A), 2d United States, 6 3-inch.
Porter's (E and G), 1st United States, 4 3-inch.	Kelly's (C, F, and K), 3d United States, 6 3-inch.

The Reserve Artillery, under the command of Col. H. S. Burton, Fifth U. S. Artillery, consisted of two regiments of foot artillery, the Sixth New York, Col. J. Howard Kitching; the Fifteenth New York, Col. L. Schirmer, twelve batteries of field artillery, twenty-six Napoleons, eighteen 3-inch, and twelve 10-pounder and six 20-pounder Parrotts, and of eight 24-pounder Coehorn mortars. The troops of the reserve were organized into three brigades. The first, under the command of Col. J. Howard Kitching, Sixth New York Artillery, consisted of the Sixth and Fifteenth New York Regiments, six battalions of foot artillery armed as infantry, 84 officers, and 2,901 men. This brigade formed the escort and furnished the guards

for the reserve and the park attached to it, and was at all times disposable as a reserve and to re-enforce the corps in battle. In this way it did valuable service, taking its full share of the marching and fighting of the army in addition to its special duties. The Second Brigade consisted of six batteries, six 20-pounder Parrotts, twelve 10-pounder Parrotts, four 3-inch ordnance and ten Napoleon guns, 33 officers, 837 men, and 647 horses, under the command of Maj. J. A. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery. The Third Brigade consisted of six batteries, sixteen Napoleons, and fourteen 3-inch ordnance guns, 24 officers, 734 men, and 604 horses, under the command of Maj. R. H. Fitzhugh, First New York Light Artillery. The eight 24-pounder Coehorn mortars with 100 rounds each of ammunition were served by a detachment of Fifteenth New York Foot Artillery.

BATTERIES OF THE ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Second Brigade, Maj. J. A. Tompkins.

Taft's, 5th New York, 6 20-pounder Parrotts.
 Hexamer's (A), 1st New Jersey, 6 10-pounder Parrotts.
 Sheldon's (B), 1st New York, 6 10-pounder Parrotts.
 Clark's (B), 1st New Jersey, 6 Napoleons.
 Stevens', 5th Maine, 4 Napoleons.
 McKnight's, 12th New York, 4 3-inch.

Third Brigade, Maj. R. H. Fitzhugh.

Ewing's (H), 1st Ohio, 6 3-inch.
 Burton's, 11th New York, 4 3-inch.
 Barnes' (C), 1st New York, 4 3-inch.
 Brinckle's (E), 5th United States, 6 Napoleons.
 Hart's, 15th New York, 4 Napoleons.
 Bigelow's, 9th Massachusetts, 6 Napoleons.

SUPPLY OF AMMUNITION.

Each Napoleon gun and 20-pounder Parrott transported in the chests of the piece and caisson 128 rounds of ammunition, and each other rifle gun 200 rounds, excepting the rifle guns of the Horse Artillery, which had 150 rounds in the chests. The campaign allowance for each gun having been fixed at 250 rounds, there was assigned to each brigade a special ammunition column of ordinary wagons to transport the remainder, which formed in each brigade a reserve for supply of all its batteries. In addition 20 rounds per gun for each gun in the army was carried in the trains of the Artillery Reserve, so that the total supply carried with the army was 270 rounds per gun. Thus the artillery with the army at the commencement of the campaign consisted of forty-nine batteries, with 274 field guns, of which 120 were 12-pounder Napoleons (smooth-bore) and 154 rifled; 8 Coehorn mortars, 657 artillery carriages, including caissons, battery wagons, and forges; 373 officers, 11,691 men, 6,239 horses, besides 609 wagons and 3,721 animals, for the transport of the ammunition, &c. It formed eight brigades, four of which constituted the reserve under my immediate command, the other four being attached to army corps. The batteries had been carefully and diligently instructed by their commanders, under the supervision of the chiefs of artillery while in their winter camps, and were well manned, horsed, and equipped. At no time, indeed, had the artillery of this army as a whole been in so good condition as when it entered upon this campaign. Its principal defects were, first, a want of general and field officers, a subject to which I called attention in my report of the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg;

and, second, of a code of regulations for its government which should be binding on all branches of the service. These defects have injured its efficiency and usefulness to the prejudice of its reputation, caused a misapplication of its powers, and added to its cost, but they are defects for which the artillery itself is not responsible.

On the 4th of May the army broke up its camps near Culpeper Court-House and crossed the Rapidan, the artillery brigades attached to troops following their respective corps. The Reserve Artillery, under the command of Colonel Burton, crossed the river with its trains and stores at Ely's Ford, pushed beyond Hunting Creek, and camped near Chancellorsville. On the 5th, it followed the Second Corps to near the Furnaces, but was ordered back to Hawkins' Church, at the intersection of the Chancellorsville plank road with the Old Wilderness turnpike, where it remained during the battle of the Wilderness. At daybreak of the 6th, Kitching's brigade of foot artillery reported by my order to Major-General Warren near the Lacy house, with all its available men, including the guards of the trains, &c., and went into action with General Wadsworth's division. On the 7th, it was employed in throwing up intrenchments in General Warren's front. On the same day, in consequence of a report that a body of the enemy's troops, including infantry, were marching down the Rapidan, a battery of the Reserve was ordered to Ely's Ford for the protection of the trains there and to cover the ford. That afternoon the Reserve Artillery marched to Piney Branch Church, which place it reached on the morning of the 8th, when Kitching's brigade of foot artillery was ordered to report to Major-General Hancock, at Todd's Tavern. General Hancock ordered it back to the Reserve the same night and again called for it the next morning. From this time this brigade was marched to and fro from one corps to another, being always either in action or on the march until it was finally, on the breaking up of the Reserve, attached to the Fifth Corps, Major-General Warren. From the 8th to the 16th the Cohorn mortars were employed wherever circumstances would permit of their use, and always with good results, and the caissons of the Reserve batteries kept up the supply of ammunition to the corps batteries in action. The Reserve itself moved its position from day to day, being generally encamped between the trains and the army, furnishing guards for the trains and pieces to command the roads and approaches, and for the defense of Fredericksburg. On the 16th, the Reserve was by superior orders broken up, and the batteries composing it ordered to Washington. In order to retain the organizations, men and material, in this army, the reduction of guns contemplated was, upon my recommendation, effected by reducing each mounted battery in the army to four guns, retaining the extra caissons and ordering the surplus guns and Taft's battery to Washington. This battery being engaged in the battle of Spotsylvania Court-House did not leave for Washington until the night of the 18th.

Colonel Burton, commanding the Reserve, was ordered to report to the commanding general as inspector of artillery on his staff; the field officers, with the exception of Lieutenant-Colonel McGilvery, assigned to the artillery brigades of the corps, and the different staffs dissolved. The ammunition train remained under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel McGilvery, as a distinct organization, with one battalion of the Fifteenth New York Foot Artillery. This guard was subsequently reduced to one company. The Reserve Artillery of this

army was organized in the autumn and winter of 1861 and 1862, and the experience of many campaigns has proved its great value. Its records prove that on the field it has done its full share of the fighting and borne its due proportion of the losses of the artillery, while it has rendered other and fully as important services. At many of our principal battles, notably at Malvern Hill and Antietam, its ammunition trains supplied the batteries of the divisions, many of which would otherwise have been rendered useless. Whenever, from the character of the ground or from other circumstances, the ordinary amount of artillery attached to troops proved insufficient, it has supplied the deficiency. Its batteries in all our great battles have always gone into action at critical moments, and almost invariably every gun has been called for and employed. Especially was this the case at Malvern, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg. It has also been of great value in another way. Batteries in the corps losing their efficiency either from the want of men or material, the incompetency of their officers or casualties of battle, have been at once replaced from the Reserve, thus keeping the army corps fully effective and giving the broken-down batteries the necessary opportunity and supervision to restore them. In this way the Reserve Artillery has kept up the efficiency of that of the whole army. I have considered this notice of the Reserve Artillery as necessary under the circumstances in order to guard against the inferences which might be drawn from the order to break it up. The inconveniences that have since been felt from the want of it, the order to return the guns to the batteries, now being executed, and the fact that it has been found necessary to keep up the reality, without the proper organization of the Reserve, in order to insure supplies of ammunition to the army and to furnish a place for surplus unattached and disabled batteries, has clearly vindicated the principle of the necessity of such an organization in a large army. The mounted batteries of the Reserve Artillery were transferred to the corps, giving each of the three corps twelve batteries of four guns each. Major Hazard was assigned to the Second, Major Fitzhugh to the Fifth, Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe to the Sixth Corps.

To the Second Corps: Clark's (B), First New Jersey, four Napoleons; McKnight's, Twelfth New York, four 3-inch; Burton's, Eleventh New York, four 3-inch.

To the Fifth Corps: Bigelow's, Ninth Massachusetts, four Napoleons; Hart's, Fifteenth New York, four Napoleons; Sheldon's (B), First New York, four Parrotts; Barnes' (C), First New York, four 3-inch.

To the Sixth Corps: Brinckle's (E), Fifth United States, four Napoleons; Stevens', Fifth Maine, four Napoleons; Hexamor's (A), First New Jersey, four Parrotts; Ewing's (H), First Ohio, four 3-inch.

On the afternoon of May 19, near Spotsylvania Court-House, an attack was made by Ewell's corps on Tyler's division of foot artillery. By direction of Major-General Meade, I ordered two batteries each of the Second and Sixth Corps to the point of attack and took the direction of the artillery in person, the batteries of the Fifth Corps being under the direction of Major Fitzhugh and those of the Second under Colonel Tidball. After a sharp action, in which the batteries rendered good service, the enemy was repulsed.

On the 28th of May, the Ninth Corps having been assigned to the Army of the Potomac, the nine batteries belonging to its divisions (the Reserve Artillery of the corps having been ordered to Belle

Plain, and subsequently to Washington) were reported to me. There was no brigade or distinct administrative organization for the artillery of the corps, and the trains of the other corps and of the reserve park were put in requisition to supply them.

BATTERIES OF THE NINTH CORPS.

Eaton's, 27th New York, 6 Napoleons.
Rogers', 19th New York, 6 Napoleons.
Twitchell's, 7th Maine, 6 Napoleons.
Wright's, 14th Massachusetts, 4 3-inch.
Thomas', 2d Maine, 4 3-inch.

Jones', 11th Massachusetts, 4 3-inch.
Roemer's, 34th New York, 4 3-inch.
Durell's (D), Pennsylvania 4 3-inch.
Start's, 3d Vermont, 4 3-inch.

On the 30th, Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe was assigned to the command of the artillery of the corps, the rifle batteries were reduced to four guns each, and immediate measures taken to procure horses, ammunition, &c. The batteries were soon put in good condition and consisted of eighteen Napoleons and twenty-four rifles.

On the 31st of May, in obedience to instructions from Major-General Meade, the Horse Artillery was reorganized, reduced to eight batteries of four guns each, one section consisting of Napoleons and one of 3-inch guns, and formed into a single brigade.

HORSE ARTILLERY BRIGADE,

Capt. J. M. Robertson: Egan's (K), First United States; Randol's (H and I), First United States; Clarke's (A), Second United States; Heaton's (B and L), Second United States; Williston's (D), Second United States; Pennington's (M), Second United States; Kelly's (C, F, and K), Third United States; Fitzhugh's (C and E), Fourth United States.

The reorganization was effected by Capt. J. M. Robertson, under instructions from these headquarters, and when completed the brigade reported to Major-General Sheridan, commanding the Cavalry Corps, for duty. The remaining batteries of Horse Artillery, viz, Porter's, (E and G), First United States; Dennison's (G), Second United States; King's (A), Fourth United States; and Martin's, Sixth New York Independent, after turning over their serviceable artillery horses and transportation for the use of this army, were ordered to Washington, to report to Brigadier-General Howe, inspector-general of artillery. On the 2d and 3d of June, at the battle of Cold Harbor, several batteries were detailed from the Second and Sixth Corps for service with the Eighteenth, and a large quantity of ammunition drawn from our reserves and batteries for the supply of those of the Eighteenth Corps. June 6, in consequence of the good service rendered by the Coehorn mortars, and their demonstrated usefulness, six were ordered for permanent assignment to each corps d'armée.*

HENRY J. HUNT,

Brig. Gen., Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

A D D E N D A.

Extracts from Journal of Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery.

May 5, 1864.—Left camp about 5.45 a. m. At 7.40 a. m., when near General Warren's headquarters, received information that the

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I,

enemy were coming down the Orange pike and forming line in front of General Griffin's division ; that large clouds of dust were hanging over the road. General Wilson's [cavalry] reported not on the pike, as according to General Humphreys they were ordered to be ; 8.40 a. m., sent orders to Colonel Burton ; 4.10 p. m., General Hancock's attack commenced, judging from the report of infantry and artillery ; 7 p. m., ordered the brigade of artillery reserve, Colonel Kitching, to be sent up by daylight to-morrow to join the attack on the enemy. Two guns lost from Winslow's battery. They were pushed out (and so far as I can learn, a very proper risk) by General Griffin. The troops on their left were driven in. The enemy came behind them from their right ; the officers and men mostly killed or captured. The guns laying near our line on the 6th would have been withdrawn by Colonel Wainwright, who had orders for the purpose in the night, but for the report that General Griffin had fallen back early in the evening.

N. B.—General Griffin did not fall back until late at night. Did not inform Colonel Wainwright in time and did not himself recover the guns.

May 6.—3.15 a. m., an officer from Colonel Kitching reports to me the brigade of foot artillery is on the way up, ordered to report to General Warren ; 8 a. m., examined ground designated by General Griffin for a large battery. General Griffin proposed to put three or four batteries in position on a ridge in front of the enemy's works, and in an open place some 400 to 500 yards across and between the lines. Colonel Wainwright objected. General Griffin asked that a competent officer might examine the ground. I was sent. Found the enemy intrenched some few hundred yards in front of the proposed place ; the guns near where the two guns were lost yesterday extended along our front. On the right our line bent backward, the enemy parallel to it. On the prolongation of the ridge where the enemy's line crossed it, he had guns which completely enfiladed the ridge. The fire of these guns and of the enemy in front, both infantry and artillery, made the position utterly untenable. On my examining the right of the proposed position, Colonel Upton, who was there, strongly remonstrated against placing the guns. First, because the enemy's batteries completely swept the ridge, and was then firing parallel to it and our line and behind us ; second, because the artillery fire which it would draw would enfilade our lines of infantry behind the ridge. Again, the worst possible point to make an attack on the enemy was on the works in front of the proposed battery. These views completely coincided with those of Colonel Wainwright and my own. There was but one proper way to act, to throw forward the right of our line (Sixth Corps) to gain the command of the ridge, and then when a flank attack was made on the works in front the battery could be thrown forward to the ridge to aid. The proposition to put the battery on the ridge was a pure absurdity. 10.35 a. m., saw orders dated 10.35 a. m. to Generals Warren and Sedgwick to suspend their attack and report their surplus men with a view to make a concentrated attack on the enemy's right. 1 p. m., ordered by General Meade to place batteries on the ridge east of the plank road so as to command the woods and openings facing toward General Hancock's attack, to be ready to repel the enemy should he succeed in driving Hancock in. 1.10 p. m., ordered one of Edwards' batteries into position on the ridge behind Old Wilderness Tavern ; 2 p. m., ordered Major Tompkins to place

two other batteries and look for additional positions; ordered Colonel Tompkins to keep a good lookout and throw in more batteries should it be found necessary; 2.30 p. m., reported that a force of the enemy's infantry is moving down the Rapidan on both north and south sides. Reserve ammunition and supply trains near Old Wilderness Tavern ordered toward Ely's Ford; also one battery from Artillery Reserve to take position at Ely's Ford, on the south side, to cover the north side; 8.20 p. m., sent notice to Colonel Burton that General Sedgwick's right is driven in and the enemy formed across the road, to harness up, have his men at their posts, and if necessary to move before getting further orders, to go to Chancellorsville to put himself under protection of the cavalry; to send me 1 or 2 officers to convey further instructions; 9.15 p. m., ordered Captain Edwards to take his batteries of reserve of the Ninth Corps to a position between headquarters and Colonel Burton.

May 7 (Saturday).—5.45 p. m., Lieutenant Bissell took to Colonel Burton a dispatch from general headquarters notifying him that a division of Ninth Corps would join him on a defense, in addition to the foot artillery brigade of Kitching, against an attack of the enemy's infantry, said to be passing down the other side of the Rapidan. (Note.—Kitching's brigade still on the route from the Fifth Corps.) 6 p. m., Lieutenant Berlin took a dispatch to Colonel Burton telling him where the infantry division would rejoin its corps; 9 p. m., left camp at Old Wilderness Tavern for Spotsylvania Court-House. Reached Todd's Tavern at 2 a. m. of the 8th of May; staid until morning, then headquarters moved to Piney Branch Church.

May 8.—Headquarters left camp near Piney Branch Church about 2 p. m.

No. 11.

*Report of Maj. Nathaniel Michler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Acting Chief Engineer.*

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

October 20, 1864.

GENERAL: An extract from Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864, directs corps and other independent commanders to report the part taken by their troops in the several operations of the campaign from the crossing of the Rapidan to the assault on the enemy's position in front of Petersburg, July 30. In the absence of Maj. J. C. Duane, U. S. Corps of Engineers, who during the period above specified acted as chief engineer of this army, I have the honor to forward the accompanying reports* addressed to him by Capt. George H. Mendell, commanding the battalion of U. S. Engineers, dated August 5, and that of Lieut. Col. Ira Spaulding, commanding detachment Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, dated August 30, setting forth in detail the operations of their respective commands during the period above specified. These reports, in addition to the interesting information contained concerning the passage of a large army by pontoon bridges over the several rivers encountered on its march, and the facility, ease, and promptness with which a thoroughly trained body of engineer troops

* See pp. 304, 317.

can accomplish such important duties, also bear testimony to the zeal, energy, and ability displayed by both officers and men, and to the important services rendered by this arm of the service, not only during the weary marches of a long and trying campaign, but also in the preparation and execution of the more tedious operations of the siege.

In justice to those attached to the engineer party at the headquarters of the army, both officers and civil assistants, and to show the nature and extent of the labors performed by them, I beg leave to submit a brief synopsis of the duties connected with the topographical department, the special charge of which had been for several months previous to and during the campaign under my immediate care and direction. In addition I would wish to state the different occasions on which the several officers of engineers on duty with the army were detailed from their respective commands, and under personal instructions from the chief engineer performed valuable professional labors. As that officer is not here to attend to what would no doubt prove a pleasing and interesting duty to him, and one which he is so well able to perform, having been compelled to leave the field in consequence of partial sunstroke received the very last day of the period covered by this report, it becomes necessary for me to undertake the preparation of a general summary of the operations of the department.

During the winter months previous to the opening of the spring campaign, from the 10th of December to the 1st of May, a large number of original drawings of campaign maps were prepared under my direction (twenty-nine sheets in all), comprising the country from Gettysburg south to Petersburg, and from the Chesapeake Bay as far west as Lexington, in readiness for the movement of the army in whatever direction it might march after breaking up the winter camps near the Rappahannock River and along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The scale adopted was 1 mile to the inch, being the most convenient by which to make any addition or corrections on the different sheets, the distances being more readily measured without instruments. These maps were compiled from actual surveys and reconnaissances made by the officers and assistants of the engineer department on duty with the army at various times, both during the previous movements of the troops in other portions of the country, and throughout the more recent operations between the Rapidan and Bull Run, and by such additional matter as could be obtained from the best authorities, both State and country. In searching for the latter, the series of maps prepared by the Bureau of Topographical Engineers of the War Department proved of the utmost utility. The copies furnished by the U. S. Coast Survey of the maps of the several rivers likely to be encountered, such as the Rappahannock, the York, and the James, and the chart of the Chesapeake Bay, were also invaluable. When prepared, the sheets were successively forwarded to the Bureau of Engineers at Washington, with the request to have them either photographed, lithographed, or engraved. By the time the army was ready to move, they were distributed for general use, each of them covering an area of 875 square miles, and subdivided into 5 miles square for the sake of easy reference. In addition to these detailed maps, the following general ones were distributed among the officers of the command: Central Virginia, compiled in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers of the War Department, scale $\frac{1}{350000}$ inch, and part of the map of the Military

Department of Southeast Virginia and Fort Monroe, compiled in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers of the War Department, scale $\frac{1}{250,000}$ inch. The Bureau also kindly furnished others for reference, viz: Part of the map of the Military Department of Southeast Virginia and Fort Monroe, showing the approaches to Richmond and Petersburg, scale $\frac{1}{250,000}$ inch, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the Peninsular Campaign maps, together with the Henrico County map, the former engraved, and the two latter photographed for the use of the armies operating against Richmond. The detailed map of Northeast Virginia and vicinity of Washington, scale 1 inch to the mile, compiled under the direction of Maj. A. W. Whipple, U. S. Topographical Engineers, was also placed at the disposal of this department.

At different intervals during the several months previous to the opening of the spring campaign a great many reconnaissances and surveys had been pushed as far as the different fords of the Rapidan and that section of the country had become accurately known. The movements of the army in November and December, 1863, between the Rapidan and Mine Run, had also furnished some very important information which subsequently proved of great value. Beyond the latter narrow strip of local knowledge along the Rapidan, the experience gained in the memorable campaign of the Army of the Potomac during the months of May and June of 1864 showed very conclusively that however well the only accessible maps might have served the purposes of general knowledge, still they furnish but little of that detailed information so necessary in selecting and ordering the different routes of marching columns, and were too decidedly deficient in accuracy and detail to enable a general to maneuver with certainty his troops in the face of a brave and ever-watchful enemy. This was more especially the case as the country in itself proved to be of the worst and most impracticable character—a most difficult one for executing any combined movement. This may appear strange to those who reflect that the Commonwealth of Virginia is among the oldest of the States of the Union. They necessarily conclude that her archives should contain the most perfect geographical and topographical material for mapping her extensive domains. The proof that such has not been the case, and that this great want has been felt by her own military officers, is shown by the large surveying parties kept by them constantly in the field. Some of the results of their labors have lately fallen into my hands, a few excellent maps having been captured which bear evidence of very recent construction. On the face of them not only appear their familiar names, but the distinguishing peculiarities of workmanship of assistants employed on different Government surveys at the very commencement of the war. Although the enemy has no doubt suffered at times from want of accurate maps, still he at all times possessed a superior knowledge of the country, and could always obtain reliable guides from among its inhabitants, thus affording him a very great advantage over his adversary. In order to be able to cope with him with anything like equal advantage it soon became apparent that the difficulties to which reference has been made would not only have to be overcome by gathering material with the onward march of the army, but that the desired information would have to be obtained in anticipation of any move. To accomplish this the officers and assistants of my party were kept constantly occupied both day and night; they were not only called upon to prepare the much needed maps with the detailed corrections,

but also in the entire absence of reliable guides to act as such to the different columns, either as they moved along their respective routes of march or while maneuvering for favorable positions previous to an attack.

Maj. John E. Weiss, commissioned by the Governor of the State of Kentucky, acted as my principal assistant, and Capt. W. H. Paine, additional aide-de-camp, was also attached to the Engineer Department as an assistant. In addition to these there were seven civil assistants, besides several men detailed from the ranks to act in various capacities. The names of the former are Mr. Ferd. Theilkuhl, W. Burchard, Franz Schumann, E. Myers, L. C. Oswell, George L. Crane, and John H. Mullen. Some of them had been connected for a long time with the Army of the Potomac, and had gained great experience in making rapid reconnaissances and surveys, and in executing topographical sketches. Their duties commenced immediately after crossing the Rapidan, the surveys being connected with those previously extended to that river, and progressed without interruption or rest until the army arrived in front of Petersburg; nor did they then cease, but have continued along without any interruption to the present time. Each and every road within the lines of the army was examined and surveyed, and their researches were pushed as far to the front and on the flanks as it was compatible with safety to go without incurring any unnecessary risk of capture. The notes were immediately plotted and the maps compiled and at once photographed for the use of the officers of the command. In addition to the general topographical features of the country being represented, the respective lines of battle taken up at different times and at various localities were located. These were executed under the fire of the sharpshooters, and as well as the constant daily fighting would permit. As rapidly as any new information could be procured new editions of the maps would be prepared and photographed, and widely distributed. In this way, from the crossing of the Rapidan on the 4th of May to the explosion of the mine on the 30th of July, several editions of each of eleven separate sheets were arranged and issued, comprising surveys which cover an area of 737 square miles. In addition to the surveys already referred to there were several others not embraced on the photograph sketches, comprising one from the Germanna Ford to Petersburg, taken by the headquarters train of wagons along which the measurements were made by an odometer, a distance of over 179 miles, and also those made in company with the cavalry expeditions under Major-General Sheridan, the first from Chancellorsville to Haxall's Landing on the James River, and the last from Cold Harbor to Trevilian Station on the Virginia Central road and back to the White House, in the aggregate a distance of 310 miles. These actual surveys have since been compiled with information obtained from maps captured from the enemy, and the original series of campaign sheets corrected by this additional matter. Six sheets have thus been improved upon, including those styled Culpeper, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Hanover, Richmond, and Petersburg, the originals of the first five of which are in the hands of the engraver, having been previously photographed for any immediate use.

On the 9th of July, the date of the order directing that "the operations of this army against the intrenched position of the enemy defending Petersburg will be by regular approaches," a trigonometrical survey of the environs of that city was commenced, showing the

topographical features of the country and the positions of the intrenched lines of both armies, and by the 30th of the same month was far advanced. During the progress of the siege this map proved of the greatest importance, and constant reference was made to it.

In closing this part of the report in relation to the labors of the topographical department of the army during the period called for by the major-general commanding, it may be of interest to know that over 1,300 miles of actual surveys were made; that more than 1,200 maps were issued to the army previous to taking up the line of march across the Rapidan, and over 1,600 photograph sketches between that date and the 30th of July.

It would not be just to my assistants to refrain from expressing the appreciation I entertain for the unwavering and cheerful energy at all times displayed by them in the performance of their duties. The amount and accuracy of the work accomplished by them is sufficient evidence of their activity and ability. Exposed night and day to all the hardships and dangers of the campaign, it was under the most trying circumstances that their duties were performed. The usual conveniences afforded persons so employed were necessarily denied to them, but they were ever ready for any emergency and prompt to execute any instructions. The particular attention of the commanding general is called to the extent and difficulty of the labors performed by them. The silent and arduous labors of the engineer, upon which depends to such a great extent the success of a campaign, are too apt to be forgotten and overshadowed by the brilliancy of the noble and brave deeds of other arms of the service.

In this report it will be unnecessary to enter into great detail upon the many various engineering operations of the campaign aside from the one branch of duty already alluded to, particularly as some of them have been elaborately presented in accompanying documents, nor will an accurate description of the country passed over be attempted, as it will no doubt be more vividly pictured by others. The portfolio of maps* which is appended to this paper must for the present exhibit the lines of operations of the army and the localities of the various fields of battle until additional time and more advantageous circumstances permit the perfecting of them. Exact and beautiful drawings of the several points of interest are in course of construction. A brief synopsis will, therefore, be given of the different duties assigned to the several officers apart from those already enumerated in other reports in the order of events as laid down in Special Orders, No. 209.

FIRST EPOCH.

The crossing of the Rapidan and the battles of the Wilderness.

On the 3d of May Lieut. R. S. Mackenzie was directed to report to General Gregg and accompany the movement of the Second Cavalry Division. He remained with this command, after crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, during the 4th and 5th, and participated in a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry at Todd's Tavern. On the 6th he returned to the Engineer Battalion, and the following day reported to the chief engineer for temporary duty at headquarters. Lieut. C. W. Howell was also detailed on the 3d to go with the Third

* Such of the maps as may be found will appear in Atlas.

Division of Cavalry, and continued with General Wilson until the 25th of the month. During this period he accompanied the cavalry expedition from Chancellorsville to Haxall's Landing, on the James River, and was present at the different engagements which took place along the route and back.

Having crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford on the 4th with the major-general commanding, I was directed early on the following morning to reconnoiter the ground along the Wilderness Creek and to the right of the position taken up by the Fifth Corps across the Orange and Fredericksburg turnpike. Upon striking the cross-road between the latter and the plank road at Spotswood's, a shot from one of the vedettes of the enemy's cavalry disclosed his presence, and information of the fact was immediately given to General Wright, whose division of the Sixth Corps was then moving along the plank road. This division and that of Ricketts' were at once formed in line of battle parallel to the latter road and moved forward to the right of the Fifth. On the greater part of this and during the entire day of the 6th, I remained with General Sedgwick, by direction of the chief of staff, to render him such services as were in my power. On the last day I made a careful examination of his front, and partially superintended the construction of an intrenched line. The right of the latter was necessarily very much exposed, several roads offering great facilities for outflanking the position. A series of determined and bloody assaults on both days by each of the contending forces opened the campaign, the battles of the Wilderness ending on the evening of the 6th by a fierce attack about dark by the enemy on the right of the Sixth Corps. After assisting to rally the troops I reported to the commanding general, and was directed by him to guide the Sixth Corps into a new position, the left still resting on the right of the Fifth. The latter having slightly fallen back, the line was refused and extended across the Germanna plank road, with the right resting near Sutherland's, a short distance beyond the quartz mill. The movement of the corps commenced about midnight, and was successfully established in its new position by daylight. During this time the headquarters camp was near the Wilderness Tavern.

SECOND EPOCH.

The march to Spotsylvania Court-House and the operations in front of that place.

On the night of the 7th, the army took up the line of march. Lieutenant Benyaurd was directed to guide the Sixth Corps along the turnpike to Chancellorsville; thence by the plank road to Alrich's and by the Catharpin road to Piney Branch Church, afterward taking the route from the last place to its intersection with the Brock road, near Alsop's. This officer having accompanied the cavalry expedition from the Rapidan to the James River under General Kilpatrick, had previously passed over the ground. He continued to remain with the Sixth Corps, performing valuable services. The other engineer officers at headquarters accompanied the commanding general on the evening of the 7th to Todd's Tavern, at the intersection of the Brock and Catharpin roads. At this point a severe cavalry fight under Gregg had taken place during the afternoon.

On the morning of the 8th, some severe skirmishing commenced between the advance of the Fifth Corps and the enemy, showing that the latter was falling back from the Wilderness toward Spotsylvania Court-House. At break of day I was directed to make a reconnaissance of the country along the Brock road and parallel to the Po River, to select a good position for the Second Corps to take up in the event of the enemy attempting to strike our flank. About noon I was directed to remain with Major-General Hancock and perform any services he might require. During the day an examination was made toward the west along the Catharpin road as far as Corbin's Bridge, across the Po; the columns of the enemy could be distinctly seen moving south. Toward evening he made a strong demonstration, but suitable provision having been made was easily repulsed. Camp of the headquarters was early in the morning established at Widow Lewis', but later in the day moved to Stewart's between the Brock road and the one from Piney Branch Church. On the 9th, the officers of Engineers, with part of the Engineer Battalion, were engaged in assisting the different corps in strengthening their positions by intrenchments. The army remained comparatively quiet during the day; it was, however, called upon to mourn the death of one of its greatest leaders, the gallant and noble hearted Sedgwick, who during the morning was killed by a sharpshooter while examining the position of the enemy in advance of Alsop's house.

Early on the 10th, the Second Corps was advanced across the Po by pontoon bridge. Subsequently, by order of the commanding general, I guided Gibbon's and Birney's divisions back again across the river and placed them in position to the rear and right of the Fifth Corps, where they were massed to make a combined assault. Late in the evening it was most persistently made through a dense thicket, and although unsuccessful after repeated efforts, proved the great bravery of our troops. Lieutenant Mackenzie was on the same day engaged on a reconnaissance to the front of the Sixth Corps, and, in company with General Russell, selected the point of attack so successfully made by Upton's brigade of that corps. Headquarters camp moved toward evening from Stewart's to near Alsop's. On the 11th the lines were slightly advanced, and during the night the Second Corps was moved to the left preparatory to a general assault along the whole line at early dawn. Captain Mendell was directed to guide it into position. A constant rain fell during the entire day, making the ground very heavy. The impenetrable mist which veiled the movement favored the attack, and rendered its first fruits most brilliant, but the long continued marching, and a drizzling rain, tended to dampen the ardor of the assaulting columns, already over-fatigued by seven days' constant fighting.

The 12th of May will long be remembered for the fierce battle which raged and surged along the whole line from the first peep of dawn until darkness had for hours fallen over the contending hosts. Fourteen hours of most furious fighting had failed to dislodge the enemy from his strong position. In the course of the afternoon Major Duane and myself rode over the ground between the right of the Sixth Corps and the old Court-House road to select a line, refused from the crossings of the Po, for one division of the Fifth Corps (Crawford's) to hold, so as to relieve the other two for other movements. The Army of the Potomac extended to-day from the Po River to the Ny. Headquarters camp moved early in the morn-

ing from near Alsop's to Armstrong's, crossing the Ny near the latter place. The Po and Ny are affluents of the Mattapony.

On the 13th, I was ordered to examine, at General Hancock's request, the line in his front, including the famous Salient, now become historical, to see whether any change should be made, and what should be done to strengthen it. In the course of the day I examined also the line of the Sixth Corps to the right of the Second. During the night, in accordance with marching orders of this date, the Fifth and Sixth Corps moved from the right to the left with the intention of making a general assault on the following morning. The wretched condition of the roads and the terrible darkness of the night, added to the great fatigue of the troops, made it almost an impossible matter to effect the change. The Fifth Corps moved to the main road between Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Court-House, and crossed the Ny, taking up position on the south bank. The Sixth was temporarily massed on the north bank near the Beverly house. Headquarters train took the road from Armstrong's to the Gate, thence along the main road to Spotsylvania Court-House, encamping near Harris'.

On the morning of the 14th, I was first directed to cross the Ny and examine the line taken up by the Fifth Corps, and endeavor to locate the position of the enemy's works around Spotsylvania Court-House. Detached portions of these could be seen from one or two commanding points, and had evidently been constructed some time previous in anticipation of the present move. Major Duane accompanied me in this examination. A few hours afterward I made a reconnaissance with some of my assistants toward the Anderson house, and was enabled to locate certain prominent buildings in Spotsylvania, and ascertain other sections of the works around it. In the afternoon Upton's brigade, of the Sixth Corps, was ordered to advance across the Ny to the left of the Fifth Corps, and occupy a commanding position in front of Myers' house. I was directed to accompany it and inspect the ground. The line was formed and the position successfully gained. To render it more tenable the skirmishers were ordered to move forward and take possession of a belt of timber, which might conceal any movement on the part of the enemy. Generals Meade and Wright appeared about the time the men advanced. The skirmish line had scarcely entered the woods when it was met by a large force of the enemy previously massed there, who was already marching to attack. The whole brigade gave way, and the position was temporarily lost. Generals Meade and Wright fortunately escaped capture. After crossing the Ny and reaching the Anderson house I was requested by the latter to remain with him until he sent back for the remainder of his corps to come up. In the meanwhile Upton's brigade was reformed. By sunset the whole corps was in position to assault the position from which our troops had been driven, and ere many minutes the ground was repossessed.

On the 15th, 16th, and 17th, the army remained comparatively quiet in consequence of the successive marches and exhausting battles, all operations being interfered with owing to the wretched state of the roads. In the mean time headquarters camp was moved from Harris' to near Anderson's, and daily reconnaissances of the enemy's position were made by the engineer officers. Early on the morning of the 18th, a general attack was made, but failed to gain any advanced position, and on the following day some changes were

made in the disposition of the troops for the purpose of turning the enemy's right flank. While the necessary moves were being made a counter-demonstration was undertaken toward our right, his troops reaching the main road. Birney's division was sent to frustrate this attempt, and some skirmishing took place. During the evening I was directed to report to that officer to acquaint him with the nature of the ground, and remained with him at night engaged in examining his position preparatory to a renewal of the attack at daylight. Captain Turnbull accompanied me and rendered valuable service.

THIRD EPOCH.

The march to the North Anna and the operations on that river.

On the night of the 20th, a flank movement of the army was commenced by the Second Corps. Lieutenant Mackenzie was ordered to report temporarily to Major-General Hancock, and accompany that command. He continued with it until the North Anna was reached and during the operations on that river, and then returned to general headquarters. During this time he was employed in reconnoitering the successive lines taken up by it. On the 21st, I accompanied the major-general commanding from Anderson's to Motley's, near Guiney's Station, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, and in the evening was sent across the Mattaponi to ascertain the existence of any fords above the bridge, near the station, by which the Sixth Corps could cross the Po in the line of its march from Anderson's (Smith's) Mill. None could be found, and the bridge on the road from Stanard's had been destroyed. A reconnaissance was also made toward Mud Tavern on the Telegraph road. The enemy's vedettes were discovered at Gatewood's, and the information gained that the enemy had abandoned Spotsylvania Court-House, and were moving south by the Telegraph road toward the North Anna to take up that naturally strong position. On the 22d, the general and his staff moved from Motley's to Tyler's, near Bethel Church, crossing the Mattaponi at Guiney's Bridge and taking the route over the Ta by Madison's Ordinary (Flippo's) and Concord Academy. The map indicates the several lines of march of the different corps. The movement of the army was continued on the 23d, the general headquarters changing from Tyler's to Montague's, within a short distance of Old Chesterfield. The road crossed the Mat River, thence by Collins' Steam Saw-Mill to Wright's Store. At this place it entered the main road from Port Royal and Bowling Green toward the crossings of the North Anna at Jericho Mills, Quarles' Mills, and Chesterfield Ford. The Second and Fifth Corps were in advance. Each forced a passage of the river, the former at Chesterfield Ford, and the latter at Jericho Mills.

On the 24th, the headquarters were temporarily at Mount Carmel Church, and subsequently moved to the south side of the North Anna. On this day the whole army, except two divisions of the Ninth Corps, effected the passage of that stream, Crittenden's division, of the Ninth Corps, crossing below Quarles' Mills. On the morning of the 25th, I was directed to make a general reconnaissance of the whole line, and succeeded in doing so from Noel's Station, in the neighborhood of which a division of the Sixth was engaged in most effectually destroying the rails of the Virginia Central Railroad, to

where the left of Crittenden rested on the river. A log bridge, in addition to the one at Quarles' Mills, had been constructed. These, together with the Chesterfield and the several pontoon bridges, afforded perfect facilities for crossing. The enemy was found to be in strong position in front of Hanover Junction. Headquarters camp was moved back over the North Anna to the vicinity of Quarles' Mills during the day, and general preparations were made for recrossing the whole army. On the 26th, I made a personal examination of all the bridges and crossings, including the canvas pontoons newly laid during the day near the railroad bridge, to see that everything should be in readiness for the contemplated move.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The march across the Pamunkey, including the operations on the Totopotomoy and at Cold Harbor.

On the evening of the 26th, the movement of recrossing commenced and was continued on the following day. The major-general commanding moved his headquarters from Quarles' Mills to Mangohick Church, following the road by Chesterfield Depot, Concord Church, and Jerusalem Church. Lieutenant Howell was directed to guide the Ninth Corps. Late in the afternoon, accompanied by Lieutenant Mackenzie, I examined the road leading from Rider's to Taylor's Ford and Norman's Ferry on the Pamunkey, and also to Widow Nelson's Ferry, to ascertain whether it would be possible to cross the river at the latter point. Having satisfactorily accomplished the object of the examination we returned to camp. On the same day Gregg's and Torbert's divisions of cavalry, and Russell's of infantry, seized the crossing of the same river at Hanover town. By the evening of the 28th, the troops had all passed over the several pontoon bridges thrown to receive them, the Fifth and Ninth at Hanover town, and the Second and Sixth at Nelson's. The general headquarters was located near Hundley's. A severe cavalry fight took place near Haw's Store. Some fear was entertained that the enemy might take the several columns in detail while effecting the crossing. By order of the commanding general Major Duane and myself rode along the whole line from right to left to aid in forming it and to see that it was continuous. Before dark a strong position had been taken up by the army in readiness to resist any attack, and many were intrenched, the left resting near the Totopotomoy and the right on Crump's Creek. Lieutenant Howell was sent with the First Cavalry Division on the morning to examine the country in advance of the position, and was present during the fight which took place. On the 29th, a grand reconnaissance in force was ordered in the direction of Hanover Court-House and Shady Grove Church, and along each of the intermediate roads, to be supported by the whole army if necessary. Lieutenant Mackenzie accompanied the Fifth Corps, Lieutenant Howell the Ninth, Captain Turnbull the Second, Captain Mendell one division of the Sixth, and I joined another (Russell's) of the same corps. The last two columns took separate roads and finally united at Hanover Court-House without discovering the presence of but a few cavalry vedettes. On the 30th, the general headquarters moved from Mrs. Hundley's to near Aenon Church, passing Haw's Store. During the day Lieutenant Howell was sent to the Fifth Corps and Lieutenant Benyaurd, with the Sixth, on its

march from Hanover Court-House to Overton's. These officers with Lieutenant Mackenzie were constantly engaged during this and the following day in making reconnaissances along the Totopotomoy and of the different lines taken up as the army changed position.

On the 1st of June Captain Mendell and Lieutenant Benyaud were sent to White House to superintend the construction of such field-works as might be needed to protect the place against any sudden attack of cavalry, the depot having been moved from Port Royal to that place. During the day, accompanied by Captain Gillespie, who had joined the army a few days previous, and several assistants, I directed the examination of the country to the south-east of the Old Church Tavern for the purpose of finding several parallel roads over which to move simultaneously different columns. Upon reaching the Old Church Tavern the columns of the Eighteenth Corps were met en route from the White House, and passing to the front to take position in advance of Cold Harbor. A severe cavalry fight had taken place the evening before, and the skirmishing had been resumed in the morning. The Eighteenth arrived in time to participate, and succeeded, by charging the enemy's works on the left, in taking the first of his intrenched lines. By the changes which had taken place in the disposition of the troops during the day and previous night, the right flank now rested on the Totopotomoy near Bethesda Church and the left on Elder Swamp, holding the commanding ground in front of Cold Harbor. A general attack was subsequently made by the enemy along his entire front, which was repulsed with considerable loss. On returning late in the evening from the extended reconnaissance of the day, it was found that headquarters camp had moved from Aenon Church to near Via's house.

On the 2d, it was again moved to near Leary's, about a mile in rear of Old Cold Harbor, and on the road from Old Church Tavern to Gaines' Mill. During the whole day columns of troops were in motion, the weather being excessively warm and the dust very intense. The morning of the 3d witnessed a most gallant assault by the army along its entire front. The order of the different corps from right to left was as follows: Fifth, Ninth, Eighteenth, Sixth, and Second. The attack, though furious at every point, failed in its object to drive back the enemy across the Chickahominy, both lines of battle at the time being parallel to that stream. Early on the morning I was directed to make a reconnaissance along the Second Corps line and ascertain its position and strength. Later in the day was sent to examine the line of battle of the Eighteenth Corps, and that of Birney's division, of the Second Corps, to the right of the latter, and subsequently occupied by the Ninth Corps. Never were two lines of battle more closely arrayed against each other, separated by distances varying from 40 to 100 yards, each waiting in silent and unwavering determination the fierce attack of the other, but neither willing to take the initiative. Both contending forces had already experienced most deadly repulses. Not a portion of the person could be exposed for a moment; the unerring shot of the sharpshooter warned all against rising above the hastily constructed intrenchments. All lay close to the ground, it being necessary to crawl along on hand and knees to reach the line. Having carefully examined the position of the works in company with Captain Farquhar, U. S. Engineers, who had arrived with the Eighteenth Corps, on the staff of Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, I reported to the com-

manding general the impossibility of successfully storming the position of the enemy in front of that corps, in consequence of its great strength, and there being no suitable place in the rear to mass troops for the attack. Already three desperate attempts had been made to force the position, and each was repulsed with very heavy loss. The army was directed to intrench its line and render it as strong as possible. Major Morton, U. S. Engineers, who had been assigned, upon reporting for duty on the North Anna, to the Ninth Corps, took charge of the works on its front. Lieutenant Howell, with a company of the U. S. Engineer Battalion, was sent to the Sixth Corps to construct batteries and covered ways, and Lieutenant Mackenzie, with a company of the same command, to report to the Second Corps to attend to the same duties. The latter officer remained superintending the works on that front until the 10th, when he was placed in command of the Second Connecticut Volunteer Artillery. From the 4th to the 9th, inclusive, various changes in the disposition of the troops were made. On the last of these days the right was refused back, resting near Madelon on the Matadequin Creek; thence passing by Woody's and about half a mile in front of Old Cold Harbor in a very direct line to Parker's Mill, with one division of the Fifth extending beyond the left of the Second down the left bank of the Chickahominy and covering Bottom's Bridge. The two armies remained closely confronting each other during this time, each strongly intrenched in his own position.

On the 7th, two divisions of cavalry left the Old Court-House Tavern on an expedition toward Gordonsville, and, at the request of Major-General Sheridan, an officer of Engineers, Captain Turnbull, was directed to accompany him. This officer, after a long and most interesting duty, did not report to his command until the return of the cavalry to the vicinity of Petersburg, and then only to remain a brief time. Selected to report in Baltimore to the commanding officer of that military district for service in defense of the city he did not afterward rejoin the battalion of Engineers. On the 9th, I was ordered by the major-general commanding to select a new line in the rear of the intrenched position then occupied by the army, to be held temporarily by two divisions. The object was to enable the troops to retire from the immediate front of the enemy without being molested, and to cover the movement off toward the east and along the east bank of the Chickahominy. The ground selected lay between Elder Swamp and Allen's Mill-Pond, passing almost directly in front of Cold Harbor. On the morning of the 10th, the construction of the batteries and connecting parapets commenced, Captain Gillespie superintending one portion and Lieutenant Benyard the other, working parties having been furnished by the Second and Sixth Corps. The work was finished on the following morning. Captain Mendell, accompanied by Lieutenant Howell, made a reconnaissance to Windsor Shades, on the Chickahominy, to ascertain the practicability of crossing at that point the supply train, but reported unfavorably.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. MICHLER,

Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Potomac.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

Table of distances between the separate camps [and that] of the major-general commanding during the campaign from May 4 to July 12, 1864.

Date.	From—	To—	Distance.	Total distance.
			<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
May 5	Camp near Germanna Ford.....	Wilderness Tavern.....	4½	.....
7	Wilderness Tavern.....	Near Piney Branch Church.....	9½	14½
8	Near Piney Branch Church.....	Stewart's house.....	1½	15½
10	Stewart's house.....	Near Alsop's house.....	1	16½
12	Near Alsop's house.....	Armstrong's house.....	3½	19½
14	Armstrong's house.....	Harris' house.....	2½	22½
17	Harris' house.....	Near Anderson's house.....	1½	24
18	Near Anderson's house.....	Harris' house and back.....	3	27
21	do.....	Motley's house.....	8½	35½
22	Near Motley's house.....	Tyler's house.....	6½	42½
23	Tyler's house.....	Near Montague's house.....	12½	55½
24	Near Montague's house.....	Jericho Bridge.....	5½	61½
25	Jericho Bridge.....	Near Quarles' Mills.....	1½	62½
27	Near Quarles' Mills.....	Mangohick Church.....	21	83½
28	Mangohick Church.....	Near Nelson's house.....	12½	96½
30	Near Nelson's house.....	Near Aenon Church.....	4½	101½
June 1	Near Aenon Church.....	Near Via's house.....	3½	104½
2	Near Via's house.....	Near Cold Harbor.....	9	113½
12	Near Cold Harbor.....	Near Moody's house.....	10½	124½
13	Near Moody's house.....	Near Charles City Court-House.....	18½	142½
15	Near Charles City Court-House.....	Douthat's house.....	5½	148½
16	Douthat's house.....	Bailey's house.....	21½	169½
17	Bailey's house.....	Across the road.....	1	170½
22	Near Bailey's house.....	Beyond Jones' house.....	6½	177½
23	Beyond Jones' house.....	Near Jones' house.....	1½	178½
July 12	Near Jones' house.....	Near Burchett's house.....	3	181½

N. MICHLER,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
October 20, 1864.

No. 12.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Benham, U. S. Army, commanding Engineer Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Camp at City Point, Va., August 6, 1864.

In reply to Special Orders, No. 209, paragraph 5, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to state that no casualties have occurred in this command from May 4 to July 30. The operations of the command during the campaign have been as follows:

First epoch.—Remained at engineer depot, Washington, preparing siege material, bridging, &c.

Second epoch.—Laid two bridges at Fredericksburg over the Rappahannock, repaired roads between Belle Plain and Fredericksburg, and built docks at Belle Plain.

Third epoch.—Built the docks at Port Royal.

Fourth epoch.—Remained at Fortress Monroe awaiting orders.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

* For continuation of report see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 13.

*Report of Lieut. Col. Ira Spaulding, Fiftieth New York Engineers,
including operations April 29-June 30.*

HDQRS. DETACH. 50TH NEW YORK VOL. ENGINEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 30, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated August 5, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command since the opening of the campaign to the assault on the enemy's position in front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864:

To make this report intelligible, I should premise that the command consists of eleven companies of this regiment, numbering in all an average of about 40 officers and 1,500 enlisted men present; that small details from these companies and the twelfth company of the regiment were at the opening of the campaign with Colonel Pettes at the depot of the Engineer Brigade in Washington, and that a short time previous to the beginning of the campaign this command was divided into the First, Second, Third, and Reserve Battalions. The First Battalion, composed of Companies B, F and G, commanded by Maj. Wesley Brainerd, had in charge a pontoon train of fourteen boats (French pontoons) together with the intrenching tools of the Second Corps, to which it was assigned for duty. The Second Battalion, composed of Companies E, H and L, commanded by Maj. E. O. Beers, had in charge a pontoon train of thirteen French pontoons together with the intrenching tools of the Sixth Corps, to which it was assigned. The Third Battalion, composed of Companies D, K, and M, commanded by Capt. J. H. McDonald, Major Ford not having joined, had in charge a pontoon train of thirteen French pontoons, and also the intrenching tools of the Fifth Corps to which it was assigned. The Reserve Battalion, under my own immediate command, consisted of Companies C and I, having in charge two pontoon trains of twelve canvas boats each and two wing trestles each, Capt. W. W. Folwell commanding pontoon train No. 4, and Capt. M. Van Brocklin, Company C, commanding pontoon train No. 5. All these pontoon trains were arranged under my directions, acting under the general orders of the chief engineer, and the whole of the above battalions and trains were to operate under my immediate supervision and inspection.

On the 28th of April, 1864, Major Brainerd was encamped with the First Battalion and trains near Stevensburg; Major Beers with the Second Battalion and trains at Welford's Ford, having a bridge in use over Hazel River; Captain McDonald, with Third Battalion and trains, was at my winter camp near Rappahannock Station. My headquarters were also at the same camp with the Reserve Battalion and trains.

FIRST EPOCH.

Reserve Battalion.

On the 29th of April I sent Captain Folwell with his company and pontoon train No. 4 to Kelly's Ford to bridge the Rappahannock for the passage of Gregg's division of cavalry. The bridge was completed in short bays of 16 feet at 1 p. m.; length of bridge, 180

feet. That afternoon and evening the Second Division of cavalry crossed well closed up in twos, followed by a long and heavily loaded wagon train. This was the first trial in actual service of the canvas bridge in its present form (Duane's modified bridge), and it proved itself in the short spans at least equal to anything required of it in the field. At 4 a. m. on the 30th this bridge was dismantled, loaded, and Captain Folwell marched with his command to Paoli Mills. On the same morning (April 30) I moved from my winter camp to Paoli Mills with Captain Van Brocklin and his company in charge of pontoon train No. 5, leaving Captain McDonald with the Third Battalion in camp, awaiting orders from General Warren to take up the bridge at Rappahannock Station after all the troops of the Fifth Corps had crossed the river. From this time until the evening of May 2, the officers and men of the Reserve Battalion were occupied in completing the improvements upon the trains which were found necessary to fit them for the field, and which were unfinished when they left Rappahannock Station. May 3, at 7 a. m., I moved in the direction of Ely's Ford, at the head of General Gregg's cavalry, with pontoon train No. 4, Captain Folwell commanding, and halted at Richardsville until midnight. Captain Van Brocklin was left with his train at Paoli Mills to await orders. At midnight the train was started from Richardsville, arriving at Ely's Ford on the Rapidan at about daylight on the morning of May 4. The material was immediately unloaded, the bridge commenced and completed at 6 a. m.; length of bridge, 150 feet. There was no opposition by the enemy to the crossing at this point. While this bridge was being built, General Gregg's cavalry forded the river. A few minutes after this bridge was completed, Major Brainerd reached the river with his train, and immediately commenced the construction of a second bridge. The head of the column of the Second Corps arrived about the same time and began crossing rapidly on the canvas bridge. Major Brainerd's bridge was completed at 9.15 a. m., when the column was turned upon it, and Captain Folwell's bridge immediately dismantled, loaded in about one hour, and the train moved on with the troops of the Second Corps to a point near Chancellorsville, where it was halted all night.

On the 5th, this train moved in the road toward Todd's Tavern on the plank road. But little progress was made, as the road was very much blocked up with troops. Toward night I was ordered back with the train. Reached Chancellorsville about dark, and sent Lieutenant Folwell to report to you at headquarters of the army near Wilderness Tavern.

Train No. 5.

At dark on the evening of May 3, Captain Van Brocklin moved with his train in the direction of Germanna Ford on the Rapidan. He arrived within half a mile of the ford at 10 p. m., and communicated with General Wilson. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, Captain Van Brocklin moved his train within 1,000 feet of the river as ordered, and unloading his boats carried them to the river and completed his bridge in about one hour and a half; length of bridge, 220 feet. There was some slight skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry at this point, but no serious opposition to the crossing. Captain McDonald arrived at this point about the same time that Captain Van

Brocklin parked his train on the hill, moved down to the river and built his bridge, completing it a few minutes in advance of Captain Van Brocklin. At 6 p. m., on the same day, most of the Fifth and Sixth Corps having crossed the river, Captain Van Brocklin dismantled his bridge, leaving Captain McDonald's bridge to pass the supply trains and the Ninth Corps, and on the morning of the 5th moved his train to Old Wilderness Tavern. During the day his company was occupied in repairing the bridges over Old Wilderness Run and the roads in its vicinity.

First Battalion.

On the morning of May 3, at 7 a. m.; Major Brainerd broke camp at Stevensburg and moved with his battalion at the head of the Second Corps, arriving at Ely's Ford about 6 a. m. on the morning of the 4th, where he laid his bridge as already described; length of bridge, 190 feet. The whole of the Second Corps having crossed the river this bridge was dismantled at 2 p. m. on the 5th, and Major Brainerd moved with his battalion to Chancellorsville the same evening.

Second Battalion.

On the 2d of May Major Beers took up his bridge at Welford's Ford, on the Hazel River, except one boat left in the river for a ferry, and went into camp on the south side of the river. On the morning of the 4th, at 4 o'clock, he broke camp and marched with his battalion and pontoon train for Culpeper Ford, on the Rapidan, and had a bridge completed at that point at 5 p. m. the same day; length of the bridge, 160 feet. Most of the supply trains crossed on this bridge. On the 5th, this battalion was occupied most of the day upon roads in the direction of Richardsville and in the vicinity of the river to facilitate the passage of trains. At 5 p. m., on the 5th, this bridge was dismantled, the trains moved back about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the river and parked about midnight.

Third Battalion.

On the 1st of May Captain McDonald, by order of General Warren, dismantled the bridge at Rappahannock Station, and parked his train on the south side of the river.

At 1 p. m. on the 3d, he marched with his battalion and train, via Paoli Mills, for Germanna Ford, arriving at a point near the ford at 10 o'clock the same evening.

On the morning of the 4th, at 5 o'clock, he moved his train to the river, and laid a bridge, as heretofore described; length of the bridge, 220 feet. Most of the Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Corps crossed on this bridge. During the 4th and 5th, Companies D and M of this battalion performed very efficient service upon the roads in the vicinity of the ford. This brings my report of the operations of all the battalions up to the evening of May 5. At that time the only pontoon bridge remaining in use over the Rapidan was that of the Third Battalion at Germanna Ford.

About midnight on the 5th of May Lieutenant Folwell returned from general headquarters with orders for me to report there at daylight the next morning with my command, and notice that all the other battalions had been called to rendezvous there at the same time to be consolidated under my command for duty as infantry

with the Fifth Corps. Small guards were left with the trains, and all the battalions were at Old Wilderness Tavern about daylight on the morning of the 6th, except Captain Van Brocklin and his company, who did not get notice until late in the day. There I reported to General Warren, and afterward to General Griffin, who assigned the command a position in the rifle-pits. Ammunition was distributed as speedily as possible, and we marched into the rifle-pits with ten companies, in all 32 officers and 1,010 enlisted men. Most of our officers and men were at work during the afternoon in building new lines of rifle-pits and strengthening the old ones. Just before dark, as the men were returning to their rifle-pits with their tools from a new line on which they had been at work, the enemy succeeded in flanking and breaking a division of the Sixth Corps on our front and right and drove them behind the second line. At this time we occupied the line on the left of the Orange Court-House turnpike, but when the front line was broken, I was ordered by General Griffin to move my command as quick as possible and occupy the line on the right of the turnpike. On account of the roughness of the ground to march over on double quick, and also on account of stragglers being halted and placed in the line with our troops, some confusion occurred in getting to our new position, but this was rectified in a few minutes, and we awaited the expected attack. The enemy did not, however, succeed in following up his advantage. As there was not room for the whole of my command on the right of the turnpike, a part of the regiment still occupied the line on the left of the road. During the night there was another short, but severe, fight on our front, in which it was understood the enemy were worsted. In compliance with orders from headquarters, I directed Captain McDonald at 11.30 p. m., to withdraw two companies of his battalion, proceed with them to Germanna Ford, dismantle his bridge, still in use there, and proceed with it to Ely's Ford as speedily as possible, an attack at the former place being apprehended. The remaining eight companies remained in the rifle-pits until after daylight on the morning of the 7th. We were not engaged with the enemy while occupying this line, and but little exposed to fire. Our only casualty was 1 man wounded in the head by a piece of shell.

Captain Van Brocklin had reported in the afternoon of the 6th, and as we did not require his company there I sent him to report to the chief engineer, by whom and General Ingalls he was directed to cause all the pontoon trains to be parked near the supply train of the army, they being then in the vicinity of Ely's Ford.

Soon after daylight on the morning of the 7th, I received orders to withdraw my men from the rifle-pits and report in the vicinity of Fifth Corps headquarters. There I was directed by General Warren to build additional communications across Wilderness Run and valley. This work was immediately commenced by nearly the whole command. In about thirty minutes I received orders to have all my men under arms and ready to move at a moment's notice and make small details for completing the work. At 11 a. m. I sent word to General Warren that we had twelve corduroy bridges and two fords with approaches completed across Wilderness Run. He replied that was sufficient; that I should keep the men in readiness for instant use, but that he would not call upon us to act as infantry except in case of absolute necessity, as the Government could not afford to lose the services of our men as engineer soldiers. At 4 p.

m., by General Warren's orders, I sent Major Beers with his battalion to rejoin the Sixth Corps. General Sedgwick sent Major Beers with his battalion to assist in protecting his rear, upon which he was threatened by the enemy. During the night of the 7th, all the battalions marched to Chancellorsville and there rejoined their several trains, all of which, except the Third Battalion train, had been brought up there from Ely's Ford.

Captain McDonald, who left the Wilderness with two companies of his battalion at 11.30 p. m. on the 6th, as before mentioned, arrived at Germanna Ford at 2.30 a. m. on the 7th. He immediately dismantled his bridge, and at 6 a. m. moved by the north side of the river toward Ely's Ford. There he relaid his bridge for the passage of the ambulance train. At the close of this epoch, on the night of May 7, pontoon train No. 3 was in use at Ely's Ford, in charge of Captain McDonald with two companies, and all the other trains and battalions were concentrated at or near Chancellorsville.

SECOND EPOCH.

The march to Spotsylvania Court-House and the operations in front of that place.

May 8, at daylight, the bridge at Germanna [Ely's] Ford was dismantled, and Captain McDonald marched with his two companies and his trains to the Ny River at Fallen Mill Crossing. All the battalions except the reserve were encamped the same evening at the same point. The Reserve Battalion with its train marched via Tabernacle Church to Alsop's Gate, having been misled by a guide, and returned to the Fredericksburg plank road, near Miller's, about dark. During the night marched to Piney Branch Church, on the south side of the Ny River, where the trains were parked. May 9, the First and Third Battalions marched with their bridge trains to Alrich's on the plank road. The Second Battalion was engaged in repairing roads toward Spotsylvania Court-House. May 10, by your order, I sent Major Brainerd with two companies of his battalion and his bridge train, together with six boats of train No. 3, to bridge the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg. He started his train at 11.30 a. m., and had his bridge ready for use at 4.30 p. m., having marched 8 miles and built a bridge 420 feet in length in five hours. I also sent Captain Van Brocklin with his bridge train to report to Major-General Hancock near Todd's Tavern. In compliance with instructions there received he laid two bridges, each about 50 feet in length, across the river Po. At 3 p. m. these bridges were dismantled and Captain Van Brocklin returned to camp with his train. Major Beers moved his battalion and train to Alrich's.

To save repetition I will here state that orders given by me for the organization and movement of trains, construction of bridges, &c., were always in obedience to instructions received from you as chief engineer. May 13, Major Beers and Captain McDonald marched their battalions, except guards left with the bridge trains, to their respective corps headquarters, where they were engaged in building and repairing roads and bridges. Major Beers built one new corduroy bridge and repaired an old one over the Ny River. Major Brainerd also sent Company F, from Fredericksburg, and Company B, then at Alrich's, to Second Corps headquarters, under command of Captain McGrath, for duty at the front. The Reserve

Battalion marched with its train to Zion Church, on the plank road. May 14, the Reserve Battalion moved with its train to Salem Church. I directed the commanding officers of the First, Second, and Third Battalions to reduce their pontoon trains to eight boats each and the requisite material, and sent the surplus material to Belle Plain. May 15, the Second, Third, and Reserve Battalions, with their trains, marched to Fredericksburg. May 16, Major Ford, having joined the day previous, took command of the Third Battalion. Nearly the whole of our force then at Fredericksburg was occupied in repairing and refitting the bridge trains, and at work on the roads in that vicinity. During the whole time that the bridge was maintained at Fredericksburg, the detachment of the First Battalion in charge of it were occupied incessantly in keeping the bridge in order. The chasses were completely cut through and worn out by the constant passage of wagon trains acting upon the gravel scattered on the bridge from the wagon wheels. Old buildings on the outskirts of the town were dismantled to obtain materials for an additional flooring to the bridge. May 17, I marched with the Reserve Battalion and its trains to headquarters of the army near the Anderson house. May 18, the surplus bridge material of the First, Second, and Third Battalions were consolidated, and a second bridge built opposite the Lacy house at Fredericksburg, by details from the Second and Third Battalions; length of this bridge, 440 feet. May 19, part of the Second Battalion was engaged upon the roads in the vicinity of the upper bridge. In the afternoon Major Ford marched with two companies of his battalion to the Anderson house, having in charge 100 prisoners and stragglers, and leaving Captain McDonald, with one company, in charge of the upper bridge at Fredericksburg. May 20, I sent directions to Major Brainerd to take up the upper bridge at Fredericksburg, make up three trains of eight boats each, and have these trains and troops rejoin their respective corps as soon as possible. This bridge was dismantled and loaded during the afternoon. I also sent Captain Folwell, with his company and train, to report to Major-General Hancock, and he marched the same night to Massaponax Church. Major Beers moved to Sixth Corps headquarters, where two of his companies then were, under command of Captain Hine. These two companies had been very busy building roads and bridges, slashing timber, &c. During the night Major Beers, with his detachment, built a battery for nine guns in front of the Sixth Corps. Major Ford with two companies of his battalion moved to the Fifth Corps headquarters and built a log bridge over the Ny River. Captain Van Brocklin, of the Reserve Battalion, with his company and pontoon train No. 5, was sent to report to Major-General Warren, and remained on duty with the Fifth Corps, under command of Major Ford, until the corps had crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge.

THIRD EPOCH.

The march to the North Anna and the operations on that river.

May 21, Major Brainerd moved with one company and his pontoon train from Fredericksburg to Thornton's place, near Guiney's Station; the other two companies of his battalion, under command of Captain McGrath, moving with the Second Corps to Milford Station. Major Beers, with two companies of the Second Battalion, moved

with the Sixth Corps toward Guiney's Station. The pontoon train of this battalion, with one company, Captain Palmer commanding, moved from Fredericksburg about 12 miles toward Bowling Green. Major Ford broke camp on the Po River, and with two of his companies marched with the Fifth Corps. Captain Van Brocklin had his train hitched up at his camp near the Anderson farm early in the morning, and was directed by the assistant adjutant-general, Fifth Corps, to wait there until he received further orders. He left an orderly at the disposal of the assistant adjutant-general to convey these orders. The Fifth Corps marched off, and no orders were sent Captain Van Brocklin. He left his train in park until the enemy's line of skirmishers had advanced within half a mile of his train. Believing that he had been overlooked, and that it was not intended his command and pontoon train should fall into the hands of the enemy, he moved off rapidly and overtook the rear of the column. General Warren, finding that this pontoon train was not with the head of the column where it was likely to be required for bridging the Mattapony, sent Major Ford to hurry it forward. The superiority of the canvas train as now organized for rapid movement was then shown. The column was in motion and over 4 miles long; yet before the head of the column reached Guiney's Station, a distance of 6 miles, this pontoon train was in the advance, having passed the infantry, artillery, and wagon train of the corps. At Guiney's Station a permanent bridge was still standing, which, with some slight repairs, was found to answer the purpose. Major Ford constructed log bridges over the Ta and Po Rivers, repaired corduroy roads, and at night bivouacked near General Warren's headquarters. Captain McDonald, with one company and the Third Battalion pontoon train, moved from Fredericksburg toward Bowling Green, arriving at the latter place on the 23d. Captain Folwell, with pontoon train No. 4, marched with the Second Corps, via Bowling Green and Milford Station, to a point east of the Mattapony. May 22, Major Brainerd joined the two companies of his battalion that were on duty with the Second Corps, leaving Captain Personius, with one company, in charge of his pontoon train. This train moved from Thornton's place to Bowling Green. Major Beers marched to Guiney's Station during the forenoon, repaired Guiney's Bridge, and in the afternoon marched to Wright's Tavern. Captain Palmer, with the pontoon train of this battalion, moved to Bowling Green. Major Ford commenced tracing line of works on the ridge adjoining General Warren's headquarters, but the work was discontinued. He moved with his command to the Mat River, repaired the bridge, and at night camped at Bull Church. May 23, Major Brainerd marched with the Second Corps, via Chesterfield Station, to a point near the North Anna. Captain Folwell, with his company and canvas train, accompanied this battalion. Captain Personius, with the pontoon train of this battalion, moved from Bowling Green to Milford Station. Major Beers marched with his command to Mount Carmel Church. Captain Palmer, with the pontoon train of this battalion, moved to the same place. Major Ford marched in the morning through Golansville across Pole Cat Run and parked near Mount Carmel Church at noon. At 2 p. m., moved with his command and canvas train to Jericho Mills, on the North Anna, and in one hour after reaching the river Captain Van Brocklin had completed a bridge of 160 feet in length, and the batteries of the Fifth Corps commenced crossing.

May 24, Major Brainerd moved to the North Anna below the railway bridge, and under his direction Captain Folwell built two canvas bridges, each of 100 feet in length, for the Second Corps to cross. At night Major Brainerd, with his command, also built a corduroy bridge across the North Anna above the railway bridge for the Ninth Corps to cross. Captain Personius, with his company and pontoon train, moved from Milford Station to Wright's Tavern. Major Beers marched to Jericho Mills, on the North Anna, and built roads and repaired approaches to the bridge. Captain Palmer, with pontoon train No. 2, started in the evening for Jericho Mills, and marched all night. Major Ford, with his battalion, was also at work on the roads and bridge approaches. Captain McDonald, with his company and pontoon train No. 3, marched from Bowling Green to Milford Station.

May 25, Major Brainerd at work with his command building approaches and roads, and Captain Folwell, under his directions, built another canvas bridge of 100 feet in length over the North Anna above the railway bridge. Major Beers, with Company E, Captain Hine commanding, went back toward Mount Carmel Church until he met Captain Palmer with his train. Moved the train to Quarles' Mills, on the North Anna. There he bridged the river, putting in 80 feet of pontoon bridge and about 300 feet of crib bridge, covered with boards found near the bridge. During the night the pontoon portion of this bridge was dismantled, and two companies of the Second Battalion, Captain Hine commanding, replaced it by a corduroy bridge. Major Ford built another side-hill road leading from the bridge at Jericho Mills (a heavy piece of work) to afford additional facilities for the withdrawal of troops and trains. A violent rain-storm occasioned a rapid rise of the river, which rendered the maintenance of all the bridges over the North Anna a matter of extreme labor and anxiety. Captain McDonald, with pontoon train No. 3, moved from Milford Station to Wright's Tavern.

May 26, at 5.30, I directed Captains Folwell and Van Brocklin to take up their canvas bridges and report with their commands and trains to Major-General Sheridan, at Chesterfield Station. Captain Van Brocklin immediately dismantled his bridge and marched to Chesterfield Station, and at 7 a. m. Major Beers had replaced this bridge by a wooden pontoon bridge (train No. 2) of 160 feet in length. General Hancock declined to permit the canvas bridges at his crossing to be removed until others arrived to take their places. I had sent early in the morning for Captain McDonald, then at Wright's Tavern, to move at once to the North Anna with train No. 3 and replace one or more of the canvas bridges with wooden pontoons. He reached the river at 11 a. m. At 12 m., Captain Folwell had his bridge dismantled, loaded, and started for Chesterfield Station, which place he reached in time to fall in General Sheridan's column, behind Captain Van Brocklin's train. At the same time that Captain Folwell left the river (12 m.) Captain McDonald, under Major Brainerd's directions, had completed a bridge of wooden pontoons of 100 feet in length in place of one of the canvas bridges, and immediately proceeded to build another pontoon bridge of 100 feet in length above the railway bridge, Major Brainerd's battalion assisting. Captain Folwell and Captain Van Brocklin marched their commands with General Sheridan's cavalry during the afternoon and all night, with but one short halt. At 1 p. m. I sent orders to

Captain Personius to proceed with his train to Quarles' Mills, and afterward directed him to stop at Mount Carmel Church and await orders. At 6 p. m. he received orders from you to move his train to Butler's Mill, on the North Anna, and report to General Wilson for the purpose of bridging the river for the passage of cavalry. On his arrival at Butler's Mill, he found a good permanent bridge, and sent an officer with an escort of cavalry to report to General Wilson near Beaver Dam Station. During the night I sent him directions that as soon as he was relieved by General Wilson he should join the main supply trains of the army, and proceed with them down the east side of the Mattapony River.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The march across the Pamunkey, including the operations on the Totopotomoy and at Cold Harbor.

May 27, the Reserve Battalion, with two canvas pontoon trains, accompanying General Sheridan's command, reached the Pamunkey at Hanoverturn about daylight. Captain Van Brocklin having the advance put a couple of boats together about a mile from the river, carried them to the river on the men's shoulders, and sent over dismounted cavalry in these boats to drive away the enemy's pickets. This was done after a slight skirmish, and Captain Van Brocklin immediately commenced constructing his bridge, completing it in about one hour, assisted by Captain Folwell and a portion of his company; length of bridge, 180 feet. General Torbert's division of cavalry immediately commenced crossing on this bridge. At 7 a. m. Captain Folwell constructed another bridge of 164 feet in length, a few yards above Captain Van Brocklin's bridge, completing it in about one hour. About dark I sent directions to Captain Folwell to reconnoiter the crossing at Mrs. Nelson's, on the Pamunkey, and select a bridge site. Owing to the extreme darkness he could obtain but little information. During the evening I sent him an order, which he received on his return to camp about midnight, to take all the surplus material of trains Nos. 4 and 5, proceed immediately to Mrs. Nelson's crossing, and have a bridge completed by daylight, if practicable. Major Brainerd had Captain McDonald's bridge near the railway bridge dismantled as soon as the Second Corps had recrossed, at about 4 p. m., and at 6 a. m. he marched with his battalion, accompanied by Captain McDonald and his train, continuing the march nearly all night with the Second Corps. At 1 a. m., the Fifth Corps having crossed the North Anna, Major Beers dismantled his bridge at Jericho Mills, and marched with his battalion, accompanied by Major Ford and his battalion, via Pole Cat Run and Young's plantation, toward Mrs. Nelson's crossing, halting about midnight. Captain McDonald joined Major Ford with his train during the march this day.

At 1 a. m. Captain Personius was relieved by General Wilson from duty with his cavalry at Butler's Mill, on the North Anna, and marched immediately with his bridge trains to join the supply trains of the army. He overtook the rear of these trains at Milford Station, and moved that afternoon to a point about 3 miles north of Newtown. Both men and teams very much worn and exhausted with excessive heat and long marches.

May 28, Captain Folwell reached Mrs. Nelson's crossing at 6 a.

m., and at 7. a. m. had a canvas bridge completed across the Pamunkey at this point of 146 feet in length. Owing to the scarcity of material this bridge was built in long spans of 21 feet, the balks alternating on the gunwales, and over this seemingly frail bridge passed without accident two divisions of the Sixth Corps with their artillery. Major Brainerd marched with his battalion at 7.30 a. m. to the Pamunkey, at Mrs. Nelson's, a distance of about 5 miles, where he was occupied during the day in building roads and approaches to the bridges, and at night crossed the river and went into camp near the Second Corps headquarters. Majors Beers and Ford performed a large amount of work on the roads and bridges while on the march with their battalions from the North Anna to the Pamunkey. They arrived at Mrs. Nelson's crossing at 3 p. m., and Major Beers immediately threw a wooden pontoon bridge across the river below the canvas bridge. Length of bridge, 140 feet. At 4 a. m. Captain Personius marched with his bridge train, passing all the supply trains, and at 1 p. m. reached the Mattapony at Dunkirk. At 2.30 p. m. his pontoon bridge of 180 feet in length was completed across the river, and trains commenced crossing. During the afternoon and evening he also built a bridge of ferry-boats for the passage of infantry and cavalry re-enforcements from Port Royal; also for the passage of light ambulance trains. At 9 p. m. I directed Major Ford to send Captain McDonald across the river with his bridge train, thence to Hanover town, and throw a wooden bridge across the river in place of Captain Van Brocklin's canvas bridge, which was to be dismantled. This was done during the night, and Captain Van Brocklin's train was parked on the south bank of the river ready to move at short notice. Captain McDonald's bridge at this point was 180 feet in length.

May 29, Majors Brainerd and Beers at work with their battalions in the vicinity of Mrs. Nelson's crossing. Major Ford moved to Hanover town with his battalion, and from this date until the 3d of June he was at work with two companies (D and M) on the roads and bridges between Hanover town and White House, putting them in thorough repair for the passage of supply and ammunition trains. Captain Folwell took up his bridge at Mrs. Nelson's and moved his train to Hanover town, where he had one canvas bridge still in use. May 30, Major Brainerd moved with his battalion about 3 miles to Mrs. Tyler's farm. Captain Folwell dismantled his bridge at Hanover town, and the Reserve Battalion moved to Mrs. Nelson's with pontoon trains and encamped. May 31, at 3.30 a. m., Captain Personius took up his bridge at Dunkirk by your order. This bridge, 180 feet in length, was dismantled and loaded in sixty-five minutes, and the train moved to Hanover town the same day. Major Beers moved with two companies of his battalion (E and L) to the headquarters of the Sixth Corps, about 5 miles from the river, leaving Company H (Captain Palmer) in charge of the bridge at Mrs. Nelson's. During the afternoon Major Beers with his two companies engaged in cutting roads in rear of the line of battle of the Sixth Corps. At 11.30 he marched with his command, accompanying the Sixth Corps toward Cold Harbor. About midnight I sent an order to Captain Van Brocklin to take eight boats of his train and part of his company and proceed to Dunkirk, under the escort of a squadron of the First Indiana Cavalry, to bridge the Mattapony for the passage of re-enforcements said to be on the way from Port Royal.

June 1, Captain Van Brocklin reached the river at Dunkirk at 8 a. m. with his train. Rebel guerrillas were found to be on the opposite side, exchanging shots with the advance guard of the cavalry. This squadron being armed with sabers and pistols only was unable to drive the enemy from the river bank. Captain Van Brocklin placed one of his boats in the river and crossed with 20 of his men, when the enemy left and he immediately commenced the construction of his bridge. Soon after its completion the enemy attacked the cavalry picket and captured 4 of their horses. Captain Van Brocklin marched his company across the river and found the enemy had again taken flight. While this bridge remained in the water rebel guerrillas were constantly prowling about, frequently exchanging shots with our picket, and Captain Van Brocklin found it necessary to throw up temporary defenses for the bridge and keep his whole company under arms. Major Brainerd marched at 6 p. m. toward Cold Harbor and halted at Haw's Shop at 9 p. m. Major Beers arrived near Cold Harbor about noon, with the Sixth Corps. In the afternoon sent Company E (Captain Hine) with the First Division and Company L (Captain Dexter) with the Second Division of the Sixth Corps.

These officers and their companies remained on duty with these divisions until June 10, building a battery in front of each division and about 500 feet of covered way for the movement of troops and artillery. This work was necessarily performed in the night, as it was less than 150 yards from the enemy's works. Major Beers speaks highly of the manner in which these officers executed the work under their charge. Captain Palmer dismantled his bridge at Mrs. Nelson's crossing, on the Pamunkey, and moved his train to Lockwood's Tavern. Captain Personius moved his train from Hanover town to Rocket's, near Old Church. The Reserve Battalion, except that portion absent with Captain Van Brocklin, moved to the headquarters of the army near Cold Harbor.

June 2, Major Brainerd marched at 6 a. m. with two companies of his battalion (B and F), accompanying the Second Corps to a point near Cold Harbor. Captain Personius moved his train to Anderson's farm, about 4 miles from Cold Harbor. At 5 p. m. this day no troops had crossed Captain Van Brocklin's bridge at Dunkirk, and a scouting party of the escort sent out 8 miles on the road to Port Royal failed to find any troops on the road. The commanding officer of the escort deemed it unsafe and unnecessary to remain longer at this point, and Captain Van Brocklin accordingly dismantled his bridge and moved to Hanover town, arriving at the latter place soon after midnight.

June 3, Captain Van Brocklin learned soon after daylight that Colonel Stanton with one regiment of cavalry and one battery of artillery were in camp near him on the north bank of the Pamunkey en route for New Castle Ferry. He accordingly joined this command and marched to New Castle Ferry, on the Pamunkey, and laid a bridge of 160 feet in length for these troops to cross the river. He then reported to me for orders, and I directed him to take up his bridge and report with his train at my camp near Cold Harbor. During the action of this day 2 men of Company B, First Battalion, were wounded, 1 of whom subsequently died. June 4. From this date until June 10, inclusive, the First, Second, and Third Battalions were on duty with their respective corps at Cold Harbor, building and repairing roads and bridges, opening additional communications to

facilitate the rapid movement of troops, building batteries, covered ways, gabions, revetments, rifle-pits, &c. Much of the work was in very exposed positions and was necessarily performed at night.

Major Brainerd with his battalion made about 300 gabions, most of them being used in the works in front of the Second Corps. Captain Van Brocklin arrived with his train at my camp at 1 p. m. June 5, I sent Captain Folwell with 1 officer and 52 men of his company and a bridge train of eight canvas pontoons and two trestles to report to General Sheridan for duty with the Cavalry Corps. He accompanied General Sheridan on his raid to Trevilian Station and back, and rejoined the Reserve Battalion at my camp near City Point on the 30th of June.

The following is his report of operations while on duty with the Cavalry Corps :

June 5, marched to New Castle Ferry. June 6, constructed a bridge of 150 feet in length over the Pamunkey at New Castle Ferry. After the corps had crossed took up this bridge on the 7th and followed the corps. Marched with the cavalry to Trevilian Station and back. On the return, June 19, laid a bridge of 100 feet in length across the Mattaponi at Dunkirk. Reached White House June 21. Accompanied the corps from White House to the James River. June 23, laid a bridge over each branch of the Chickahominy at Jones' Ford—one of 60 feet and one of 40 feet in length.

June 25 to 30, assisted in crossing troops and trains over the James River at Wilcox's Ferry. Built a pontoon bridge 64 feet in length from the shore to some barges moored off a point. June 30, marched from Wind-Mill Point to camp of Reserve Battalion near City Point.

On the 5th of June Lieutenant Henderson, of the Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, reported to me at headquarters near Cold Harbor, with a pontoon train of twenty wooden boats which he had brought from Port Royal. As he had no forage wagons I sent him with his train to White House, where forage could be conveniently obtained for his animals. Some material was taken from this train to supply deficiencies of trains then in the field, occasioned by the wear and tear of constant use of the bridges. I directed Lieutenant Henderson to supply these deficiencies, if possible, by requisitions on General Benham or Captain Robbins at Fortress Monroe, and to fit his train for immediate use in the field as speedily as possible.

On the 9th of June I directed Major Ford to send Captain Middleton, with Company M of his battalion, to White House to relieve Lieutenant Henderson with his detachment; sending orders also to Lieutenant Henderson to report to Captain Slosson or General Benham, then supposed to be at Fortress Monroe. June 10, Lieut. Joseph D. Beers was sent to Fortress Monroe to obtain pontoon material to supply deficiencies in Captain Middleton's train. This material did not reach White House in time for the move across the Chickahominy to the James River. June 11, I sent Captain Van Brocklin with part of his company and eight canvas boats to join the Fifth Corps and report to Major Ford. Major Ford broke camp at 8 a. m., and marched with his command and bridge trains about 6 miles, and encamped at General Warren's headquarters near Baltimore Cross-Roads. Captain Personius moved from Parsley's Mill to Tunstall's Station with the pontoon train of the First Battalion.*

* For continuation of report see Vol. XL, Part I.

Bridges built.

Date.	Number of bridge.	Length.	Kind of bridge.	Location.	River.	Officer in command of train.
1864.		<i>Feet.</i>				
Apr. 20	1	180	Canvas	Kelly's Ford	Rappahannock	Captain Folwell.
May 4	2	150	do	Ely's Ford	Rapidan	Do.
4	3	190	Wooden	do	do	Major Brainerd.
4	4	220	do	Germanna Ford	do	Captain McDonald.
4	5	220	Canvas	do	do	Captain Van Brocklin.
4	6	160	Wooden	Culpeper Ford	do	Captain Palmer.
7	7	190	do	Ely's Ford	do	Captain McDonald.
10	8	420	do	Fredericksburg (lower crossing).	Rappahannock	Major Brainerd.
10	9	50	Canvas	do	Po	Captain Van Brocklin.
10	10	50	do	do	do	Do.
18	11	440	Wooden	Fredericksburg (Lacy house).	Rappahannock	Major Beers.
23	12	160	Canvas	Jericho Mills	North Anna	Captain Van Brocklin.
24	13	100	do	Railway bridge.	do	Captain Folwell.
24	14	100	do	do	do	Do.
25	15	100	do	Above railroad bridge.	do	Do.
25	16	80	Wooden	Quarles' Mills	do	Major Beers.
26	17	160	do	Jericho Mills	do	Do.
26	18	100	do	Below railroad bridge.	do	Captain McDonald.
26	19	100	do	Above railroad bridge.	do	Do.
27	20	180	Canvas	Hanovertown	Pamunkey	Captain Van Brocklin.
27	21	164	do	do	do	Captain Folwell.
28	22	146	do	Mrs. Nelson's	do	Do.
28	23	140	Wooden	do	do	Major Beers.
28	24	180	do	Hanovertown	do	Captain Van Brocklin.
28	25	180	do	Dunkirk	Mattapony	Captain Personius.
June 1	26	188	Canvas	do	do	Captain Van Brocklin.
3	27	160	do	New Castle Ferry	Pamunkey	Do.
5	28	150	do	do	do	Captain Folwell.
12	29	100	Wooden	Long Bridge	Chickahominy	Major Ford.
12	30	60	do	Long Bridge	do	Do.
13	31	60	Canvas	Jones' Bridge	do	Lieutenant Folwell.
13	32	40	do	Jones' Bridge	do	Do.
13	33	60	Wooden	Jones' Bridge	do	Captain Palmer.
13	34	40	do	Jones' Bridge	do	Do.
14	35	1,240	Wooden and canvas.	Cole's Ferry	do	Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding.
19	36	100	Canvas	Dunkirk	Mattapony	Captain Folwell.
22	37	60	do	Jones' Bridge	Chickahominy	Do.
23	38	40	do	do	do	Do.
		6,458				

a Besides pontoon, 220 feet crib bridge.
b Or Mrs. Hundley's.

c Main channel.
d South branch.

From the above statement it appears that the total number of pontoon bridges built was thirty-eight, and their aggregate length 6,458 feet. I have endeavored to be as brief as possible, but in carrying out your instructions as to detailed descriptions of all the operations of this command I have been compelled to make this report much longer than I could have wished. During the whole time covered by this report I believe the pontoon trains have been promptly on time when ordered, the bridges rapidly and skillfully built, and all other engineering operations of this command faithfully performed. Whatever credit may be awarded for this is mainly due to the energy and skill of the officers in immediate charge of the several works and to the zealous and faithful co-operation of the men under their command.

Very respectfully,

I. SPAULDING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. J. C. DUANE, *Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.*

No. 14.

Report of Capt. George H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, commanding U. S. Engineer Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ENGINEER BATTALION,
Camp near Petersburg, Va., August 5, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the officers and men of this battalion between May 1 and August 1, 1864:

On the 3d of May the Engineer Battalion, with 5 officers and 350 men present, broke camp at Brandy Station and marched to Richardsville, repairing the road to Culpeper Mine Ford for the passage of trains, and on the 4th were engaged in repairing the roads from the ford to the Old Wilderness Tavern. Lieuts. R. S. Mackenzie and Howell were, by the direction of the chief engineer of this army, ordered to accompany the cavalry columns on the front and flanks of the army, where they performed valuable service in reconnoitering and directing the operations of topographical parties. On the 6th, the battalion reported to General Warren, commanding the Fifth Corps, for duty as infantry, and were assigned a position in the rifle-pits. Upon learning this fact Lieutenant Mackenzie returned from the cavalry and reported for duty with the battalion, making 4 officers in all. The companies were commanded by sergeants. During the latter part of the day the battalion was engaged in fortifying a new line on the Fifth Corps front, which, however, the turning of the flank of the Sixth Corps (on the night of the 5th) rendered useless. In the confusion that ensued upon the retreat of the Sixth Corps the battalion held a position on the right of Griffin's division, of the Fifth Corps, and remained in it until daylight of the 7th, when, under the orders of General Warren, it was employed in perfecting communications in rear, repairing roads, and constructing bridges. On the 9th, near Spotsylvania Court-House, a part of the battalion was employed in fortifying a position on the Fifth Corps front, under the fire of sharpshooters. During the subsequent operations around Spotsylvania Court-House the officers were actively and almost constantly employed in reconnaissances under temporary assignments to the different army corps, in guiding troops to positions, and performing such other staff duty as the corps commanders desired, an aggregate of labor that was up to the limit of endurance. On the 12th and 13th, the battalion was employed in repairing roads leading toward Fredericksburg, and on the 25th assisted in bridging the North Anna at Quarles' Mills and perfecting the approaches.

During the whole month the officers were kept constantly employed on detached service, under the direction of the chief engineer. In the first few days of June lines of works were laid out for the defense, by a small force, of the White House depot, on the Pamunkey, and during the operations near Cold Harbor, both officers and men were actively engaged in constructing batteries and intrenchments.*

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. MENDELL,

Capt. of Engineers, Comdg. U. S. Engineer Battalion.

Maj. J. C. DUANE,

Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 15.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps, with statement of guns captured and lost from May 3 to November 1, and list of colors captured and lost from May 4 to November 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February —, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Army Corps from May 3 to May 7, 1864, including the battle of the Wilderness, this being the first epoch of the campaign, according to the division established by the major-general commanding:

The corps left its winter quarters near Stevensburg, Va., on the night of the 3d of May, with about 27,000 officers and men for duty. The First and Second Divisions, under Generals Barlow and Gibbon, were composed of the troops of the old Second Corps. The Third and Fourth Divisions, under Generals Birney and Mott, were formed by the consolidation of the old Third Corps with the Second. The Artillery Brigade, attached to the Second Corps, under the command of Col. J. C. Tidball, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, consisted of nine batteries, four of them of rifled guns and five of smooth-bore guns. The two battalions of the Fourth Heavy Artillery were attached to the brigade.

My command moved at midnight toward Ely's Ford, preceded by Gregg's division of cavalry, which met with no resistance at the river. When the infantry came in sight of the ford, the cavalry was well across and had the canvas bridge nearly laid. The bridge was soon completed by my troops, and the corps proceeded to Chancellorsville, arriving there about 9 a. m. The cavalry moved well out in advance toward Fredericksburg and Todd's Tavern. During the afternoon communications were established with Warren's corps, on my right, by way of the plank road. My troops bivouacked for the night near the cross-roads at Chancellorsville, on the battle ground of May 3, 1863.

At 5 a. m. on the 5th of May the Second Corps moved toward its designated position at Shady Grove Church, taking the road by the Furnaces and Todd's Tavern. My advance was about 2 miles beyond Todd's Tavern, when, at 9 a. m., I received a dispatch from the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac to halt at the tavern, as the enemy had been discovered in some force on the Wilderness pike. Two hours later I was directed to move my command out the Brock road to its intersection with the Orange plank road. I immediately gave orders for the troops to march toward the point designated. Proceeding ahead of my command to the junction of the Brock road and Orange plank road, I there met Brigadier-General Getty, commanding Second Division, Sixth Corps, who, with a part of his division, had encountered the enemy's advance at that point, and after a sharp contest had taken possession of the cross-roads. Lieut. Col. C. H. Morgan, my chief of staff, was sent by me at this hour to inform Major-General Meade that I had joined General Getty on the Brock road. General Getty's command was then in line of battle along that road, his left resting near the junction with the Orange plank road. At 2 p. m. the head of my command (Major-General Birney's division) joined General Getty's troops on the Brock road, and was at once formed on Getty's left in two lines

of battle along that road. Mott's and Gibbon's divisions, coming up rapidly, took their position on Birney's left in the same formation. Barlow's division, with the exception of Frank's brigade, which was stationed at the junction of the Brock road and the road leading to the Catharpin Furnaces, held the left of my line, and was thrown forward on some high, clear ground in front of the Brock road. This elevated ground commanded the country for some distance to the right and left covering the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-House Railroad in front. Owing to the dense forest which covered my front this was the only point on my line where artillery could have an effective range, and I, therefore, directed that all of the batteries of my command, save Dow's (Sixth Maine) battery and one section of Ricketts' (F) company, First Pennsylvania Artillery, should be placed in position there, supported by Barlow's division, and forming the extreme left of the line of battle of the army. Dow's battery was placed in position in the second line of battle near the left of Mott's division. One section of Ricketts' battery, under the orders of General Getty, was placed on the Orange plank road, at the point where our line of battle crossed it. My division commanders had been directed to erect breast-works immediately upon going into position. This was accomplished without delay. Commencing at the point where my right joined General Getty's left, a substantial line of breast-works was constructed of earth and logs the whole length of my line of battle, running along the Brock road until the line diverged to the right. It inclosed the high ground occupied by Barlow's division and the artillery, from which point it was refused sharply to the left and carried across the Brock road to protect my left flank. An important road connecting the Brock and Catharpin roads came into the Brock road near where my line of breast-works terminated on the left. The second line of battle also threw up breast-works in rear of the first line, and subsequently a third line was constructed in rear of the Third and Fourth Divisions. At 2.30 p. m. I received a dispatch from Major-General Humphreys, chief of staff of the Army of the Potomac, stating that the enemy's infantry had driven our cavalry down the Orange plank road from Parker's Store, and that a portion of A. P. Hill's corps was moving on that road toward its intersection with the Brock road. This dispatch stated further that General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, had been ordered to drive the enemy back on the Orange road, but that it might not be able to do so. I was directed to move out the Orange plank road, supporting General Getty's division toward Parker's Store; to drive the enemy beyond that point, to occupy it, and to unite with General Warren's left on the right of Parker's Store. General Warren's line was said to extend from the Orange turnpike to within 1 mile of the plank road in the vicinity of the store. At 2.15 p. m. I had received a dispatch from General Humphreys to the effect that the enemy held the Orange plank road nearly to its junction with the Brock road, directing me to attack with General Getty's and my own command, and to endeavor to connect with General Warren on the Orange plank road, the same dispatch stating that Griffin's division, of the Fifth Corps, had been driven back somewhat on the Orange pike; that Warren's left (Crawford's division) was within 1 mile of Parker's Store, but that it was possible that Crawford would be withdrawn or be driven in by the enemy. When these dispatches reached me the greater portion of my troops

were coming up on the Brock road from Todd's Tavern to join General Getty. Birney's division had already taken position on Getty's left. The remaining divisions were forming as they arrived on the ground, as has been described. Owing to the fact of the Brock road being very narrow and heavily wooded on both sides, the formation of the infantry in line of battle was extremely slow. The troops were greatly retarded in their march by the artillery occupying the road. When I first joined General Getty near the Orange plank road he informed me that two divisions of Hill's corps were in his immediate front, and that he momentarily anticipated an attack. I had therefore directed that the breast-works already mentioned should be completed in order to receive the assault should the enemy advance. Between 3 and 4 p. m. I was ordered to attack with Getty's command, supporting the advance with my whole corps. At 4.15 p. m. General Getty moved forward on the right and left of the Orange plank road, having received direct orders from General Meade to commence the attack without waiting for me. His troops encountered the enemy's line of battle about 300 paces in front of the Brock road and at once became very hotly engaged. Finding that General Getty had met the enemy in great force, I ordered General Birney to advance his command (his own and Mott's divisions) to support the movement of Getty at once, although the formation I had directed to be made before carrying out my instructions to advance was not yet completed. General Birney immediately moved forward on General Getty's right and left, one section of Ricketts' battery (Company F, First Pennsylvania Artillery) moving down the plank road just in rear of the infantry. The fight became very fierce at once. The lines of battle were exceedingly close, the musketry continuous and deadly along the entire line. At 4.30 p. m. Carroll's brigade, of Gibbon's division, advanced to the support of Getty's right on the right of the plank road, and a few minutes later Owen's brigade, of Gibbon's division, was also ordered into action in support of General Getty on the right and left of the Orange plank road. The battle raged with great severity and obstinacy until about 8 p. m. without decided advantage to either party. During this contest the Irish Brigade, commanded by Colonel Smyth, of the Second [First] Delaware Volunteers, and Colonel Brooke's (Fourth) brigade, both of Barlow's division, Second Corps, attacked the enemy vigorously on his right and drove his line for some distance. The Irish Brigade was heavily engaged, and although four-fifths of its numbers were recruits, it behaved with great steadiness and gallantry, losing largely in killed and wounded. The section of Ricketts' battery, which moved down the plank road when Birney and Getty attacked, suffered severely in men and horses. It was captured at one time during the fight, but was retaken under the direction of Captain Butterfield, of Colonel Carroll's staff, by detachments from the Fourteenth Indiana and Eighth Ohio Volunteers, of Carroll's brigade. It was then withdrawn and replaced by a section of Dow's (Sixth Maine) battery.

During the night of the 5th, I received orders to move upon the enemy again at 5 a. m. on the 6th. I was cautioned to keep a sharp lookout on my left, and was informed that my right would be relieved by an attack by General Wadsworth's division, of the Fifth Corps, and two divisions of the Ninth Corps under General Burnside. General Getty's troops, under command of General Wheaton (General Getty having been wounded on the 5th [6th]), remained

under my orders. Before the hour at which the attack was directed to commence had arrived I was informed that Longstreet's corps was passing up the Catharpin road to attack my left flank. Preparations were at once made to receive the enemy at that point. Barlow's division was placed in position for that purpose, and my artillery was formed to cover the road leading from the Catharpin to the Brock road, along which it was supposed the enemy would advance. A strong skirmish line was also thrown out covering the Brock road. These preparations were made under the immediate supervision of General Gibbon, who was placed in command of his own and Barlow's division and the left of my line, General Birney being in command of the right. At 5 a. m., according to instructions before mentioned, the command of General Birney, consisting of his own and Mott's division, advanced along the Orange plank road, simultaneously with General Getty's troops (now under command of General Wheaton), and attacked the enemy with great vigor. These troops were supported by Carroll's and Owen's brigades, of Gibbon's division. After a desperate contest, in which our troops conducted themselves in the most intrepid manner, the enemy's line was broken at all points, and he was driven in confusion through the forest for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, suffering severe losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our line, which had become somewhat disordered by the long distance which it had pressed after the enemy through the wood, was now halted, to adjust its formation before advancing farther. About this hour Webb's brigade, of Gibbon's division, was ordered to the right in support of Birney. General Birney directed General Webb to relieve the troops of General Getty's division with his brigade. These troops, having lost heavily during the fight earlier in the morning, were withdrawn after having been relieved by General Webb, and were formed on the original line of battle along the Brock road. At 7 a. m. I sent a staff officer to General Gibbon, commanding the left of my line, informing him of our success on my right, and directing him to attack the enemy's right with Barlow's division, and to press to the right toward the Orange plank road. This order was only partially carried out. Frank's brigade, of Barlow's division, was sent to feel the enemy's right, and after an obstinate contest succeeded in forming a connection with the left of Mott's division. I do not know why my order to attack with Barlow's division was not more fully carried out, but it was probably owing to the apprehended approach of Longstreet's corps on my left about that time; but, had my left advanced as directed by me in several orders, I believe the overthrow of the enemy would have been assured. At all events, an attack on the enemy's right by the troops of Barlow's division would have prevented the turning of the left of Mott's division, which occurred later in the day.

At 8 a. m. Stevenson's division, of Burnside's corps, reported to me at the intersection of the Orange plank road and the Brock road. About the same hour General Wadsworth, of the Fifth Corps, with about 5,000 troops, was placed under my orders. General Wadsworth's command went into action on the right of the Orange plank road, connecting with General Birney's line of battle. I was also informed about this time, by a dispatch from General Meade, that two of General Burnside's divisions had pushed forward nearly to Parker's Store and would attack across my front to relieve me. The enemy was now making some demonstrations on my extreme left,

which led me to apprehend an attack in that direction and gave me some uneasiness, but I was notified at 8.15 a. m., by a dispatch from General Humphreys, that General Sheridan, with one division of cavalry, had been directed to attack the enemy on the Brock road. It was supposed that Longstreet's corps was marching on that road toward my left. At 8.50 a. m. Birney's, Stevenson's, Mott's, and Wadsworth's divisions again advanced along the Orange plank road with Webb's, Carroll's, and Owen's brigades, of Gibbon's division, and became very furiously engaged with the enemy. The firing had hardly commenced at this point when my left flank was seriously threatened. The enemy opened with artillery and pressed forward their skirmish line. Rapid firing was also heard in the direction of Todd's Tavern. This was supposed to be Sheridan's attack on Longstreet, which had been ordered by the major-general commanding, as narrated above. The impression that Longstreet was executing the flank movement, concerning which I had been cautioned during the night, was strengthened by a report that infantry was moving on the Brock road from the direction of Todd's Tavern about 2 miles from my left. Knowing that we had no infantry in that direction I supposed it must be the advance of the enemy, and Brooke's brigade, of Barlow's division, was immediately sent out on the Brock road to my extreme left, where a strong breast-work was constructed across the road. Leasure's brigade, Ninth Corps, and Eustis' brigade, Sixth Corps, were held in readiness to support Barlow.

The infantry reported as moving on the Brock road proved afterward to be a body of several hundred convalescents who had marched from Chancellorsville and were now following the route of the Second Corps around by Todd's Tavern. Sheridan, instead of meeting Longstreet, encountered Stuart's cavalry, while Longstreet abandoned his flank movement and came in on the Orange plank road to the support of Hill, who had been effectually disposed of by my own attack. The arrangements made on my extreme left to receive Longstreet prevented me from pushing my success at the time when General Birney was driving Hill on the plank road. At 9.15 a dispatch reached me from General Humphreys, stating that Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock, of General Grant's staff, had been sent to point out to General Burnside where to attack the enemy near the plank road. The same dispatch directed me to attack simultaneously with General Burnside. When I received it my line was closely engaged with the enemy on the right and left of the Orange plank road. Half an hour later another dispatch arrived from General Humphreys, inclosing one from Colonel Platt, judge-advocate of the Army of the Potomac, which stated that Cutler's brigade, Fifth Corps, on my right, had fallen back out of the woods considerably disorganized, General Cutler reporting heavy losses, and that the enemy's skirmishers were within one-half mile of General Warren's headquarters. I was directed to take immediate measures to check this movement of the enemy through General Warren's left and was informed that General Meade had no troops to spare for that purpose. I at once ordered General Birney to send to the right as many troops as he could spare to drive the enemy back and restore the line where it had been broken on General Warren's left. General Birney sent two brigades to effect that object, and reported to me a short time afterward by one of his staff that the force he had dispatched to the right had connected with War-

ren's left and had re-established the line which had been lost by Cutler's brigade falling back. About 10 a. m. General Gibbon informed me that the enemy did not hold the Brock road, but that General Miles' skirmishers were engaged on my extreme left, in front of the Brock road, with the enemy's dismounted cavalry, while in the direction of Todd's Tavern our cavalry was engaged, it was supposed, with Longstreet's corps.

The enemy now advanced upon Frank's brigade, of Barlow's division, which joined the left of Mott's division. That brigade, having been heavily engaged in the earlier part of the day, had nearly exhausted its ammunition, and was compelled to retire before the enemy, whose attack was made with great vehemence. This was Longstreet's attack. Passing over Frank's brigade, they struck the left of Mott's division, which in turn was forced back. Some confusion ensuing among the troops of that division, I endeavored to restore order and to reform my line of battle along the Orange plank road, from its extreme advance to its junction with the Brock road, by throwing back my left, in order to hold my advanced position along that road and on its right, but was unable to effect this, owing to the partial disorganization of the troops, which was to be attributed to their having been engaged for many hours in a dense forest, under a heavy and murderous musketry fire, when their formation was partly lost. General Birney, who was in command of that portion of the line, thought it advisable to withdraw the troops from the wood, where it was almost impossible to adjust our lines, and to reform them in the breast-works along the Brock road on our original line of battle. This movement was accomplished, and by the exertions of the officers order was soon restored. The troops were reformed in two lines of battle on the same ground from which they had advanced to the attack in the morning. The enemy pushed forward until he was within a few hundred paces of our breast-works, but did not attempt to assault them at that time.

I had dispatched a staff officer to inform General Meade that, owing to a heavy attack by Longstreet on my left, my troops had been forced to retire to the Brock road, where the line of battle had been re-established. I also informed him that I was about to attack the enemy's left with Leasure's brigade, of the Ninth Corps, then under my orders. This brigade was in position toward the left of my line, and under the command of General Gibbon. I instructed him to advance it upon the left flank of the enemy, directing that Colonel Leasure should sweep along the front of my line to the right in the direction of the Orange plank road, keeping his right about 100 paces from our breast-works; that he should attack the enemy's left and endeavor to drive him back. These instructions were executed by Colonel Leasure with great spirit and success. Deploying his brigade at right angles to our line of battle, he traversed the entire front of Mott's and Birney's divisions, crossing the Orange plank road in his march, encountering as he proceeded what he supposed to be a brigade of the enemy, which fell back in disorder without engaging him.

After carrying out my instructions very fully and intelligently, Colonel Leasure's command resumed its former position in the line of battle.

At 2.10 p. m. one brigade of Robinson's division, of the Ninth [Fifth?] Corps, and two regiments of heavy artillery, commanded by Colonel Morrison, reported to me by order of Major-General Meade.

These troops I directed to be massed near the plank road in reserve. No further demonstrations were made in my front until 4.15 p. m., when the enemy advanced against my line in force, pressing forward until they came to the edge of the abatis, less than 100 paces from my first line, where they halted, and continued an uninterrupted fire of musketry. Though the firing was very heavy, little execution was done among our troops, but after half an hour had passed, some of the troops began to waver, and finally a portion of Mott's division and Ward's brigade, of Birney's division, in the first line, gave way, retiring in disorder toward Chancellorsville. My staff and other officers made great exertions to rally these men, and many of them were returned to the line of battle, but a portion of them could not be collected until the action was over.

As soon as the break in our line occurred, the enemy pushed forward and some of them reached the breast-works and planted their flags thereon. A few of them were killed inside of our breast-works. At the moment when the enemy reached our line, General Birney ordered Carroll's brigade, of Gibbon's division, to advance upon them and drive them back. Carroll moved by the left flank and then forward at the double-quick, retaking the breast-works at once and forcing the enemy to fall back and abandon the attack in great disorder, with heavy loss in killed and wounded. Brooke's brigade, of Barlow's division, was sent up from the left by General Gibbon to reinforce Mott about the same time, but was just anticipated by Carroll's brigade, which reached the breast-works first and drove the enemy back. This attack was principally on the left of the plank road.

Dow's battery (Sixth Maine) rendered valuable and effective service, one section being on the plank road, the others in the second line near Mott's left. It delivered a destructive fire as the enemy approached our line, and was served with great steadiness and gallantry. The confusion and disorganization among a portion of the troops of Mott's and Birney's divisions on this occasion was greatly increased, if not originated, by the front line of breast-works having taken fire a short time before the enemy made his attack, the flames having been communicated to it from the forest in front (the battleground of the morning), which had been burning for some hours. The breast-works on this portion of my line were constructed entirely of logs, and at the critical moment of the enemy's advance were a mass of flames which it was impossible at that time to subdue, the fire extending for many hundred paces to the right and left. The intense heat and the smoke, which was driven by the wind directly into the faces of the men, prevented them on portions of the line from firing over the parapet, and at some points compelled them to abandon the line. About the time the enemy had been repulsed, I received a dispatch from the major-general commanding countermanding the order for the attack which had been previously directed to take place at 6 p. m.

While on my way to army headquarters between 7 and 8 p. m., in obedience to a summons from the major-general commanding, I was called upon for troops to assist Major-General Sedgwick, whose line had been broken by the enemy. I directed General Getty's division, Sixth Corps (then under command of General Wheaton), to report to General Sedgwick at once. The night of the 6th and the following day passed without material incident save that early in the morning of the 7th a reconnaissance was made under General

Birney's command, when it was found that the enemy did not hold the Orange plank road in force for some distance in my front. During this reconnaissance Captain Briscoe, of General Birney's staff, distinguished himself in a marked manner. At 9 a. m. a dispatch reached me, from General Humphreys, stating that the movements of the enemy indicated that either General Warren or myself would be attacked, but nothing more than light skirmishing occurred in my front.

About dark I sent to their proper commands, by order of the major-general commanding, all the troops under my orders not belonging to my own corps. Birney's division was detached just before dark and ordered to Hawkins' Church to cover the Reserve Artillery, but the order for this movement was countermanded after the division had moved out a short distance. It then returned to its former position. At daylight on the morning of the 8th, in obedience to orders, I withdrew my corps from its position on the Brock road and covered the rear of the army during the movements toward Spotylvania Court-House.

I am aware that I have given but a meager sketch of the part taken by the troops under my command in the battle of the Wilderness. The nature of the country in which that battle was fought is well known. It was covered by a dense forest, almost impenetrable by troops in line of battle, where maneuvering was an operation of extreme difficulty and uncertainty. The undergrowth was so heavy that it was scarcely possible to see more than 100 paces in any direction.

No movements of the enemy could be observed until the lines were almost in collision; only the roar of the musketry disclosed the position of the combatants, to those who were at any distance, and my knowledge of what was transpiring on the field, except in my immediate presence, was limited and was necessarily derived from reports of subordinate commanders. The casualties of service then and subsequently have rendered it impossible for me to obtain the official reports of many of the gallant officers who took a prominent and distinguished part in that great battle. Major-General Birney, Brigadier-Generals Wadsworth, Stevenson, and Hays, are dead; General Barlow is in Europe, and Generals Ward and Owen are out of service. I have applied to General Getty for his report, but have not yet received it.

Looking at the action after so long a time has elapsed, it seems that the expected movement of Longstreet on the left flank, on the morning of the 6th, had a very material effect upon the result of the battle. I was not only cautioned officially that the movement was being made, but many incidents narrated in the body of this report, such as the skirmishing and artillery firing on General Barlow's flank, the heavy firing in the direction of Todd's Tavern, where Sheridan was to attack Longstreet, and the report of the infantry moving on the Brock road from the direction of Todd's Tavern, confirmed me in the belief that I would receive a formidable attack on my left. This paralyzed a large number of my best troops, who would otherwise have gone into action at a decisive point on the morning of the 6th. Had Frank's brigade been supported that morning by the remainder of Barlow's division the result must have been very disastrous to the enemy in his then shattered condition. From accounts from Confederate sources it is now known that our fierce attack along the Orange plank road on the 6th had

broken Hill's corps to pieces, and that Longstreet was recalled from the Catharpin road to retrieve the disaster which had overtaken Hill, while Stuart with his cavalry was directed to attack our left.

I am not aware what movements were made by General Burnside near Parker's Store on the morning of the 6th, but I experienced no relief from the attack I was informed he would make across my front, a movement long and anxiously waited for.

The late Major-General Birney acquitted himself with great honor during the battle. His command made a splendid and irresistible advance on the 6th, in which he entirely overthrew the enemy in his front. Major-General Gibbon commanded the left of my line. The troops of his division were sent to the right during the severe fighting along the plank road on the 5th and 6th, where they were under the command of General Birney. Brigadier-General Barlow, then commanding First Division, Second Corps, was under the immediate command of General Gibbon during the battle, on the extreme left of my line. He performed important services. His division, which had charge of the support of nearly all of my artillery, did not go into action as a whole, but each of his brigades were engaged at different periods on the 5th and 6th. Brigadier-General Mott, commanding Fourth Division, Second Corps, was under the command of General Birney during the operations of the 5th and 6th. He displayed his accustomed personal gallantry on the field. Brigadier-General Getty, commanding Second Division, Sixth Corps, was under my command on the 5th and 6th. He was severely wounded while engaged with the enemy on the morning of the 6th. Brigadier-General Wheaton succeeded him in command. His troops fought with great bravery on both days. Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays, that dauntless soldier, whose intrepid and chivalric bearing on so many battle-fields had won for him the highest renown, was killed at the head of his brigade on the 5th. Brigadier-General Wadsworth whose brilliant example and fearless courage always had such an inspiring effect upon his soldiers, fell while leading them against the enemy on the morning of the 6th. Brig. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, commanding First Brigade, Gibbon's division, Col. (now Brig. Gen.) Thomas A. Smyth, commanding the Irish Brigade, of Barlow's division, and Col. (now Brig. Gen.) John R. Brooke, commanding Fourth Brigade, of Barlow's division, are entitled to high praise for the manner in which they led their troops into action. Col. (now Brig. Gen.) S. S. Carroll, whose services and gallantry were conspicuous throughout the battle, received a painful wound on the 5th, but refused to retire from the field or to give up his command. He particularly distinguished himself on the afternoon of the 6th by the prompt and skillful manner in which he led his brigade to repulse the enemy when they had broken the line of Mott's and Birney's troops. Col. (now Brig. Gen.) N. A. Miles, commanding First Brigade, of Barlow's division, checked several attempts of the enemy to advance on my left. In these encounters General Miles displayed his usual skill and courage. Maj. Henry L. Abbott, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, was mortally wounded while leading his regiment in the heat of the contest on the morning of the 6th. This brilliant young officer, by his courageous conduct in action, the high state of discipline in his regiment, his devotion to duty, at all times, had obtained the highest reputation among his commanding officers. His loss was greatly deplored. Brigadier-

General Webb speaks highly of the conduct of Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Bartlett, of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, whose regiment was associated in action with his brigade for a short time on the 6th.

The following officers of my staff displayed their usual intelligence and courage: Lieut. Col. C. H. Morgan, assistant inspector-general and chief of staff, Second Corps; Lieut. Col. Francis A. Walker, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. W. G. Mitchell, aide-de-camp; Maj. A. W. Angel, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, topographical engineer; Surg. A. N. Dougherty, medical director, Second Corps; Capt. I. B. Parker, aide-de-camp; Capt. W. D. W. Miller, aide-de-camp; Capt. W. P. Wilson, acting aide-de-camp. Capt. H. H. Bingham, judge-advocate, Second Corps, specially distinguished himself in rallying and leading into action a portion of the troops who had given way on the afternoon of the 6th. Capt. E. P. Brownson, commissary of musters of the Second Corps, was severely wounded while performing similar duty.

The casualties in the Second Corps during the battle of the Wilderness were as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Artillery Brigade		1		9		3	13
First Division	9	130	21	637	3	107	907
Second Division	7	131	41	613	2	112	906
Third Division	14	250	83	1,490	6	130	1,973
Total *	30	512	145	2,749	11	352	3,799

The casualties in the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment are not included in the above. The regiment being now out of service, I have no record from which the information could be obtained.

I desire to say in conclusion that the delay in the transmission of this report; its deficiencies in reference to the operations of the troops under my command during the battle, not belonging to the Second Corps, and the absence of many details of the movements of brigades and regiments of the Second Corps on that field, have been occasioned by the urgent and constant occupation of my time, absorbed as it was by the subsequent operations of the campaign, by the almost total absence of detailed reports from division, brigade, and regimental commanders, and lastly, as has been previously stated, by the nature of the ground on which the battle was fought, which made it impossible to observe the movements of the troops after they had entered the forest, whose thickets concealed the various incidents of the fight from all save those who were immediately engaged. These circumstances combined have not only prevented me from furnishing an accurate and minute report of the operations of the troops, but have unfortunately been the cause of the omission from this report of the names of very many brave officers and soldiers whose conduct richly entitled them to special mention and commendation.

* But see revised statement, p. 122.

Although the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac has stated that reports of the campaign which were not submitted before a certain time would not be forwarded with his own, I consider it due to the officers and soldiers engaged in the battle of the Wilderness that their services should be recited. I therefore submit my report at this late day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Maj. Gen., U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Corps.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

P. S.—A number of colors were captured by the troops under my command during this battle. Several thousand stand of arms were also collected from the field.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., September 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,

Comdg. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic, Philadelphia, Pa. :

GENERAL : I have the honor to inclose herewith the report of the operations of the troops under my command during the second, third, fourth, and fifth epochs of the campaign of the Army of the Potomac in the year 1864. Some months since I forwarded to you my report of the first epoch, the battle of the Wilderness. I transmit these reports, notwithstanding your order from headquarters Army of the Potomac, which stated that no report of those epochs would be forwarded by you after a certain date (which would exclude all my reports of the five epochs of the campaign). Supposing, that in consideration of the circumstances causing the delay, and on account of the records of many individuals in subordinate positions, you will not insist on that order, but will forward them. If not, I request that you return them to me as soon as practicable.

In explaining my operations on the day of the advance to Petersburg (15th of July), I have laid a good deal of stress on the incorrectness of the map furnished me, which I have in my possession, and of which you doubtless have a copy, to show the reason why I did not arrive at Petersburg at an earlier hour. I am well aware that at that time maps were difficult to procure ; and in making the statement in reference to the map in question, I know full well that it was your intention to give me the best information in your possession concerning the route.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., September 21, 1865.

SIR : The following report of the operations of the Second Army Corps, from May 7, 1864, until May 21, 1864, is respectfully submitted. It embraces the time designated by the commanding general, Army of the Potomac, as the second epoch of the campaign :

On the afternoon of the 7th of May I received orders to move to Todd's Tavern during the night, following Warren's corps, which

was ordered to Spotsylvania Court-House. I expected to have moved at 10 or 11 p. m., but the troops in advance of me occupied the road all night, and in consequence, the head of my command did not march until some time after daylight. A strong picket-line, under command of Col. (now Bvt. Maj. Gen.) Thomas W. Egan, Fortieth New York Volunteers, remained out in front of our line of battle along the Brock road, to cover the departure of my troops from that position. The pickets were withdrawn after the column had marched, and followed it after a considerable interval. They were not seriously molested by the enemy.

The head of my column arrived at Todd's Tavern about 9 a. m. on the 8th, relieving Gregg's division of cavalry, which was holding that point, my skirmishers relieving Gregg's, who were engaged with the enemy's cavalry in front of Todd's Tavern. Mott's division was placed in position to cover the Brock road. Barlow's was formed on Mott's left, Gibbon's covered the Catharpin road, Birney's was in reserve. Subsequently my lines were extended to the left by Birney's division taking position on Gibbon's left, between the Catharpin and Spotsylvania roads. Anticipating an attack in this position, from information which I had received, I directed my division commanders to intrench their lines, to slash the timber in their front, and to obstruct the road leading toward the enemy. Pickets and scouting parties were thrown well out in my front and on the flanks. About 11 a. m., Colonel (now Brevet Major-General) Miles, made a reconnaissance on the Catharpin road toward Corbin's Bridge, with his own brigade of infantry, one brigade of Gregg's cavalry, and one battery. This force proceeded to within one-half mile of Corbin's Bridge, where the enemy opened upon it with artillery from the high ground on the south side of the Po, opposite the bridge. General Miles formed his infantry in line of battle along a wooded crest, facing the river, his artillery replying to the enemy's fire. He held this position until ordered to return to Todd's Tavern later in the day. At 1.30 p. m. I was instructed by the major-general commanding the army to send one division of my corps to a point about half way between Todd's Tavern and Spotsylvania Court-House as a support to Warren's and Sedgwick's corps. General Gibbon's division was withdrawn from my line for that purpose, portions of Barlow's and Birney's divisions occupying the grounds thus vacated by Gibbon. At 5.30 p. m., when General Miles was returning from his reconnaissance toward Corbin's Bridge he was attacked by Mahone's brigade, of Hill's corps, which was then marching toward Spotsylvania Court-House. As soon as the firing commenced on General Miles' front I directed General Barlow to send a brigade to his support. The remaining troops were held in readiness to march in the same direction if required. About this time I was informed that the enemy's infantry was also advancing on the Brock road to attack my right. I therefore directed that General Miles should retire slowly toward my main line of battle at Todd's Tavern. This movement was executed with great skill and success by that officer, who, while accomplishing it, repelled two spirited attacks of the enemy, inflicting severe loss upon him. After the second repulse of the enemy, I withdrew Miles' command inside the intrenchments at Todd's Tavern. I directed a reconnaissance to be made on the Brock road as far as the junction of the road leading to Catharpin Furnaces, a detachment remaining at that point to give notice of any movements of the enemy in that direction.

This reconnaissance proved the report that the enemy was advancing on the Brock road to be unfounded. Burton's brigade of heavy artillery reported to me about 6.30 p. m., by order of Major-General Meade. I directed it to be massed in rear of my line of battle, in reserve. It was withdrawn from my command shortly afterward.

On the following morning (the 9th) there were some indications of an advance by the enemy upon Birney's front along the Catharpin road. General Gibbon's division moved about 1 mile to the right, connecting with Birney's division, and Burton's brigade was again ordered up to me. However, no advance was made by the enemy. At noon Birney and Barlow moved down the Spotsylvania road about 1 mile. Then taking a wood road leading to the right, to the high open ground overlooking the Po River, they joined General Gibbon, who had previously moved to the left. Here line of battle was formed by the three divisions along the crest commanding the valley of the Po. Thorough reconnaissances of the ground between our position and the river were made. Mott's division and Burton's heavy artillery were left to hold the position at Todd's Tavern. During the afternoon the enemy's wagon train could be seen across the Po, moving on the Block house road toward Spotsylvania. Our batteries opened upon it and forced it to take another road. Between 4 and 5 p. m. the river was examined with a view to crossing it, and at 6 p. m., in accordance with instructions from the major-general commanding, I directed Birney, Barlow, and Gibbon to force a passage over the stream; Brooke's brigade, in Barlow's division, had the advance. The enemy held the south side of the stream with only a small body of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, but the passage was extremely difficult, owing to the depth of the water and the thick undergrowth along the banks. Colonel (now General) Brooke pushed over energetically, driving the enemy and taking possession of the cross-roads between Glady Run and the Po. Birney passed over the stream higher up, where he met quite a fierce resistance, the enemy being posted behind a mill race, which was held obstinately, but he was finally obliged to abandon it and retreat. General Gibbon crossed below Barlow, where he met no resistance. The troops were pushed forward rapidly along the Block house road, in the direction of the wooden bridge over the Po. Night came on, however, before they had proceeded far. I was anxious to reach the bridge on the Block house road, take possession of it, and effect the recrossing of the river before halting, but it was found impracticable to keep the skirmish line moving through the dense woods in the darkness, though a portion of the skirmishers reached the river, which was ascertained to be too deep for fording. I was, therefore, compelled to wait until morning.

In accordance with orders from the major-general commanding, Mott's division was withdrawn during the afternoon from Todd's Tavern, and ordered to take position on the left of Wright's corps.

After the crossing had been effected on the evening of the 9th, I had directed that three bridges should be thrown over the river suitable for the passage of artillery and infantry. These bridges were completed on the morning of the 10th. One was thrown at the point at which Brooke's brigade had crossed, one (a pontoon) near where Gibbon had crossed, and a third a short distance below. At early dawn on the 10th, a close examination was made of the wooden bridge across the Po on the Block house road, with the design of forcing a passage over it, if it should be found practicable

to do so. The enemy was in strong force on the opposite bank in intrenchments, which commanded the bridge and its approaches, but showed no disposition to prevent our examining the position. After a careful survey had been made, I concluded not to attempt to carry the bridge, but sent Brooke's brigade, of Barlow's division, up [down] the river, where a reconnaissance had been made by Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, my chief of staff, to ascertain what could be effected there.

General Birney was directed to send three or four regiments out on the Andrews' Tavern road to cover Brooke's movement. Colonel Brooke succeeded in crossing the river about half way between the bridge and the mouth of Glady Run. Throwing out a detachment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, who pushed forward a short distance when he discovered the enemy's line, consisting of strong earth-works occupied by artillery and infantry.

About this time I was informed by the major-general commanding, that an assault was to be made on the enemy's works on Laurel Hill, in front of General Warren's position near Alsop's house. I was directed to move two of my divisions to the left to participate in it, and to assume command of the forces to be engaged in the attack. Gibbon's division at once crossed to the north bank of the river, forming on Warren's right. Birney's division followed, and was massed in reserve in rear of Warren's corps, leaving Barlow to hold the ground on the south side of the Po. I accompanied Birney's and Gibbon's divisions, and at once proceeded to make reconnaissance of the ground where the assault was intended to be made. As General Birney was about withdrawing from the south side of the Po, the regiments which he had ordered out toward Andrews' Tavern were attacked near Glady Run and driven in, and as they returned the skirmishers of Barlow's division became sharply engaged. It soon became evident that the enemy were advancing in force on Barlow's position. The major-general commanding having received this information, and not desiring to bring on a battle on the south side of the Po, directed me to withdraw Barlow's division to the north bank of the river at once, and to give my personal supervision to the movement. I immediately joined General Barlow and instructed him to prepare his command to recross the river on the bridges we had laid in the morning. The enemy was then driving in his skirmishers. The withdrawal of Barlow's troops commenced about 2 p. m. Two of his brigades, Brooke's and Brown's, occupied an advanced position in front of the Block house road, between it and the Po. Miles' and Smyth's brigades were formed along that road, the left resting on a sharp crest within a few hundred paces of the wooden bridge. In rear of this line a road, open plain extended to the point where our pontoon bridge was thrown across the river. General Barlow, anticipating an advance of the enemy, had constructed a line of breast-works parallel to the Block house road, a short distance in front of it, and had made other necessary dispositions to receive him.

When I directed General Barlow to commence retiring his command, he recalled Brooke's and Brown's brigades, and formed them in the right of Miles' and Smyth's brigades on a wooded crest in rear of the Block house road, about 100 paces in rear of the line of breast-works. As soon as Brooke's and Brown's brigades had occupied this position, Miles and Smyth were ordered to retire to the

crest in front of our bridges on the south bank of the Po. Here they formed line of battle, throwing up hastily a light line of breast-works of rails and such other materials as they could collect on the ground. In a few minutes they were prepared to resist the enemy should he overpower Brooke and Brown and attempt to carry the bridges. I directed that all the batteries on the south side of the river, save Arnold's (A) First Rhode Island, should cross to the north bank and take position commanding the bridges. These dispositions had scarcely been completed when the enemy, having driven in the skirmishers of Brooke's and Brown's brigades, pressed forward and occupied the breast-works in front of them, then advancing in line of battle supported by columns, they attacked with great vigor and determination, but were met by a heavy and destructive fire, which compelled them to fall back at once in confusion with severe losses in killed and wounded. Encouraged, doubtless, by the withdrawal of Miles' and Smyth's brigades from our front line, which it is supposed they mistook for a forced retreat, they reformed their troops and again assailed Brooke's and Brown's brigades. The combat now became close and bloody. The enemy, in vastly superior numbers, flushed with the anticipation of an easy victory, appeared to be determined to crush the small force opposing them, and pressing forward with loud yells forced their way close up to our line, delivering a terrible musketry fire as they advanced. Our brave troops again resisted their onset with undaunted resolution. Their fire along the whole line was so continuous and deadly that the enemy found it impossible to withstand it, but broke again and retreated in the wildest disorder, leaving the ground in our front strewn with their dead and wounded. During the heat of this contest the woods on the right and in rear of our troops took fire. The flames had now approached close to our line, rendering it almost impossible to retain the position longer.

The last bloody repulse of the enemy had quieted him for a time, and during this lull in the fight General Barlow directed Brooke and Brown to abandon their position and retire to the north bank of the Po. Their right and rear enveloped in the burning wood, their front assailed by overwhelming numbers of the enemy, the withdrawal of the troops was attended with extreme difficulty and peril; but the movement was commenced at once, the men displaying such coolness and steadiness as are rarely exhibited in the presence of dangers so appalling. It seemed, indeed, that these gallant soldiers were devoted to destruction.

The enemy, perceiving that our line was retiring, again advanced, but were again promptly checked by our troops, who fell back through the burning forest with admirable order and deliberation, though in doing so many of them were killed and wounded, numbers of the latter perishing in the flames.

One section of Arnold's battery had been pushed forward by Captain Arnold during the fight to within a short distance of Brooke's line, where it had done effective service. When ordered to retire the horses attached to one of the pieces, becoming terrified by the fire and unmanageable, dragged the gun between two trees, where it became so firmly wedged that it could not be moved. Every exertion was made by Captain Arnold and some of the infantry to extricate the gun, but without success. They were compelled to abandon it. This was the first gun ever lost by the Second Corps. Brooke's brigade, after emerging from the wood, had the open plain to trav

erse between the Block house road and the Po. This plain was swept by the enemy's musketry in front and by their artillery on the heights above the Block house bridge on the south side of the river.

Brown's brigade in retiring was compelled to pass through the entire wood in its rear, which was then burning furiously. Although under a heavy fire it extricated itself from the forest, losing very heavily in killed and wounded. Colonel Brown crossed the river some distance above the pontoon bridge, forming his troops on the right of Brooke, who had also crossed to the north bank on the pontoon bridge.

I feel that I cannot speak too highly of the bravery, soldierly conduct, and discipline displayed by Brooke's and Brown's brigades on this occasion. Attacked by an entire division of the enemy (Heth's), they repeatedly beat him back, holding their ground with unyielding courage until they were ordered to withdraw, when they retired with such order and steadiness as to merit the highest praise. Col. James A. Beaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. D. L. Stricker, Second Delaware Volunteers, are particularly mentioned by Colonel Brooke for marked services and conspicuous courage.

The enemy regarded this as a considerable victory, and General Heth published a congratulatory order to his troops, indorsed by General Hill and General Lee, praising them for their valor in driving us from our intrenched lines. Had not Barlow's fine division (then in full strength) received imperative orders to withdraw, Heth's division would have had no cause for congratulation. There were no more than two brigades of Barlow's division engaged at any one time. When General Barlow commenced withdrawing his troops, I had directed General Birney to move his division to the right and occupy the heights on the north bank of the Po, commanding our bridges, in order to cover Barlow's crossing. The artillery, under command of Col. J. C. Tidball, chief of artillery, Second Corps, was placed in position for the same purpose. As soon as Brooke's and Brown's brigades had crossed the Po, General Barlow directed Colonel Smyth, commanding Second Brigade, to march his command across the pontoon bridge and take position immediately on the north side, where his fire would sweep the bridges in case the enemy designed forcing a passage. Miles' brigade was thus left to cross last and tear up the bridges at that point. I had sent a detachment to destroy the upper bridge, when the withdrawal was determined upon. The enemy now seeing but a few regiments remaining on the south bank, attempted to cross the open plain in their front, but were at once driven back by General Miles' troops and our artillery on the heights. A furious artillery fire was also opened by the enemy's batteries on the heights above the wooden bridge over the Po. Our batteries replied with a well-directed fire, which speedily silenced them, exploding one of their caissons, and forcing them to withdraw their guns. Miles' brigade now crossed to the north bank, taking up the pontoon bridge and thoroughly destroying the other. The enemy made no attempt to cross the stream.

Birney's division was then ordered to return to Warren's right, to take part in the assault which was ordered at 5 p. m., in front of Warren's position. Barlow's division remained on Birney's right, holding the ground it had occupied when it recrossed the river. Earlier in the day, about 11 a. m., Webb's and Carroll's brigades, of

Gibbon's division, had been engaged in an attack on the enemy's position, under the command of General Warren, in which they had suffered severely. At 5.30 p. m., when I returned to General Warren's front, I found the Fifth Corps and Gibbon's division, of the Second Corps, engaged in an assault on the enemy's line in front of Alsop's house. The enemy held the crest of a densely wooded hill, crowned by earth-works, his artillery and musketry sweeping his front. The approach to this position was rendered more difficult and hazardous by a heavy growth of low cedar trees, most of them dead, whose long, bayonet-like branches interlaced and pointing in all directions presented an almost impassable barrier to the advance of our lines. Here, as in the Wilderness, the woods prevented me from observing the conduct of the troops, although close to the point of attack; but it was soon evident that we had failed. The men struggled on bravely for a time and even entered the enemy's breast-works at one or two points, but soon wavered and fell back in some confusion. I speak particularly of the troops engaged of my own corps, as I have not had a report of the operations of his troops from General Warren. Gibbon's division reformed on the ground from which it had advanced to the attack. It lost heavily on this occasion.

I was directed by the major-general commanding to assault the enemy again at the same point at 6.30 p. m. My preparations for this attack had just been completed when I received an order from General Meade, by an officer of his staff, to defer my advance if the troops were not already in motion, and to move a strong force to the right of Barlow's position to oppose a heavy column of the enemy, which was reported to have crossed the Po, and to be advancing on our right flank. I had scarcely given instructions for the execution of this order when it was countermanded, and I was directed to proceed with the attack on the enemy's line in my front. The assault as formerly directed was then made by the Fifth Corps and portions of Gibbon's and Birney's divisions of the Second Corps. The troops encountered the same obstacle which had forced them to retire when they had assaulted this point at 5 p. m. They were again repulsed with considerable loss. Ward's brigade retired in disorder until rallied by my own staff and that of General Birney. The heavy firing did not cease until 7.30 p. m. The 11th of May passed without serious fighting for my command. Miles' brigade, of Barlow's division, made a reconnaissance on the Spotsylvania road as far as Todd's Tavern, but did not encounter the enemy. Two regiments were also thrown across the Po, to feel for the enemy in that direction. At 4 p. m. I received orders to move Birney's and Barlow's divisions at dark to a point near Mott's division, which was on the left of the Sixth Corps. I was further directed to form my troops for an assault on the enemy's line at 4 a. m., on the 12th. Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan and Major Mitchell, of my staff, accompanied Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock, of General Grant's staff, to reconnoiter the position, which I was instructed to storm, but owing to the uncertainty as to the exact point to be attacked, no very definite information was obtained.

Birney's and Barlow's divisions moved out after dark, under the guidance of Major Mendell, of the Engineers, over a narrow and difficult road during a heavy rain, which rendered the marching extremely fatiguing for the men. The head of the column arrived at the Brown house, near which it was proposed to form the troops for the attack about midnight, going into position as soon as they came

up. Gibbon's division was also sent me, so that I had my whole corps available for the assault. The troops were formed just in rear of our picket-line, about 1,200 yards from the enemy's intrenchments. But little was known of his position, an attempt made by General Mott, on the 11th, to drive in his skirmish line for the purpose of observation having been only partially successful. The ground ascended sharply between our lines and the enemy's, and was thickly wooded, with the exception of a clearing about 400 yards in width extending up to the enemy's works in front of the Landrum house, curving to the right as it approached his position; a small water course ran parallel to and in front of our line. The troops were formed for the assault with the assistance of the information obtained from Lieutenant-Colonel Merriam, Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, field officer of the day for Mott's division, who was somewhat familiar with the ground. They took position quietly and promptly, although it was an unusually dark and stormy night.

The direction in which our troops should advance was ascertained by a line determined by a compass on the map from the Brown house toward a large white house known to be inside the enemy's works, near the point we wished to strike. The formation was as follows: Barlow's division in two lines of masses was placed on the cleared ground which extended up to the enemy's line; Brooke's and Miles' brigades in the front line, Brown's and Smyth's in the second line, each regiment forming double column on the center. Birney's division formed in two deployed lines on Barlow's right. In front of him was a marsh and a dense wood of low pines. Mott's division formed in rear of Birney. Gibbon was in reserve. These preparations were scarcely completed at daylight. A heavy fog decided me to delay the order for the assault to commence for a short time, until we should have sufficient light. I therefore waited until 4.35 a. m., when the order was given to advance. Birney had some difficulty in making his way through the marsh and wood in his front, but he pushed forward, overcoming all obstacles, keeping well up with Barlow's division, which moved at quick time for several hundred yards, his heavy column marching over the enemy's pickets without firing a shot, regardless of a sharp fire on its left flank from the enemy's picket reserve, which was posted on the high ground on which the Landrum house stands. It continued up the slope about half way to the enemy's line, when the men broke into a tremendous cheer, and spontaneously taking the double-quick, they rolled like an irresistible wave into the enemy's works, tearing away what abatis there was in front of the intrenchments with their hands and carrying the line at all points in a few moments, although it was desperately defended. Barlow's and Birney's divisions entered almost at the same moment, striking the enemy's line at a sharp salient immediately in front of the Landrum house. A fierce and bloody fight ensued in the works with bayonets and clubbed muskets. It was short, however, and resulted in the capture of nearly 4,000 prisoners of Johnson's division, of Ewell's corps, 20 pieces of artillery, with horses, caissons, and material complete, several thousand stand of small-arms, and upward of 30 colors. Among the prisoners were Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson and Brig. Gen. George H. Steuart, of the Confederate service. The enemy fled in great confusion and disorder. Their loss in killed and wounded was unusually great. The interior of the intrenchments presented a terrible and ghastly spectacle of dead, most of whom were killed

by our men with the bayonet when they penetrated the works. So thickly lay the dead at this point, that at many places the bodies were touching and piled upon each other.

Our troops could not be restrained after the capture of the intrenchments, but pursued the flying enemy through the forest in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House until they encountered a second formidable line of earth-works, the existence of which was before unknown to us. The assault and pursuit had, of course, broken our formation very much, but immediate efforts were made by the officers to collect the men and reform their lines. My reserves were ordered to move up at once and directed to occupy the captured line of works.

The enemy, in the mean time, threw heavy re-enforcements into the second line opposite to the point of my attack. They now advanced against our troops, who had been checked by their second line of intrenchments, and compelled them to retire to the line they had captured at daylight. Forming in the works on the right and left of the Salient our troops resisted all attempts of the enemy to dislodge them.

About this hour, 6 a. m., the head of General Wright's corps (Sixth) arrived upon the field, his troops occupying the captured works on the right of the Salient. They had scarcely gotten into position when the enemy assailed our lines with great vehemence, pressing the attack toward that portion of the line held by the Sixth Corps, which they appeared to be determined to regain. The right of my corps, Mott's division, now joined the Sixth Corps at the Salient. Birney held the captured intrenchments on the left of Mott, Gibbon occupied the line on Birney's left, Barlow holding my extreme left. The enemy persisted in their attack against the Salient held by Birney, Mott, and the Sixth Corps. They advanced a very heavy force against this point, making repeated and desperate attempts to recover it. About 8 a. m. they pressed so fiercely against the Sixth Corps that General Wright sent to me for re-enforcements. Having no other troops to spare, I sent Brooke's brigade of Barlow's division to his support, although it had taken part in the first assault of the morning and had been among the first troops to enter the works, where it was hotly engaged for several hours. Brooke had withdrawn his brigade when our reserve came up to reform his line and replenish his ammunition. When General Brooke marched to re-enforce the Sixth Corps, he was thrown forward on the front line of battle, where he relieved a portion of the troops of Wheaton's division. His brigade fought in this position, losing very heavily until it had again exhausted its ammunition, when it was returned to me.

As soon in the morning as it could be brought up I had directed a portion of my artillery to be placed on the high ground in front of and to the right of the Landrum house, about 300 yards in rear of the line of works held by our troops, where it fired constantly over our line into the enemy's position. One section of Gilliss' battery (C and I), Fifth U. S. Artillery, was pushed up close to our line at the Salient, where it fired canister into the enemy's line of battle, but lost so heavily in horses and men that it was withdrawn after a short time. This battery was gallantly served throughout the day. A section of Brown's battery (B), First Rhode Island, took position close to our line on the left of the Salient, where it remained during the day doing excellent service.

The enemy steadily continued his efforts to recapture the works he had lost, constantly pushing fresh troops forward for that purpose, but without success. The battle raged furiously and incessantly along the whole line from the right of the Sixth Corps to the left of Barlow's division throughout the day and until late in the night of the 12th, when the enemy desisted from his attack to recover his works, and withdrew his forces from my immediate front. A cold, drenching rain descended during this battle, in which the troops were constantly under heavy and destructive musketry fire for almost twenty hours. Our losses in killed and wounded were quite heavy, but we had inflicted a signal defeat upon the enemy. Ewell's corps of infantry was almost destroyed. The celebrated Stonewall brigade was captured nearly entire. The losses of the enemy during the day in killed, wounded, and captured must have amounted to at least 10,000 men. On the morning of the 13th of May it was discovered that the enemy had retired to his second line of works, about one-half mile in rear of the line we had carried on the previous day, thus yielding to us the palm of victory. This information was at once communicated to the major-general commanding, who directed me to push forward a reconnaissance to ascertain, if practicable, the exact position and strength of the enemy. Owen's brigade, of Gibbon's division, commanded by Col. (now Bvt. Maj. Gen.) S. S. Carroll, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, was ordered on this service. Colonel Carroll advanced through the wood in our front, driving back the enemy's skirmishers until he discovered the position held by them to be a strongly intrenched line occupied by infantry and artillery. During this reconnaissance, while Carroll was pushing his men forward in his usual intrepid manner, he was severely wounded and compelled to quit the field. He had been previously wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, but had remained on duty. The 13th and 14th of May passed without serious fighting, although some sharp skirmishing and artillery firing occurred on my line.

Owing to the losses in action and the expiration of the term of service of many regiments of Mott's division (Fourth) it had become so reduced in numbers that I issued an order on the 13th of May consolidating it into a brigade, and assigned it to Birney's division.

On the 15th of May, in accordance with instructions received from the major-general commanding, Barlow's and Gibbon's divisions marched toward the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania road; Barlow's division massed near the road. Gibbon was directed to occupy a point known as the deserted house, between Barlow and the Ny River. Birney took position to cover the right flank of Burnside's corps. On the 17th, Tyler's division of heavy artillery, Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler commanding, and the Corcoran Legion (infantry) joined the Second Corps, making in all a re-enforcement of 8,000 men. The Corcoran Legion was assigned to Gibbon's division. I had received orders during the day to move my command to the works I had captured on the 12th, and to attack the enemy at daylight on the 18th in the intrenchments he then held in front of that position. The Sixth Corps was directed to form on my right and assail the enemy's line at the same hour. The movement commenced at dark on the 17th. Before daylight on the 18th the troops were in the position designated and the preparations for the attack completed. At 4 a. m. Gibbon and Barlow moved forward to the

assault, their troops in line of brigades. My artillery was posted in the first line of works, firing during the action over our troops in front. Birney and Tyler were in reserve. The enemy held a strong line of intrenchments about one-half mile in front of and parallel to the works we had stormed on the 12th. His position was concealed by the forest and protected by heavy slashing and abatis.

As our troops approached his line they encountered a severe fire of musketry and artillery, which completely swept his front, making great havoc in our ranks. They pressed forward, however, until they arrived at the edge of the abatis, which, with the heavy fire, arrested their progress. Many gallant attempts were made by our troops to penetrate the enemy's line, but without success. Finding that I was losing quite heavily, and there was but little probability of my being able to carry the enemy's position, I communicated the state of affairs to the major-general commanding, and was directed by him to discontinue the attack. Accordingly, at 10 a. m., I withdrew my troops and occupied the line of works in front of the Landrum House.

In this action the troops exhibited great valor and determination, but the enemy's position was too strong and had too many advantages to be overcome. The Corcoran Legion, of Gibbon's division, was particularly marked for its good conduct on this occasion, its losses being heavy.

During the night of the 18th Barlow's, Birney's, and Gibbon's divisions moved to the vicinity of Anderson's Mill, on the Ny River. Tyler's division remained at the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Court-House road, near the Harris house. On the 19th of May I received orders to be ready to move at dark in the direction of Bowling Green, on the Richmond and Potomac Railroad. Preparations were being made for the march, when, at 5 p. m., heavy musketry firing was heard in the direction of General Tyler's position. It was soon ascertained that Ewell's corps had crossed the Ny River in front of Tyler and was attacking him forcibly. Birney's division was immediately directed to march to Tyler's support. Barlow and Gibbon were also directed to move up to sustain him, if required.

When I arrived on the field I found Tyler's division fiercely engaged with the enemy in front of the Fredericksburg road. General Birney's troops were hurried up, and as soon as they came upon the ground two brigades were thrown into action on Tyler's right. A portion of the Fifth Corps had also been sent to re-enforce General Tyler. These troops advanced upon his left. The fighting continued obstinately until about 9 o'clock, when the enemy gave way, retreating rapidly across the Ny River, their attack being repelled at all points.

The loss of the enemy in this action in killed and wounded was severe. About 400 prisoners fell into our hands. This was the first engagement in which the troops of General Tyler's division had participated. They conducted themselves handsomely, firmly sustaining the shock of the enemy's attack, until the arrival of Birney and the troops of the Fifth Corps. Barlow's and Gibbon's troops, although ready to take part in the fight, were not required. This action terminated the operations of my command during the second epoch of the campaign.

The losses in the Second Corps in the several severe battles which the epoch embraces were as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Corps headquarters.....							2		2
Artillery Brigade.....		14	3	30	1	2	4	46	50
First Division.....	30	376	88	1,715	11	309	129	2,460	2,589
Second Division.....	16	142	38	731	2	100	56	973	1,029
Third Division.....	26	230	76	1,275	5	175	107	1,680	1,787
Total *.....	72	762	207	3,751	19	646	298	5,159	5,457

From the commencement of the campaign the troops under my command marched and fought almost constantly. They had not had a single day's rest since the 2d of May. Their conduct was such as to merit the highest praise. They encountered the dangers, privations, and fatigues incident to such arduous and perilous services with unshaken fortitude and intrepid valor.

Major-General Birney, commanding Third Division, and Brigadier-General (now Brevet Major-General) Barlow, commanding First Division, are entitled to high commendation for the valor, ability, and promptness displayed by them during the operations included in this epoch of the campaign. The magnificent charge made by their divisions, side by side, at Spotsylvania, on the 12th of May, stands unsurpassed for its daring, courage, and brilliant success. Brig. Gen. (now Maj. Gen.) John Gibbon, commanding Second Division, and Brigadier-General (now Brevet Major-General) Mott, who commanded the Fourth Division until it was consolidated with Birney's division, merit high praise for the manner in which they handled the troops commanded by them. Brigadier-General (now Brevet Major-General) Webb, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, was severely wounded while gallantly leading his troops at Spotsylvania, on the 12th of May. Col. (now Bvt. Maj. Gen.) John R. Brooke, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, then commanding Fourth Brigade, First Division, performed marked and conspicuous services during the battle of the Po, May 10, and at Spotsylvania, May 12. Colonel (now Brevet Major-General) Miles, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, performed marked and distinguished services, especially at the Catharpin road on the 8th, at the battle of the Po on the 10th, and at Spotsylvania on the 12th and 18th of May. Colonel Coons, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. D. L. Stricker, Second Delaware Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Merriam, Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, three brave and able officers, were killed while leading their men into action during the storming of the enemy's works at Spotsylvania on the morning of the 12th of May. Many other gallant officers and soldiers of my command exhibited rare and conspicuous valor and devotion during the battles described in this report, whose names are unmentioned here, owing to the almost total absence of detailed reports from my subordinate commanders. Lieut. Col. (now Brig. Gen.) C. H. Morgan, my chief of staff, deserves especial men-

* But see revised statement, p. 140.

tion for distinguished conduct. His services were particularly meritorious and valuable at Spotsylvania for the assistance he gave me in selecting the ground for the formation of the troops before the assault. In the preliminary examination of the ground, and in the disposition of the troops for the assault, Maj. (now Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen.) William G. Mitchell, aide-de-camp, assisted General Morgan. Surg. (now Bvt. Lieut. Col.) A. N. Dougherty, medical director, Second Corps, behaved with great gallantry. He was wounded at Spotsylvania on the 10th of May. Maj. H. H. Bingham, judge-advocate, Second Corps, conducted himself with his usual conspicuous gallantry. He received a severe wound while courageously performing his duty at Spotsylvania on the 12th of May. Lieut. Col. (late Bvt. Col.) F. A. Walker, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. R. N. Batchelder, chief quartermaster; Lieut. Col. (late Bvt. Brig. Gen.) Joseph S. Smith, chief commissary of subsistence; Capt. (now Bvt. Lieut. Col.) I. B. Parker, aide-de-camp; Capt. (late Bvt. Maj.) W. D. W. Miller, aide-de-camp; Capt. (now Bvt. Lieut. Col.) W. P. Wilson, acting assistant adjutant-general; late Capt. E. P. Brownson, commissary of musters; Maj. A. W. Angel, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, acting topographical engineer; Capt. (now Bvt. Maj.) C. S. McEntee, assistant quartermaster, all of my staff, performed their arduous duties with courage and fidelity.

The delay in transmitting this report has been occasioned by the almost total failure of my subordinate commanders to furnish me with reports of the operations of their troops during this epoch, and by the pressure of important official business, which has prevented me from giving it my attention until the present time. I respectfully request that, although it has not been furnished within the time specified by the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac, it may be forwarded in justice to the troops who served under my command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., September 21, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Corps from May 21 to 27, inclusive, constituting what is designated as the third epoch of the campaign of 1864, in the division adopted by the major-general commanding. My report has been unavoidably delayed by the absence of subordinate reports.

On the afternoon of the 19th, the corps being near Anderson's Mill, on the Ny River, I received orders to move my command at 2 a. m. of the 20th to Bowling Green and Milford, and take position on the right bank of the Mattaponi. Brigadier-General Torbert, with a detachment of cavalry, was ordered to report to me. The movement of Ewell on our right flank on the evening of the 19th, as described in my report of operations of the second epoch, prevented the march toward Milford until the night of the 20th; meanwhile Colonel Morgan, my chief of staff, had reconnoitered the route as

far as Guiney's Station, and at my request the hour of starting was changed to dark, that we might pass the enemy's signal stations as far as practicable before daylight. We were delayed somewhat by the failure of the cavalry to get off at the designated hour, but this proved to be of no material importance. The cavalry was afterward pushed forward energetically by General Torbert.

A little opposition was experienced at Guiney's Station, where we arrived about daylight. The enemy was not encountered again until the cavalry reached Milford Station, when he was found in some force, being a part of Kemper's brigade on its way to Spotsylvania to join Lee. Before our infantry could get up, Torbert had driven this force out of their rifle-pits and across the river, capturing 66 prisoners and securing the bridge. The infantry crossed as soon as it came up, and a strong position was taken at once, and so strengthened during the night that we were willing to undertake its defense against any force of the enemy. The enemy were undoubtedly surprised when we came up, as the position on the right bank at Milford is exceedingly strong against an attempt to cross the Mattaponi in force.

We remained in this position until the morning of the 23d, when the corps moved to the North Anna, developing along the heights about 1 mile back of the river, the left (Gibbon's division) crossing the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad. Birney's division (the right) took position on the right of the Telegraph road, which leads to the wooden bridge across the North Anna. Barlow's division was in the center.

The enemy were seen in large force marching in column on the opposite bank, evidently en route from Spotsylvania. Torbert's cavalry having driven them as far as practicable, I relieved his skirmishers with infantry. The enemy were found to be in force in rifle-pits on the north bank of the North Anna on the tongue of land between the river and Long Creek. General Birney, having reconnoitered the position, was of the opinion that it could be taken, and was instructed to make the attempt to carry it. In the absence of any report from General Birney, I can only describe what I saw. Egan's and Pierce's brigades, led gallantly by their commanders, charged from different points over an open field several hundred yards in breadth, which ascended sharply toward the enemy's position, carrying the intrenchments and driving the enemy pell-mell across the stream with considerable loss to them. Our casualties were about 150 men. This affair was very spirited and brilliant. During the assault the artillery of the corps, under direction of Colonel Tidball, vigorously engaged the opposing batteries. The enemy made several attempts to burn the bridge, but were frustrated by the vigilance and good conduct of our troops. On the left the enemy held the railroad bridge successfully during the night.

On the morning of the 24th, it was found that he had withdrawn from his advanced works on the south bank of the river in our front. We crossed the river and occupied them. General Potter's division, of the Ninth Corps, reported to me, and was assigned to the right of my line. This day was spent in reconnoitering. It was found that the enemy occupied a line of a V shape, the vertex strongly intrenched on the river; one face opposite us, the other opposed to the Fifth and Sixth Corps, which had crossed the river above the point where the enemy's line met the stream. About 6 p. m. General Gibbon's division, occupying my extreme left in front of the Doswell

house, became briskly engaged, the brunt of the affair falling on Smyth's brigade. The enemy pressed Gibbon's advanced posts heavily, but gained no material advantage. To relieve him it was proposed to attack with Barlow's division on his right, and the arrangements were made accordingly, but the enemy's line was found on examination to be so strong and carefully protected by heavy works and abatis that the projected assault was abandoned and quiet was restored along the line by dark. There were no movements of any importance by the troops under my command on the 25th. On the evening of the 26th, in obedience to instructions, I withdrew my command to the heights on the north bank of the river, destroying the railroad and county bridges. The corps remained massed in this position until about 10 a. m. on the 27th, waiting for the troops preceding to clear the road, when we marched over the county and old stage roads to the vicinity of the Pamunkey, going into camp about 10 p. m. This day concluded the operations of my command during the third epoch of the campaign.

The march from Anderson's Mill, on the Ny River, to Milford, and thence to the North Anna, was made with great rapidity, and was very severe upon the officers and men of my command. Their conduct throughout was good, and was marked by distinguished bravery in the contests which occurred at the North Anna. I have seldom witnessed such gallantry and spirit as the brigades of Egan and Pierce displayed in the assault upon the enemy's works, which commanded the wooden bridge over the North Anna. Barlow's and Gibbon's divisions had a sharp affair with the enemy, who were in intrenchments on the south side of the river on the evening of the 24th of May, in which they lost quite heavily.

The following is a partial list of casualties occurring in the corps during this epoch :

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Corps headquarters							
Artillery Brigade		1		3			4
First Division	1	20	3	61		10	95
Second Division	5	40	4	158		34	241
Third Division	2	31	8	151		11	203
Total	8	92	15	373		55	543

NOTE.—The casualties of the Fourth and Eighth Ohio Volunteers, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, and First Delaware Volunteers are not included in the above table, as reports of the losses have not been furnished from those regiments.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Major-General of Volunteers.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT,

Baltimore, Md., September 21, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Army Corps, from May 28, 1864, until June

12, 1864, inclusive, embracing the time designated by Major-General Meade as the fourth epoch of the campaign of the Army of the Potomac :

On the 28th, at 5.30 a. m., we broke camp, crossing the Pamunkey about 4 (?) miles above Hanover town at 12.30 p. m., and taking position on the left of the Sixth Corps, the right near Pollard's house, prolonging the line toward Haw's Church. Communication was established during the afternoon with the Fifth Corps, which had crossed at Hanover town, but an actual junction was not effected. The cavalry was heavily engaged in my front during the afternoon.

Early on the morning of the 29th, the Ninth Corps (General Burnside) moved into the interval between my line and Warren's corps, the whole line being thrown in front of Haw's Shop. These dispositions were hardly completed when I was directed to make a reconnaissance with a division of infantry, accompanied by artillery, supported, if necessary, by the remainder of my corps, on the road from Haw's Shop to Hanover Junction. Similar reconnaissances were ordered at the same hour on my right and left from Wright's and Warren's corps. Barlow's division moved at 12 m., meeting with no opposition, except from the enemy's cavalry vedettes, until he arrived at the crossing of the Totopotomoy, as laid down on the map, or of Swift Run, a branch of the Totopotomoy, as stated by the negroes in the vicinity. The enemy was found in force, intrenched on the opposite bank, and a brisk skirmish ensued, General Barlow attempting to dislodge him. General Birney and General Gibbon were ordered up, Birney's division being placed on Barlow's right, Gibbon's division got up early on the morning of the 30th, and was placed on Barlow's left, and on the left of the Cold Harbor road. Burnside's corps formed on Gibbon's left. In front of the position assigned to General Gibbon's division the enemy's skirmish line was posted, strongly intrenched. It was handsomely carried without much loss by skillful maneuvering by Colonel (now General) Brooke's brigade, of Barlow's division, assisted by General Owen's brigade, of Gibbon's division. Most of the skirmish line was captured, and our own was immediately advanced to the creek.

I had ordered that epaulements for the guns should be thrown up during the night in an advanced position near the Shelton house, but through some mistake they were placed 400 yards in rear. This error was rectified very handsomely and skillfully by Colonel Tidball in broad day and under a sharp fire at close range from the enemy, and our batteries established at the Shelton house, and a heavy fire opened on the enemy's battery opposite, which was soon silenced.

About 3 p. m. Wright's corps moved up to my right. The enemy were very advantageously posted, their line being protected by the creek and a marsh. The skirmishing was incessant during the day in endeavoring to develop the enemy's line. A few minutes after 7 in the evening I received an order to attack as soon as I could find a suitable place, to relieve General Warren on the left of the army, who had been vigorously assailed by the enemy. There was no point on my line where an assault could be made with success at short notice, but I at once gave the order for General Barlow's division to attack. He moved as usual with most commendable promptness. Brooke's brigade advanced just at dark, over obstacles which would have stopped a less energetic commander, and carried the enemy's advanced line of rifle-pits. At 7.40 the order was given by the commanding general to cease operations. About 11 a. m. on the

31st, Birney moved forward across Swift Run and carried the enemy's advanced line on the right of the Richmond road. Generals Barlow and Gibbon pushed up close to the enemy's line, but owing to the unfavorable nature of the ground could effect nothing more. The artillery was engaged often and with great credit. General Wright was ready to support me with his whole corps, if necessary, but I had no occasion to call on him.

Early on the morning of the 1st of June Wright's corps was withdrawn to Cold Harbor, and I therefore drew Birney's division back from the south side of the run, his pickets remaining in the advanced line. Later in the day the enemy were reported moving around my right, and dispositions were made to meet them, but it proved to be only a party following the stragglers of Wright's corps. Shortly before noon I received an order to be in readiness to attack, to relieve Warren and Wright, who were expected to become engaged soon. I immediately gave orders for a careful examination of the enemy's position in my front with a view to an assault. The reports from division commanders were quite unfavorable, the enemy's position being, as heretofore mentioned, one of great natural strength, and his works fully manned. My skirmish line was sharply engaged during the day, and about 2 o'clock the enemy, apparently anticipating an attack, was discovered re-enforcing his line, and no further attempt was made to force the position. Early on the night of the 1st, I commenced withdrawing my corps in obedience to instructions from the major-general commanding. My orders required me to mass near army headquarters, but were afterward changed, and I was ordered to Cold Harbor.

Captain Paine, topographical engineer, was directed to report to me to guide my column, and I was instructed to make every effort to reach Cold Harbor as early as possible to re-enforce Wright's left. Every exertion was made, but the night was dark, the heat and dust oppressive, and the roads unknown. Still we should have reached Cold Harbor in good season had not Captain Paine unfortunately taken one of my divisions by a short cut where artillery could not follow, and so thrown my command into great confusion. My staff officers are entitled to great credit for reuniting the column and repairing the unfortunate mistake. The head of my column reached Cold Harbor at 6.30 a. m., June 2, but in such an exhausted condition that a little time was required to allow the men to collect and to cook their rations.

The attack ordered for this morning was postponed until 5 p. m. At 7.30 a. m. the corps was placed in position on the left of Wright's corps, Gibbon's division crossing the Mechanicsville road, with Barlow on his left. General Birney was left to aid General Smith (Eighteenth Corps), in front of Woody's house. Brisk skirmishing ensued during and subsequent to the formation. Birney's division was sent to me at 2 p. m. At 2.40 p. m. I received an order further postponing the assault until 4.30 a. m., June 3, and immediately gave the directions for the necessary examinations and arrangements.

The attack was to be made by Barlow's and Gibbon's divisions, supported by Birney. Barlow formed in two deployed lines, the brigades of Miles and Brooke in the front line and the other two brigades, Byrnes and MacDougall, in the second line. Gibbon formed his division in two lines. The first deployed, consisting of Tyler's and Smyth's brigades; the second line of McKeen's and

Owen's brigades in close column of regiments. Barlow advanced at the time indicated and found the enemy strongly posted in a sunken road in front of his works, from which they were driven after a severe struggle and followed into their works under a very heavy artillery and musketry fire. Two hundred or 300 prisoners, 1 color, and 3 pieces of artillery fell into our hands. The guns were turned upon the enemy, forcing them to retreat in confusion from that portion of the line. But this partial success of Barlow was speedily turned into a reverse by the failure of the second line to get up to the prompt support of the first, which was forced out of the captured works by the re-enforced enemy, and an enfilading artillery fire brought to bear on it. The troops of the first line showed a persistency rarely seen, and, taking advantage of a slight crest, held a position within from 30 to 75 yards of the enemy's line, covering themselves in an astonishingly short time by rifle-pits.

The gallant commander of the Fourth Brigade, of Barlow's division, Colonel (now Brevet Major-General) Brooke was severely wounded in this assault. He fell at the moment when his troops entered the enemy's works. On the right Gibbon had been even less successful, and had met with heavy losses. His attack was a little delayed, he reports, by the failure of General Owen to have his troops formed, but the delay was brief. Gibbon's line was unfortunately cut in two by a marsh, which widened as the line neared the enemy's works. The country over which he advanced was cut up by ravines. The line moved gallantly forward, however, until close to the enemy's works, but was not able to advance farther under the destructive fire. General Tyler was wounded and taken from the field, and the lamented McKeen, after pushing his command as far as his example could urge it, was killed. The gallant Haskell succeeded to the command, but was carried from the field mortally wounded, while making renewed efforts to carry the enemy's works. On the left, and separated from his brigade by the swamp described above, Colonel McMahon with a part of his regiment, the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York, reached the enemy's works, planting with his own hand his regimental colors on the parapet, where he fell covered with wounds and expired in the enemy's hands, losing his colors with honor. A portion of Smyth's brigade also reached the enemy's works, but failed to effect a lodgment owing, General Gibbon states, to the fact that General Owen did not bring his brigade promptly to the support, as he had been directed, but deploying it on Smyth's left when he first became engaged. A portion of Gibbon's troops held ground so close to the enemy that they could only be reached by means of covered ways. Thus ended the assault at Cold Harbor. The major-general commanding was anxious that I should renew the attempt, if practicable, but I did not consider it wise to make another assault, if the matter was left to my judgment.

The first report of casualties after the action, which was unusually short, hardly an hour in duration, showed a loss of 3,024. Among officers the loss had been without precedent. I had to mourn the loss of those who had hitherto been foremost and most daring and brilliant in action. Among the killed were Colonels McKeen, Haskell, and McMahon, already mentioned, three most promising young officers, who had never failed to distinguish themselves in battle; Colonel Byrnes, of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers; Colonel Porter, of the Eighth New York; Colonel Morris, of the Sixty-sixth New York; all tried and excellent officers. To this list was added,

unfortunately, on the following day, Col. L. O. Morris, Seventh New York,* killed in the trenches by a sharpshooter. When it is remembered that I had only my two smallest divisions actually engaged, it will be seen that the loss in commanders was unusually severe. It was a blow to the corps from which it did not soon recover.

Soon after the failure of the assault, I was ordered to send Birney's division to support General Warren, where it remained until the 5th. We occupied this position until the 11th, there being no material change except the extending of my line to the left as far as the Chickahominy. Siege operations were conducted for several days, our lines being advanced by regular approaches, and a mine commenced. Before any practical result was reached the siege operations were abandoned. The daily skirmishing was sharp and caused us some loss. The nights were characterized by heavy artillery firing and sometimes heavy musketry, the close proximity of our lines causing unusual nervousness. On the 12th, a new and shorter line, covering Cold Harbor, was built, and roads opened to the rear of the old line, and immediately after dark the troops, except the pickets, were drawn out of the first line and assembled in the second, from which they moved about 11 p. m. to Long Bridge. The picket-line was drawn in at 3 a. m. on the 13th without molestation. This terminates the operations of my command during the fourth epoch of the campaign.

The bearing of the troops under my command on the march and during the operations on the Totopotomoy, and especially at the bloody battle of Cold Harbor, was distinguished for bravery and good conduct. My subordinate commanders deserve high commendation for their faithful performance of duty. My staff behaved with their usual zeal and gallantry. Capt. Alexander M. McCune, acting assistant provost-marshal, Second Corps, a valuable officer, was mortally wounded on the evening of the 5th by a shot thrown from the enemy's batteries.

The following is a list of the casualties, as far as can be given, occurring in the Second Corps, during the fourth epoch of the campaign :

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Corps headquarters.....	1	5				1	1
Artillery Brigade.....		3	32				41
First Division.....	17	156	49	470	16	565	1,279
Second Division.....	25	246	46	925	8	257	1,507
Third Division.....	3	37	11	172	2	111	336
Total.....	46	444	109	1,605	26	934	3,164

NOTE.—The casualties of the Fourth and Eighth Ohio Volunteers, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, and First Delaware Volunteers are not included in the above table, as reports of their losses have not been furnished to corps headquarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILL'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.
ASST. ADJT. GEN., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

*Seventh New York Heavy Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 8, 1864.

GENERAL : I have the honor to forward the following report of guns captured from the enemy by the Second Army Corps from May 3 to November 1, 1864 :

In what action.	Date.	No.	Remarks.
Spotsylvania	May 12	20	Turned in to chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac.
Deep Bottom	July 27	4	Turned in to ordnance department, City Point.
Boynton Plank Road	Oct. 27	1	Captured and abandoned on withdrawal from the field, 1 a. m., November 28.
Deep Bottom, No. 2	Aug. 15	1	One of four 8-inch howitzers. This gun was secured and turned in by General Mott.
Total		26	

Respectfully submitted.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Potomac.

Three 8-inch howitzers were captured from the enemy on the 14th of August by the Tenth Army Corps, Major-General Birney commanding, which was then under my command.

W. S. H.

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Report of guns lost in action by the Second Army Corps, from May 3 to November 1, 1864.

In what action.	Date.	No.	Remarks.
Po River	May 10	1	From Arnold's battery (A), 1st Rhode Island, 3-inch ordnance.
Jerusalem Plank Road	June 22	4	McKnight's (12th New York) battery, light 12-pounders (four 3-inch lost).
Reams' Station	Aug. 25	9	Four 3-inch ordnance Sleeper's, (10th Massachusetts) battery; four light 12-pounders, Brown's battery (A and B), 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery; one light 12-pounder, McKnight's (12th New York) battery.
Total		14	

Respectfully submitted.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Vols., Comdg. Second Corps.

One gun was lost by Sheridan's cavalry while under my command at Deep Bottom, north side of James River, July 28, 1864.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Report of flags captured by the Second Army Corps, from May 4 to November 1, 1864.

No.	Regiment from which captured.	Date of capture.	By whom captured.	Rank.	Regiment.
1	23d Virginia	May 12	William Westerhold	Sergeant	52d New York.
2	Unknown	May 12	Michael Burke	Private	125th New York.
3	do	May 12	George W. Harris	do	148th Pennsylvania Vol- unteers.
4	do	May 12	Albert Marsh	Sergeant	64th New York Volun- teers.
5	do	May 12	Thomas Robinson	Private	81st Pennsylvania Vol- unteers.
6	do	May 12	R. W. Ammerman	do	148th Pennsylvania Vol- unteers.
7	do	May 12	S. Heiligstein	do	Do.
8	do	June 3	Terrence Bayley	Sergeant	7th New York Heavy Artillery.
9	Anderson's brigade ..	May 12	Charles McAnally	Lieutenant	69th Pennsylvania Vol- unteers.
10	Unknown	May 12	John H. Wicks	Private	152d New York Volun- teers.
11	do	May 12	Benjamin Y. Draper ..	First lieuten- ant.	1st Delaware Volun- teers.
12	do	May 12	Lewis Rounds	Private	4th Ohio Volunteers.
13	do	May 12	Lewis Morgan	do	Do.
14	do	May 12	Samuel E. Viall	First sergeant	19th Massachusetts Vol- unteers.
15	do	May 12	James W. Welch	Major	19th Maine Volunteers.
16	55th Virginia	May 6	William D. Thompson ..	Sergeant	20th Indiana Volun- teers.
17	37th Virginia	May 12	C. Fraunberg	First lieuten- ant.	Do.
18	17th Louisiana	May 12	A. Freeman	Private	124th New York Volun- teers.
19	65th Virginia	May 12	William Jones	First sergeant	73d New York Volun- teers.
20	15th Louisiana	May 12	Philip Slaughter	Private	Do.
21	31st North Carolina ..	May 6	Joseph B. Kemp	Sergeant	5th Michigan Volun- teers.
22	4th Georgia Battery ..	May 12	Benjamin Morse	Private	3d Michigan Volunteers.
23	Unknown	May 12	F. A. Bishop	do	57th Pennsylvania Vol- unteers.
24	18th North Carolina ..	May 12	A. H. Mitchell	Lieutenant	105th Pennsylvania Vol- unteers.
25	13th North Carolina ..	May 6	Stephen Rought	Sergeant	141st Pennsylvania Vol- unteers.
26	Unknown	May 6	George Hoffer	Corporal	84th Pennsylvania Vol- unteers.
27	do	May 12	Wilbur D. Mosiere	Lieutenant	93d New York Volun- teers.
28	42d Virginia	May 12	Charles L. Russell	Corporal	Do.
29	Unknown	May 6	Thomas M. K. Lee	Captain	6th New Jersey Volun- teers.
30	28th North Carolina ..	May 12	John M. Kindig	Corporal	63d Pennsylvania Vol- unteers.
31	8th Georgia	May 6	Joseph R. Burnett	Sergeant	20th Indiana Volun- teers.
32	26th North Carolina ..	Oct. 27	Alonzo Smith	do	7th Michigan Volun- teers.
33	47th North Carolina ..	Oct. 27	Daniel Murphy	do	19th Massachusetts Vol- unteers.

Major-General Hancock reports that seven flags not included in the foregoing statement were captured by his command during the period indicated, and sent home by officers and others.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,

November 9, 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with paragraph 6, Special Orders 297, headquarters Army of the Potomac, of the 3d instant, I have the

honor to forward the following report of colors lost by regiments of this command, from May 4 to November 1, 1864 :

Regiment.	No. lost.	Date.	Engagement.
		1864.	
39th New York Volunteers	1	May 12	Spotsylvania.
145th Pennsylvania Volunteers	1	June 16	Petersburg.
7th New York Artillery	1	June 16	Do.
126th New York Volunteers	1	June 22	Do.
111th New York Volunteers	1	Aug. 25	Reams' Station.
148th Pennsylvania Volunteers	1	Aug. 25	Do.
19th Massachusetts Volunteers	2	June 22	Petersburg.
164th New York Volunteers	1	June 2-10	Cold Harbor.
164th New York Volunteers	1	Aug. 25	Reams' Station.
20th Massachusetts Volunteers	1	Aug. 25	Do.
8th New York Heavy Artillery	1	Aug. 25	Do.
36th Wisconsin Volunteers	1	Aug. 25	Do.
7th New Jersey Volunteers	1	June 22	Petersburg.
105th Pennsylvania Volunteers	3	Oct. 27	Boydton Plank Road.
12th New York Battery	α 1	Aug. 25	Reams' Station.
Total	17		

α Guidon.

Respectfully submitted.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 9, 1864.

GENERAL : In compliance with paragraph 6, Special Orders, No. 297, headquarters Army of the Potomac, of the 3d instant, I have the honor to forward the following report of colors captured by the troops of this command from May 4 to November 1, 1864 :

Division.	Brigade.	No. captured.	Engagement.	Date.
First	First	1	Spotsylvania	May 12
	Consolidated	2	do	May 12
	Fourth	1	do	May 12
	do	1	Petersburg	June 16
Second	First	3	Spotsylvania	May 12
	do	3	Boydton Plank Road	Oct. 27
	Third	2	Spotsylvania	May 12
	First	2	Wilderness	May 6
Third	do	4	Spotsylvania	May 12
	do	1	Boydton Plank Road	Oct. 27
	Second	2	Wilderness	May 6
	do	5	Spotsylvania	May 12

Respectfully submitted.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Potomac.

A D D E N D A .

Copy of daily memoranda taken at headquarters of the Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, during the campaign commencing May 3, 1864, with copies of messages, dispatches, &c. The Army of the Potomac commanded by Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant in person, Major-General Meade second in command.

W. G. MITCHELL,

Major and Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Hancock:

May 3, 1864.—Corps broke camp and marched at midnight toward Ely's Ford on the Rapidan. First Division (General Barlow commanding), Second Division (General Gibbon commanding), artillery, and engineers marching on road from Stevensburg to Madden's house, crossing Mountain Run at Hamilton's Bridge, joining Third Division (General D. B. Birney commanding) and Fourth Division (General Mott commanding) at Madden's house, and thence moving on direct road through Richardsville toward Ely's Ford.

May 4, 1864.—Head of column (First Division) reached Ely's Ford at 5.25 a. m., and immediately commenced crossing the river, taking position as rapidly as possible on the south bank to cover the ford. Threw light canvass pontoon bridge across the stream below the fording. At 8.15 a. m. head of column (First Division) moved toward Chancellorsville, arriving at that point at 9.30 a. m. Whole corps came up and took position covering Fredericksburg turnpike, plank road, and United States Ford road; pickets thrown out; troops encamped. General D. McM. Gregg and staff at Chancellorsville when we came up.

May 5, 1864.—Corps marched from Chancellorsville at 5 a. m., Gibbon in the advance, by way of Catharpin Furnaces, to Brock road, thence on Brock road to Todd's Tavern at 8.30 a. m. Order of march directed that General Hancock should proceed to Shady Grove Church, crossing Corbin's Bridge on Catharpin road. Head of column accordingly moved on toward Catharpin road about 1½ miles from Todd's Tavern, when at 9 a. m. General Hancock received a note from General Meade stating that the enemy was in strong force on the Orange plank road about 2 miles in front of our lines (Sixth Corps). Column at once directed to halt and Gibbon's division formed line of battle on right and left of Catharpin road. About 12 m. cannonading heard in direction of Old Wilderness Tavern; Second Corps directed to move toward Orange plank road at its junction with the Brock road. General Hancock rode ahead of troops up the Brock road to Orange plank road, where he met General Getty with his division (Sixth Corps), which was in position across the Orange plank road at its intersection with the Brock road. Getty's division had encountered the enemy (Hill's corps) at that point, and after a sharp contest Getty had taken possession of the cross-roads. Head of column of Second Corps (Birney's division) joined left of Getty's line on Brock road at 2 p. m., forming two lines of battle. Mott's division followed immediately and formed in two lines on Birney's left; Gibbon formed on left of Mott, and Barlow on extreme left of corps, occupying a high, open space, where all of our artillery was posted save one battery. At 4.15 p. m., Getty moved forward on right and left of Orange plank road. Birney moved forward on Getty's right and left, attacking the enemy at the same moment within 200 yards of the plank road. One section of Ricketts' (Penn-

sylvania) battery, Second Corps, in position at crossing of Brock and plank roads; went into action with the troops. 4.30 p. m., Carroll's brigade, of Gibbon's division, moved forward on right of plank road to the support of Getty. 4.40 p. m., Owen's brigade, of Gibbon's division, went forward and joined the fight on right and left of plank road. Very close and severe musketry fighting continued along the entire front of Birney and Getty until about 8 p. m., without decided advantage to either party. At 7 p. m., Captain Cadwalader, of General Meade's staff, informed General Hancock that the Fifth Corps was then attacking the enemy, and that the First and Third Divisions of the Sixth Corps would also attack at once. During the action this evening the section of artillery on the plank road (of Ricketts' battery) having suffered terribly, was replaced by a section of Dow's (Sixth Maine) battery. At — p. m. a portion of General Barlow's division (Irish Brigade) and a part of Brooke's brigade attacked enemy's right and drove it some distance. 10 p. m., General Hancock received the following order from General Meade:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 5, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

You are required to renew the attack at 4.30 o'clock to-morrow morning, keeping a sharp lookout on your left. Your right will be relieved by an attack made at the same time by General Wadsworth's division and by two divisions of General Burnside's corps.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

General Getty is under your command.

May 6, 1864.—5 a. m., the divisions of Birney, Getty, and Mott, supported by Carroll's and Owen's brigades, of Gibbon's division, assaulted the enemy on the right and left of the Orange plank road, driving him steadily for about 1½ miles. 6.30 a. m., Webb's brigade, of Gibbon's division, sent to the right to support of General Birney; fighting very heavy at this hour. 7 a. m., General Hancock received the following dispatch from General Humphreys:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Old Wilderness Tavern, May 6, 1864.

Major-General HANCOCK, *Commanding Second Corps*:

Your dispatch is received informing the major-general commanding of the presence of Longstreet's force. I am directed to say that the only reserve force of the army (one division of the Ninth Corps) is here, and will be ordered to your support should it become absolutely necessary. Call for it, therefore, only in case of the last necessity.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

7.05 a. m., delivered order to General Gibbon (then commanding First and Second Divisions) from General Hancock to attack with Barlow's division on enemy's right, and to fight up toward Orange plank road. 8 a. m., head of Stevenson's division, Ninth Corps, reached Orange plank road, to report to General Hancock. 8 a. m., General Hancock received the following from General Humphreys:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—6.30 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK, *Commanding Second Corps*:

The major-general commanding sends you 100 cavalry, under Captain Wright, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be used in scouting down the Brock road.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Also the following from General Meade at 8 a. m. :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GENERAL. General Wadsworth with 5,000 men on Birney's right is directed to take your orders. Two of Burnside's divisions have advanced nearly to Parker's Store, and are ordered to attack to their left, which will be your front. They ought to be engaged now and will relieve you. Our only reserve is Burnside's third division yet here. We don't wish to send it if possible.

GEO. G. MEADE.

8.50 a. m., Birney, Wadsworth, Stevenson, and Webb again advanced along the plank road. Fighting very severe and bloody. 9 a. m., General Hancock received following dispatch from General Humphreys:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

May 6, 1864—8.45 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,

Commanding Second Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that General Sheridan has been directed to make an attack with a division of cavalry on Longstreet's flank and rear by the Brock road. General Sheridan received the order at Chancellorsville at 8 o'clock.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

9.10 a. m., Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan reported to General Hancock that the enemy were advancing on the Brock road. 9.15 a. m., delivered order from General Hancock to General Birney to send one brigade to General Gibbon, to oppose passage of enemy on Brock road. 9.25 a. m., carried order to Colonel Carroll to send one regiment of his brigade down Brock road at once to report to General Gibbon. 9.35, General Eustis' brigade (Sixth Corps) reported by order of General Birney to go to Gibbon's support. 9.40 a. m., Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps, Colonel Leasure commanding, crossed plank road to the support of Gibbon and Barlow. Eustis' brigade, Sixth Corps, sent back to General Birney. Following dispatch received by General Hancock at 9.45 a. m. :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

May 6—9.30 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,

Commanding Second Corps:

I send you a dispatch just received from Major Platt. The major-general commanding directs that you make immediate dispositions to check this movement of the enemy across and through General Warren's left.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

We have no more troops to spare here.

The dispatch alluded to, from Major Platt, was as follows :

MAY 6, 1864—9.05 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

General Cutler's brigade has fallen back out of the woods pretty well disorganized. He reports heavy losses, and the enemy's skirmishers within three-eighths of a mile of the crest to the right and front of General Warren's headquarters. General Warren is not here; word has been sent him.

Very respectfully,

E. R. PLATT.

9.50 a. m., delivered an order from General Hancock to General Birney to send troops to his right to correct this matter, and to fill up the gap made by Cutler's falling back. General Birney at once

sent two brigades for that purpose, and said that he would send more, if required. 9.50 a. m., General Grant with General Hancock at intersection of Orange and Brock roads. 10.10 a. m., the following dispatch received by General Hancock from General Meade:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 6, 1864—9.50 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

Your dispatch of 9.25 is received. The recalling of the dispatch to you was not intended to stop your simultaneous attack with Burnside, but to prevent your delaying your attack for Burnside. Your dispatch saying you were about attacking was received just after that about attacking simultaneously with Burnside was sent to you.

A. A. H[UMPHREYS],
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

At 10.10 a. m., General Gibbon sent word to General Hancock by Captain —— that there was no enemy on Brock road, and also that Colonel Miles' skirmishers were engaged on our left with enemy's dismounted cavalry, while farther out our cavalry was engaged, it was supposed, with Longstreet's corps, either at Todd's Tavern or on the Catharpin road. 10.25 a. m., General Birney reported by a staff officer that he had connected with Warren's left, thus filling gap made by Cutler's falling back. 10.35 a. m., staff officer of cavalry reported to General Hancock that General Torbert's cavalry was crossing Brock road and passing down Spotsylvania road near Todd's Tavern. About this time enemy made a fierce attack on our left, turning the flank of Colonel Frank's (Third) brigade, First Division, and getting in on the left of General Mott's (Fourth) division, our troops retiring under this assault to the breast-works on the Brock road and awaited the enemy. A good deal of confusion in Third and Fourth Divisions. 11.50 a. m., carried order from General Hancock to General Gibbon, commanding the two left divisions, Second Corps, to attack enemy's flank with Leasure's brigade, of Burnside's corps (then under his command), and in position in our breast-works on right of Irish Brigade, keeping Leasure's right within 100 paces of our breast-works with its left refused and to sweep up toward Orange plank road in line of battle. This movement began at once, and Leasure's brigade marched in line of battle across plank road without serious opposition from enemy. 12.30 p. m., heavy firing some distance to right of Orange plank road, said to be General Burnside attacking. 2 p. m., following dispatch received by General Hancock, having been referred to him for his information:

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Burnside put in one brigade behind another, holding the third in reserve. The leading brigade has been rather smartly engaged for fifteen minutes, and the firing has now stopped. He must be near Hancock, as General Stevenson, who got cut off from Hancock with 100 men, came in to Burnside's column.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

2.10 p. m., brigade of Robinson's division (Ninth [Fifth] Corps) reported to General Hancock, who directed it to be placed in position in our line. 2.15 p. m., Colonel Morrison [?], with force of heavy artillery, reported to General Hancock, who directed him to take position on left of Orange plank road, about 200 paces in rear of our line of battle. There was but little firing on the front of the Second

Corps from the time Leasure's brigade moved up to Orange plank road in line of battle perpendicular to our intrenchments until 4.15 p. m., when the enemy made a heavy assault upon the Third and Fourth Divisions, Second Corps, and compelled them to leave the first line of intrenchments for some distance on the left of the Orange plank road, but with the assistance of Carroll's brigade, Second Division, and Dow's (Sixth Maine) battery the enemy was repulsed at 5.05 p. m. Brooke's brigade, First Division, Second Corps, came from our left to support Mott. During this assault the forest in front of our intrenchments was on fire, which communicated to the logs of the breast-works, and the wind being in our faces, drove the smoke and flame into our eyes so that the men were forced to leave the first line more from that cause than from the efforts of the enemy, who had the wind in his favor.

The following was the position of General Hancock's command from right to left along Brock road after the repulse of the enemy at 5.05 p. m.: First, Morrison's heavy artillery, resting its right on Germanna Ford plank road; second, Eustis' brigade, Sixth Corps, and three regiments Getty's division, Sixth Corps, on left of Morrison, in two lines of battle; third, Robinson's division on Eustis' left, in three lines of battle; fourth, Owen's brigade, Gibbon's division, in front line on Brock road on left of Robinson; fifth, Getty's division, Sixth Corps (excepting three regiments), on left of Owen, with his left resting on Orange plank road. Carroll's brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, in line in rear of Wheaton, and Rice's brigade, Fifth Corps, in rear of Carroll, in third line of battle; sixth, Birney's division, Second Corps, on left of Orange plank road, connecting with Getty's division, Sixth Corps (one section Dow's battery on plank road) in three lines of battle; seventh, Mott's division, Second Corps, on left of Birney in two lines of battle; eighth, Irish Brigade on left of Mott, in one line; ninth, Webb's brigade, Second Division, on left of Irish Brigade, in one line; tenth, First, Third, and Fourth Brigades, of Barlow's division, on left of Webb, and with artillery forming left of line.

6.10 p. m., following dispatch received by General Hancock:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 6, 1864—5.45 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

Your dispatch is received. The major-general commanding directs that you do not attack to-day. Remain as you are for the present.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

6.15 p. m., the following from Colonel Morgan, chief of staff, Second Corps:

General HANCOCK:

Four prisoners (deserters) came in opposite our left this moment; they are from Heth's division; they report no force opposite our left. Arrangements here are about complete.

C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

7.45 p. m., while on his way to headquarters of the army General Hancock received intelligence that General Sedgwick's (Sixth) corps had been driven, and requesting him to send all of his spare troops to Sedgwick. Getty's division, Sixth Corps, sent to General Sedgwick.

May 7, 1864.—At 6 a. m. General Hancock received the following dispatch from General Meade :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 7, 1864—4.40 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps :

Your dispatch of the night is just received (4.30 a. m.). The major-general commanding directs me to say that he has just directed General Sedgwick to keep General Getty's division in reserve to be sent to you or elsewhere as may be required. At present the position of General Getty is not known to him. In the event of pressing necessity you must call on General Burnside, which he or some part of your own line may afford.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

7 a. m., carried an order to General Birney to see that the rifle-pits on right of Orange plank road (along Brock road) are properly built with abatis in front and properly manned. 7.15 a. m., General Hancock received intelligence that there was no enemy for 1 mile along the Orange plank road and for one-half mile in front of Irish Brigade. 8.30 a. m., the following received from General Meade :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 7, 1864—7.45 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps :

Burnside reports a movement of wagons during the night, and indications this morning that the enemy have left a portion of his front or are not in such force as they were yesterday. He is pushing out his skirmishers to feel them. You had better do the same along the plank road and also the Brock road as far as they can go. Have you any connection with our cavalry on the Brock road?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

General Hancock had ordered skirmishers forward as indicated in above dispatch at 7.30 a. m. 9.15 a. m., General Hancock informed General Meade that enemy was in breast-works $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from our front on Orange plank road. 10.20 a. m., General Birney ordered to feel enemy's line. Sharp fighting on both Birney's and Gibbon's front, but little result. 6 p. m., General Birney's division moved in direction of Chancellorsville in accordance with orders received from headquarters Army of the Potomac, but returned to line of Second Corps almost immediately. 8 p. m., Generals Grant and Meade at General Hancock's headquarters, which are fixed on line of battle at intersection of Orange plank road and Brock road.

May 8, 1864.—In accordance with orders from General Meade, corps marched at 6 a. m. on Brock road; head of column reached Todd's Tavern at 9.20 a. m. Took position covering Brock, Catharpin, and Spotsylvania roads. 11.30, Colonel Miles' brigade, First Division, Second Corps, with Gregg's cavalry brigade, moved out on Catharpin road toward Corbin's Bridge. Enemy opened on head of Miles' column with artillery at 12.45 p. m., from heights on south side of Po River; Miles then about one-half mile from Corbin's Bridge and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Todd's Tavern. Miles at once formed line of battle in edge of timber facing enemy; our artillery in the mean time replying to enemy's fire. 1.30 p. m., General Gibbon's division marched to support of General Warren in front of Spotsylvania Court-House. Orders given to remaining division commanders to throw up rifle-pits along entire line of battle, and to push pickets

well out all along our front. Artillery placed to sweep Brock, Catharpin, and Spotsylvania roads. 5.30 p. m., enemy's infantry attacked Colonel Miles. Sharp musketry ensued, Colonel Miles slowly retreating, punishing enemy severely. Troops on our main line held in readiness to support Colonel Miles and to receive the enemy; abatis filled and reconnaissance pushed out Brock road. Detachment stationed to guard junction of road from Furnaces with Brock road. Artillery firing ceased at 7.30 p. m. 7.50 p. m., Burton's brigade of heavy artillery reported to General Hancock. Massed in reserve in field in rear of Todd's Tavern. Recalled by General Meade at 8.10 p. m.

May 9, 1864.—5.05 a. m., Colonel Brooke sent word to corps headquarters that there was no enemy in his front. Same intelligence from General Mott on Brock road. 5.15 a. m., deserter from Anderson's division, Hill's corps, came in; says that Hill's corps was in our front last night. 6.35 a. m., enemy reported advancing on our left on Birney's front. Burton's brigade heavy artillery again ordered up in support. 8.30 a. m., negro reported to Colonel Carroll that the enemy were marching on Catharpin road toward Spotsylvania Court-House, and were still moving there in that direction. About this hour Gibbon's division moved to the right from Fifth Corps and joined Third Division near Spotsylvania Court-House road, forming line of battle. 12 m., Barlow's division moved out on Spotsylvania Court-House road, turning off to right toward Po River on wood road leading toward Hart's house, about 1 mile from Todd's Tavern, forming line of battle on right of Gibbon, who had moved to the left previously. Birney followed Barlow and formed on his right. Mott's division ordered to join Sixth Corps temporarily as a support. 12.10 p. m., intelligence received that General Sedgwick had been killed by a skirmisher while encouraging some men who were dodging the bullets. 2 p. m., our artillery opened on enemy's train which was passing toward Spotsylvania Court-House on south side of Po River. 4.30 p. m., General Barlow ordered to attempt the crossing of the Po at a ford above Block house bridge. After a sharp fight Brooke's brigade, Barlow's division, forced a passage. Gibbon moved forward in support of Barlow on his left. 5.50 p. m., General Hancock directed General Barlow to cross at ford with his whole division. Birney also ordered across.

May 10, 1864.—Bridges thrown over the stream; one pontoon thrown opposite house; one bridge thrown where Barlow crossed the previous evening; one immediately below pontoon bridge. General Barlow informed General Hancock that Colonel McKeen reported the enemy in strong force in his front, at the wooden bridge over the Po, and that they (this evening) were throwing up rifle-pits to protect the approaches to the bridge. 8.30 a. m., General Gibbon opened on enemy's position with a portion of his artillery. The following copy of a dispatch to General Warren, commanding Fifth Corps, received by General Hancock:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

May 10, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

General Hancock has been ordered to throw two divisions of his corps on your right, with which and your corps an attack on the enemy on your front will be made at 5 p. m. this day. You will accordingly make all dispositions. Major-General Hancock will by virtue of seniority have command of the combined operations.

GEO. G. MEADE,

Major-General,

Another dispatch, same date, from General Meade, partly illegible, referring to same operation.

Gibbon's and Birney's divisions sent to support of Fifth Corps in contemplated assault, in accordance with above orders. General Hancock in command of the troops engaged in assault, which did not succeed on account of the strength of the enemy's position and the unfavorable nature of the ground intervening between our position and the enemy's works—a steep ascent, thickly wooded with cedars, which made it impossible for the lines to advance in order; the enemy pouring in a terrible fire of musketry as we pushed up to their lines, also sweeping the slope with artillery. Barlow's division remained in position along the Po River until 1.45 p. m., when by direction of General Meade he was recalled across the branch of the Po, tearing the bridges up as he retired. This movement commenced about 2 p. m., General Barlow's skirmishers being then sharply engaged with the enemy. 2.30 p. m., Heth's division of the enemy was attacking Barlow strongly, Barlow slowly retiring, in obedience to orders, across the plain toward the bridges across the branch of the Po. 3 p. m., delivered order to General Birney to move his division immediately to the support of Barlow, and cover the crossing of the bridges. In the mean time General Barlow slowly retired across the stream, tearing up the bridges after him under a hot fire, losing one gun of Arnold's (Rhode Island) battery, on account of the horses becoming unmanageable and pulling it in between two trees, where it could not be extricated. This was the first gun ever lost by the Second Army Corps, and was deeply lamented by us all. Artillery fire very severe from the enemy's position and from ours in reply. Our guns blew up some of the enemy's caissons in our sight. 3.45 p. m., carried a message from General Hancock to General Meade that General Hancock would return Birney's division to its former position (in support of Fifth Corps at Alsop's house) just as soon as General Barlow was across the stream. General Meade said that he desired General Hancock to return Birney to his former position just as soon as possible, or to attack enemy with Barlow's and Birney's divisions (wrote a note to this effect to General Hancock). General Birney was then ordered back to the position he had previously occupied in support of the Fifth Corps in front of Alsop's house. 5 p. m., Fifth Corps, Gibbon's and Birney's divisions, of the Second Corps, assaulted the enemy's lines at 5 p. m., but were beaten back. Another assault ordered at 6.30 p. m. by Fifth Corps, Sixth Corps, and Gibbon's and Birney's divisions, of the Second Corps, but at 6.25 p. m. General Meade directed General Hancock to defer this assault as far as possible, and to send his troops to the right. This in consequence of a report (false) that the enemy had crossed Po River, and was moving around our right flank in strong force. This order almost immediately countermanded, and the original assault ordered at 6.40 p. m., which was made, but without success, for reasons previously given. Heavy musketry firing ceased about 8 p. m. Maj. T. M. Hulings, Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed while leading his regiment (Sixth Corps) in the assault of this evening.

May 11, 1864.—Sharp picket-firing commenced at daybreak; also severe artillery fire on Warren's, Gibbon's, and Birney's lines, but the day passed without assaults or severe fighting. During the afternoon Colonel Morgan, Colonel Comstock, of General Grant's staff, Captain Nelson, aide-de-camp, and myself were directed to

proceed to the left and examine the ground in front of Spotsylvania as close to the enemy's lines as practicable between the Sixth and Ninth Corps of our army, where it was intended to make an assault with the Second Corps to-morrow morning at daybreak. Accordingly we started in a heavy rain, and rode rapidly for several hours to the left, Colonel Comstock, unfortunately, missing the way, which carried us to the position of the Ninth Corps instead of to the point we were aiming at between the Sixth and Ninth Corps, and it was nearly dark when we returned to the proper point for examination, where we made as careful a survey as possible before night set in, close to the enemy's pickets and fixed the position of the ground for the formation of the troops in our minds; then returned and reported to General Hancock the result of our examination as to roads, &c. 10 p. m., corps moved (save Mott's division, which was with Sixth Corps) toward Brown's house, near Ny River, where we had examined the ground in the evening. Night exceedingly dark and roads very rough; men tired and worn out, but kept well closed up and moved along briskly; no accidents save one, when some pack mules laden with intrenching tools ran away and made some confusion under the supposition that we had marched into the enemy. When the troops arrived at the Brown house they were quietly marched in front of our intrenchments near to the enemy's picket-line so as to be ready for the intended assault in the morning. This was accomplished without noise or confusion, and was most happily favored by an exceedingly dark night. The men, too, knowing that we were near the enemy, and that we were engaged in a perilous undertaking, kept remarkably quiet during the whole movement.

May 12, 1864.—Before daylight the troops were formed for assault as follows: Birney's division on the right in two lines of battle, but a few paces separated; Barlow's division in column of regiments, doubled on the center; Gibbon's and Mott's divisions (the latter having joined us), in the rear of Barlow and Birney, in two lines of battle, each division with but very short intervals, this making almost a solid rectangular mass of nearly 20,000 men to hurl upon the enemy's works as soon as it should be sufficiently light for our purpose. A dense fog fell before daylight, and we all stood shivering with cold and wet until 4.30 a. m., when the fog lifted somewhat and the command was given to advance. The whole corps stepped off at the same moment, and in about 300 yards marched over the enemy's pickets, who were so astounded at our appearance, marching on them out of the fog, that they never fired a shot, nor did we, but moved right over them. The first fire we received was from the picket reserve stationed at the Landrum house, about half way between the point at which we formed for the assault and the enemy's works. Their fire killed Colonel Stricker, Second Delaware Volunteers, and a few men. A regiment was sent to disperse them, and our column kept on to capture the works, which we found to be about one-half mile from our point of formation. The ground was open and rolling from the Landrum house to the works, and the troops dashed over it in fine style, not meeting a heavy fire until when within about 300 yards; the Irish Brigade then gave a wild cheer and immediately the enemy opened a tremendous fire of musketry on us over the parapets with some artillery, but nothing could now stop our men, who rushed up to the works, and, tearing the abatis away with their hands, poured in like a great wave, driving

the enemy out pell-mell with clubbed muskets and bayonets, capturing twenty pieces of artillery and nearly 4,000 prisoners, nearly the whole of the celebrated Stonewall Brigade; also capturing Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson, commanding a division, and Brig. Gen. George H. Steuart, commanding brigade. General Steuart surrendered, I believe, to Colonel Beaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The prisoners got mixed up among our own men in the works, and were dodging in all directions from the bullets of their friends, who were firing upon us as they fell back. In the midst of this confusion and crowd a soldier attracted my attention by shouting out to me, "Major Mitchell, here is a rebel general." I at once rode up to General Steuart, who gave me his name and rank, and I directed a captain of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers to conduct him to General Hancock. When Steuart was taken to the general, the latter, who knew him before the war, held out his hand, saying, "How are you, Steuart?" The latter replied, "Under the circumstances, I decline to take your hand." "And under any other circumstances I should not have offered it," said General Hancock. When we had carried the first line of works we continued to drive the enemy until about 5.30 a. m., when we came to a second line of intrenchments, when the enemy rallied their broken lines, and, being heavily re-enforced, they compelled our troops to retire to the first line we had carried, and thereby lost to us about twenty additional pieces of artillery we had captured between their first and second line. We, however, got twenty pieces off the field and held them. 5.55 a. m., General Hancock sent a telegram to General Meade, saying that the Sixth Corps ought to attack at once on our right. Musketry fire very hot at this time. 6 a. m., head of General Wright's column, Sixth Corps, marched on the field. Was directed by General Hancock to conduct General Wright to the captured works and show him the position of our troops. Conducted General Wright to a point near the Salient we had captured, where the fighting was now desperate. While at this point, describing the position of affairs to General Wright, a shell exploded among us, and a piece of it hit the general on the thigh, knocking him several feet and injuring him severely, but fortunately not disabling him. The enemy at this moment made a desperate attempt to regain their captured works, and worked their line of battle so close up to it that their flags stood on one side of the intrenchments while ours stood on the other, only separated by the parapet, the two lines firing in each other's faces. At this moment Grant's (Vermont) brigade marched up close to the works and was ordered to support General Gibbon's division, while Barlow was formed in Gibbon's rear as a reserve. The enemy was then making his heaviest pressure on Gibbon. The Sixth Corps, coming up rapidly, occupied a portion of the Salient and to the right of that point. 7 a. m., the firing ceased somewhat, and I carried word to the general that the enemy's attack appeared to have been repulsed for the time. Corps headquarters then removed to Landrum's house, where they remained during the battle. The enemy immediately renewed his efforts to regain his works in great force, pressing most heavily toward the salient angle of the works. The fighting then continued steadily without intermission. Brooke's brigade, Barlow's division, which had reformed after the first assault in rear of the captured works, was now ordered by General Hancock to march to the support of Russell's division, of the Sixth Corps, having received

urgent messages for assistance there. Our artillery took position in front of and to the right of the Landrum house, and opened heavily. The enemy's artillery fire weak and undecisive, I presume on account of our having disabled and captured so many batteries in our first assault. One section of our artillery was advanced into the Salient, when it fired directly into the enemy's lines; another section was placed close to our line at left of the Salient. Both of these sections did effective service, but suffered terribly in killed and wounded. 11 a. m., the battle still raging, with great slaughter. At this hour General Hancock received from General Meade copy of following dispatch to General Grant:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

May 12, 1864.

General GRANT:

Warren seems reluctant to assault. I have ordered him at all hazards to do so, and if his attack should be repulsed to draw in his right and send his troops as fast as possible to Hancock and Wright. Tell Hancock to hold on.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Carried this dispatch to General Wright for him to read at 11.05 a. m. At — p. m. Cutler's division, Sixth [Fifth] Corps, marched on the field. Fighting continued unceasingly and desperately over the captured works; the enemy made desperate efforts to regain them, throwing their strength upon the salient angle held by the Second and Sixth Corps. Our force at that point was exceedingly strong, three or four lines deep in some places. The enemy persisted in their attack until about midnight of the 12th, but were forced to abandon their position and leave us in possession of the works which the Second Corps had so gallantly carried. In this battle the troops of the Second Corps were constantly under heavy musketry for about twenty hours. During the night the enemy withdrew into a second line of works, and the following morning the captured intrenchments presented a most terrible spectacle of dead and wounded, who were, indeed, piled upon each other for several hundred yards; the result of one of the most brilliant and deadly battles of this great war. The enemy cannot have lost less than 12,000 to 15,000 men killed, wounded, and captured this day—the hardest blow they have yet received in this campaign. Nothing could exceed the splendid intrepidity of our gallant officers and soldiers during this bloody contest. Harry Bingham, of our staff, badly wounded in the thigh.

May 13, 1864.—5.25 a. m., General Birney informed General Hancock that his sharpshooters had advanced 800 yards in front of our line of works and found no enemy excepting 1 prisoner, who stated that the enemy had fallen back. A regiment of the Sixth Corps had also skirmished forward on Birney's right. 5.30 a. m., General Hancock sent the following to General Humphreys, chief of staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Our sharpshooters have advanced 800 yards into the enemy's lines without finding any one excepting 1 prisoner, who states that the enemy has gone. General Russell (Sixth Corps) occupies the salient where so much fighting occurred yesterday.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding Second Corps.

5.40 a. m., General Meade sent dispatch directing General Hancock to push forward his skirmishers until they found out the enemy's position. Owen's brigade, of Gibbon's division, accordingly

thrown forward under command of General Carroll, until it struck the enemy in rifle-pits which were fully manned. General Carroll most severely wounded in this reconnaissance; was also previously wounded at the Wilderness, but kept the field until to-day. No heavy fighting to-day. Our troops in possession of the works captured yesterday. The dead buried, &c. Artillery firing into the enemy's lines at short intervals all day. Order issued at Second Corps headquarters consolidating Mott's (Fourth) division with Birney's (Third) division, both of old Third Corps, which was consolidated with Second Corps before the campaign commenced.

May 14, 1864.—4.25 a. m., our artillery opened from a position in front of and to the right of the Landrum house. No reply from the enemy. Sixth Corps moved from our right during the night. 7.25 a. m., our skirmishers became engaged with the enemy, General Barlow having been directed to push his skirmish line forward. 8 a. m., sharp skirmishing on Barlow's front, which continued all day, but no serious engagement resulted. Some firing from our batteries in front of Landrum's house. Our skirmishers close up to enemy's rifle-pits. 10.10 p. m., orders received from army headquarters to move at 4 a. m. to-morrow to a position near the main road leading from Spotsylvania Court-House to Fredericksburg.

May 15, 1864.—Head of column (Barlow's division) moved at 4 a. m. toward main road from Spotsylvania Court-House to Fredericksburg by way of deserted house, Gibbon's division following. Birney's division ordered to take position in support of the Ninth Corps, which has been on our left for several days. Gibbon's and Barlow's divisions mass near Fredericksburg road. In afternoon Gibbon ordered to march back and take position near deserted house, Barlow remaining.

May 16, 1864.—9 a. m., corps in same position as it was last evening. 2.15 p. m., General Gibbon's division directed to march to Cossin's house to bring in wounded and hospitals of Second and Sixth Corps. I was directed to accompany General Gibbon. All the wounded placed in ambulances and brought off. Returned to camp at 10 p. m., having met no enemy.

May 17, 1864.—8 a. m., Tyler's division, about 8,000 strong, mostly heavy artillery, joined the Second Corps, which will re-enforce us sufficiently to make up our losses at the Wilderness, the Po, and Spotsylvania. The division massed near the Fredericksburg road. No movements of the Second Corps until dark, when we marched back to the works we had captured on the 12th instant, at which point it is determined again to assault the enemy to-morrow morning.

May 18, 1864.—4.10 a. m., Barlow's and Gibbon's divisions having been formed in front of the captured works moved forward to assail the enemy in the lines he had occupied after the battle at this point on the 12th. Tyler's division in reserve in rifle-pits running from the Landrum house to the Salient, Birney's division still remaining with General Burnside. Gibbon's and Barlow's divisions now traversed the same ground which we had fought so desperately on six days since, and as but a portion of the dead of that day's contest had been buried, the stench which arose from them was so sickening and terrible that many of the men and officers became deathly sick from it. The appearance of the dead who had been exposed to the sun so long, was horrible in the extreme as we marched past and over them—a sight never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

As soon as our lines came within range we were received with a most destructive fire of musketry and artillery from the enemy, who was snugly fixed in heavy intrenchments protected by abatis. Our men gallantly rushed on until they came to the edge of this abatis, which was so heavy and firm that they could not penetrate it under the fire, and our lines stood at that point delivering their fire until 10 o'clock, when we were withdrawn, it being found impracticable to carry the position, and our losses were heavy in this assault in killed and wounded. The Sixth Corps attacked at the same time with us on our right, with the same result. The enemy did not attempt to come out of their works when we retired, and the troops were marched back to the captured line of the 12th instant, where we remained until 9 p. m. During this evening and night the First, Second, and Third Divisions massed near Anderson's Mill, on the Ny River; Tyler's division in position on Fredericksburg road in vicinity of Harris' house.

May 19, 1864.—Corps remained in position as above stated until 6 p. m., when heavy and continued musketry and artillery firing commenced in direction of Harris' house, which was found to be occasioned by Ewell's corps of the enemy having crossed Ny River and attacked Tyler's division, the enemy advancing in direction of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania road. Great stampede of trains, camp followers, and other rubbish. The enemy close to army headquarters.

Birney at once directed by General Hancock to march to Tyler's support; First and Second Divisions, with artillery soon afterward ordered to same point. Birney moved up very promptly and went into action about 6.15 p. m., on right of General Tyler and on north side of Fredericksburg road (turnpike), and, in conjunction with Tyler, and a portion of the Fifth Corps, drove the enemy across Ny River with severe loss to him in killed and wounded, capturing several hundred prisoners. First and Second Divisions did not become engaged in this action. They marched back to their former position near Anderson's Mill at 7.30 p. m. Birney's division remained in support of Tyler.

May 20, 1864.—First and Second Divisions under arms at day-break prepared to support Tyler and Birney, if required.. General Birney reported, however, that the enemy had disappeared during the night from all points on this side Ny River. Tyler then directed to mass his command near Fredericksburg turnpike, Birney's division taking post with First and Second Divisions, near Anderson's Mill. 11 p. m., head of corps, First Division, followed by Second, Fourth, and Third Divisions, moved in direction of Massaponax Church and thence toward Guinea's Station, on Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, preceded by Torbert's division of cavalry.

May 21, 1864.—8 a. m., head of column reached point on road opposite Guinea's Station on railway. Slight skirmish here between our advanced cavalry and enemy just at break of day. 10 a. m., troops entered Bowling Green. Torbert had an affair with small force of the enemy, in which we captured 66 prisoners. We learned here that Kemper's brigade of the enemy had left Milford Station, a short distance from Bowling Green, yesterday evening, moving in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House. Our troops pushed on rapidly through Bowling Green, passing Milford Station, crossing the Mattaponi River at wooden bridge and fording near the station and taking possession of the high ground about 1 mile from

the river, the line of battle as follows: Barlow on the right, Gibbon in the center, in rear of Carroll's [Cobbett's] Tavern, covering road to Spotsylvania Court-House, Tyler on the left, covering road to Chesterfield Station on railway, Birney in reserve. A detachment of Torbert's cavalry thrown forward in front of infantry pickets. Intrenched our position strongly, placed the artillery in position, and made all preparations to receive the enemy should he appear. The afternoon and night passed quietly, however.

May 22, 1864.—Quiet all of this day. Troops in same position as yesterday evening. The enemy rumored to be in our front once to-day, but proved to be an incorrect report.

May 23, 1864.—5.30 a. m., troops moved toward Chesterfield Station; cavalry in the advance; Birney's division leading the infantry. From Chesterfield moved on toward North Anna on Telegraph road. 12.45 p. m., head of Birney's division reached Long Creek, crossing Telegraph road about one-half mile from county bridge over North Anna and about 1 mile above railroad bridge. Torbert's cavalry engaged with enemy's skirmishers when the infantry came up. Corps immediately went into position; Birney on the right, Barlow in the center, Gibbon on the left covering railroad bridge, Tyler in reserve, Birney's skirmishers thrown over Long Creek. Barlow's and Gibbon's skirmishers pushed up close to river bank; artillery opened quite sharply on enemy, who was descried marching into the earth-works, already prepared on the south side of the river, as we reached the north bank. The enemy also held a small redoubt on the north bank forming bridge head of the wooden bridge between Long Creek and the river. 6.30 p. m., two brigades of Birney's division (Egan's and Pierce's) attacked enemy's redoubt forming bridge head on Telegraph road. After a sharp fight our troops carried the redoubt in the most spirited and gallant manner. Our artillery, posted on the heights parallel to the river, delivered an exceedingly heavy fire during the storming of the redoubt. One section of Arnold's (Rhode Island) battery, Lieutenant Hunt commanding, was most gallantly served under a hot musketry fire. Lieutenant Hunt received a mortal wound. Fighting now ceased for the night.

May 24, 1864.—5.15 a. m., General Gibbon reported that the enemy had burned the railroad bridge across the North Anna in his front. 6.30 a. m., negro came in who reported that enemy were marching at 11 o'clock last night in direction of Hanover Junction. This statement forwarded to General Meade. 7 a. m., General Meade at General Hancock's headquarters. 8 a. m., General Birney's division commenced moving to south bank of North Anna, Mott's brigade occupying redoubt at Fox's house without serious opposition. Fox's house is on Telegraph road. General Tyler's division occupied captured redoubt at head of wooden bridge and rifle-pits on right and left. Gibbon's and Barlow's divisions then moved across bridge to south side of river. Two pontoon bridges thrown across river below railroad bridge. 5.45 p. m., one division of General Burnside's corps (Ninth), General Potter commanding, moved across North Anna, taking position on right of General Birney, General Potter's line extending to the river on the right. 6 p. m., General Gibbon's division having been thrown to the left and front on the high ground in front of Doswell's house, became sharply engaged. Report received that enemy had captured rifle-pits from Smyth's brigade, of Gibbon's division. General Bar-

low moved up promptly to support of General Gibbon, but only became slightly engaged; reported heavy intrenchments in his front; did not think it advisable to attack. 6.30 p. m., carried an order from General Hancock to General Gibbon to give up no ground and to retake rifle-pits if Smyth had lost them as reported. Musketry ceased about dark. Artillery firing ceased about 7 p. m.

May 25, 1864.—8 a. m., position of line as follows: General Potter's division, Ninth Corps on the right, his right on the river (practically so), General Birney on Potter's left, Barlow's division on Birney's left, Gibbon on extreme left. Two regiments of Tyler's division on north side of North Anna, holding redoubt; remainder of Tyler's division in reserve in rear of Fox's house and Birney's line. Troops remained in this position all day.

May 26, 1864.—No important movements on line of Second Corps. Usual picket-firing and shelling; rain. Cohorn battery took position on our line and fired with no apparent effect. Orders to be ready to march at dark. Destroyed railroad track toward Milford Station. Our troops crossed river to north bank during the night, and massed in rear of railroad and county bridges preparatory to marching.

May 27, 1864.—6 a. m., Major-General Meade at Second Corps headquarters at county bridge on North Anna on Telegraph road. General Birney directed to burn wooden bridge over North Anna. This was imperfectly done by Birney's troops. Was sent by General Hancock with orders to General Tyler to have the bridge thoroughly destroyed. This was done. General Tyler holding river bank at county bridge; General Barlow at railroad bridge. Last pontoon taken up about 5 a. m. Pickets withdrawn to north bank. At 10 a. m. column marched in direction of Hanover town; detained to let Fifth Corps pass; then marched on county road and old stage road. About 10 p. m. corps encamped about 3 miles from Pamunkey River.

FOURTH EPOCH OF CAMPAIGN.

May 28, 1864.—5.30 a. m., marching in the direction of Pamunkey, head of column reached river and commenced crossing on pontoon bridge at 12.30 p. m., preceded by Ricketts' division of the Sixth Corps. Formed line of battle on heights about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from river, our right connecting with Sixth Corps near Pollard's house, and keeping general direction of road, with left in rear of Salem Church, extreme left on road rear Davis' house on high ground. Cavalry under General Sheridan heavily engaged near Haw's Shop in our front. General Warren's corps on our left, having crossed Pamunkey at Hanover town.

May 29, 1864.—Reconnaissance ordered. General Barlow's division moved accordingly toward forks of road about 3 miles from Salem Church, at point where Richmond road and road leading to Cold Harbor diverge from Hanover Court-House road. Found many of the enemy's dead along the road and in the woods to the right, who were killed in the fight yesterday with our cavalry. Some of them evidently just from Richmond by their shining new uniforms and clean shirts, a rarity to our eyes now. The dead officers were particularly noted for their bright uniforms and "city look." Accompanied General Barlow on this reconnaissance by order of General Hancock.

Met enemy's cavalry near forks of road (Cold Harbor, Richmond, and Hanover Court-House), and commenced a brisk skirmish, but it retired rapidly before the muskets of the old First Division, Second Corps. Found works occupied by enemy immediately in front of cross-road and in front of Shelton's house on Swift Run, where Richmond road crossed it; this run a tributary of the Totopotomoy. Rode out through our skirmish line on Cold Harbor road with General Barlow, and both of us [came] near losing our lives by enemy's skirmishers, who fired at us across a small field. Reported condition of affairs to General Hancock, who ordered Birney's and Gibbon's divisions up to take position on right and left of General Barlow; Birney covering Richmond road, Gibbon taking position on Barlow's left and on left of Cold Harbor road.

May 30, 1864.—Yesterday evening General Hancock ordered the chief of artillery to have epaulements for his guns thrown up during the night on a crest on right and left of Shelton's house, and to be connected by rifle-pits, but by some error the works were placed nearly one-fourth of a mile in rear of the Shelton house and were useless. A most singular incident occurred here to-day. We had several guns in position behind a rifle-pit which ran through the yard of the Shelton house, occupied by the troops of Brooke's brigade. These guns were firing rapidly at some batteries of the enemy placed on the other side of Swift Run. In the Shelton house were several ladies who had refused to leave, notwithstanding the danger; they had taken refuge in the cellar and had with them a negress, who, when the fire was about the hottest, became delirious from fright, and picking up a fire shovelful of live coals from the hearth, rushed out into the yard and threw the coals into one of the gun-limbers, exploding the ammunition it contained, killing 2 men I believe, and burning the eyes out of one or two others. The negress, who was unhurt, ran into the house again as if the devil was after her and nearly scared to death by what she had done. Colonel Brooke, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, witnessed this affair with many other officers. I myself arrived on the ground just as the men whose eyes had been burned out were being taken off the field. It was not supposed that the negress had any intention of doing such mischief. She was so crazy that none believed she knew what she had done.^a Sharp skirmishing along our lines to-day, but no severe fighting. 6 p. m., General Wright's corps (Sixth) connected on our right with General Birney. Our batteries in front of Shelton's house silenced the enemy's guns. 7.10 p. m., General Hancock received dispatch from headquarters Army of the Potomac stating that the enemy was assailing General Warren's left and directing General Hancock to make an immediate attack to relieve General Warren. Barlow and Gibbon at once ordered to advance and engage the enemy, which was promptly done; fighting continued in the rifle-pits until 8.30 p. m., when our troops were drawn back to our own lines with some loss. Quiet during the night.

May 31, 1864.—11 a. m., General Birney advanced across Swift Run and carried enemy's front line of rifle-pits after a sharp fight on right of Richmond road. General Barlow also crossed run and carried some of enemy's pits. 11.50 a. m., General Hancock received

^a NOTE.—I saw the tail end of this, but understood it was accidental; that the cartridges were on the ground and she threw the coals on them, and they in turn exploded the limber.—C. H. M[organ].

dispatch from army headquarters stating that the Sixth Corps would support him, if necessary. General Gibbon advanced his line across run, and Barlow's skirmishers pushed clear up to enemy's main line of works; very sharp skirmishing, with heavy artillery firing, ensued, but no general action resulted.

June 1, 1864.—7 a. m., no fighting this morning. Sixth Corps now marching from our right on Hanover Court-House road in direction of Cold Harbor. General Birney's line withdrawn to north side of Swift Run, covering Hanover Court-House and Atlee's Station roads, his pickets remaining on south side of Swift Run; Gibbon and Barlow remaining unchanged. 11.30 a. m., carried circular to General Barlow requesting him to state his views as to probabilities of success should he be ordered to attack the enemy's lines on his front. 2.45 p. m., General Birney sent word to General Hancock that the enemy was attacking his skirmishers in the rifle-pits carried by us yesterday. Firing quite sharp and continuous. Our batteries at the Shelton house opened upon them. 4.50 p. m., General Gibbon's skirmishers moved forward under a sharp fire, our artillery opening at the same time. The skirmishers moved up close enough to develop the enemy's line in his works, and were then withdrawn. 6.30 p. m., carried note to General Barlow requesting him to furnish a report of operations of Colonel Brooke's brigade in connection with General Gibbon's assault of to-day. At dusk corps marched in direction of Cold Harbor; marched all night; men very much worn down. Head of column reached Cold Harbor at 6 a. m., June 2, taking position on left of Sixth Corps.

June 2, 1864.—7.30 a. m., corps taking position on left of Sixth Corps. Enemy engaged in front and on our right with pickets of Sixth and Eighteenth Corps. 12 m., an affair between enemy's skirmishers and Gibbon's. Morgan and self (Brooke was with us, I think) rode in front of our line to fix the ground for our skirmish line, and rode right on to enemy's picket-line in thick pine wood; received a sharp volley from their pickets, upon which we rode back to our own line. 3 p. m., sharp skirmishing on Barlow's and Gibbon's front. Gibbon's division in position on right of Mechanicsville road. Barlow on left of same. Birney massed on Barlow's left and rear. Skirmishing continued until dark; heavy firing on our right, apparently on Smith's or Warren's front.

June 3, 1864.—In accordance with orders received from headquarters of the army last night, the Second Corps assaulted the enemy's position at 4.45 a. m.; the enemy in intrenchments. Barlow and Gibbon attacked in two lines, Birney in support. After a desperate and bloody fight Barlow and Gibbon both penetrated the enemy's works; Brooke's brigade, of Barlow's division, capturing 4 guns and 1 color. The enemy, however, rapidly threw fresh troops (Bushrod Johnson's division) upon our forces and compelled them to return with terrible slaughter. The musketry was infernally hot. Brooke was severely wounded just as he entered their works, which was a severe loss to us just at that critical moment. We might have held on in Barlow's front had Birney's division moved promptly to its support, which was not done—great delay occurring on Birney's part or that of his subordinates. When our troops were driven out of the enemy's works they did not retreat in any disorder, but gallantly held on and intrenched themselves by throwing up the sand with their Bayonets, hands, &c., under a scathing fire of musketry.

By 6 a. m. the battle on our front was over and the brave old Second Corps had lost over 3,000 of its bravest and best, both of officers and men. Among our dead were McKeen, colonel of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Haskell, colonel Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; McMahon, colonel [One hundred and sixty-fourth] New York Volunteers; Morris, colonel Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, and Byrnes, colonel Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, all of them most tried and gallant soldiers, unequaled for courage and all high soldierly qualities. Later in the day the corps lost Colonel Morris, of Seventh Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, and Colonel Porter, of the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery. The loss of those bright spirits and many others caused a gloom to fall over us all; the old corps had received a blow from which it can scarcely recover. It is understood that our whole line has been repulsed from the right to the left of our army wherever we attacked; if so, the loss must be grievous indeed. 6.30 a. m., wrote by direction of General Hancock to General Williams, adjutant-general of the Army of the Potomac, that Colonel Smyth, of Gibbon's division, was about to make a second attempt to carry enemy's lines, supported by General Barlow. The enemy shelled us with the utmost fury after our assault had failed. Parker had his horse shot under him. 10.40 a. m., orders received from General Meade to send one division of the Second Corps to report to General Warren at Woody's house on right of Eighteenth Corps. General Birney at once directed to move his division to the required point. Ricketts' (Pennsylvania) battery sent to report to Eighteenth Corps in accordance with directions from army headquarters. Our rifle-pits are not more than 75 to 100 paces from the enemy's line and an unceasing fire is maintained. 7.30 p. m., the enemy attempted to carry our rifle-pits by assailing Gibbon's and Barlow's lines, but were repulsed after a sharp contest with severe loss. Altogether this has been one of the most disastrous days the Army of the Potomac has ever seen, and the old Second Corps has especially suffered.

June 4, 1864.—Our lines in the same position this morning. 10 a. m., Gibbon and Barlow opened a heavy artillery fire upon the enemy, their artillery replying. 1.30 p. m., gave them another turn with thirty guns and kept it up until 2.30; fire then slackened until 8 p. m., when enemy assailed Barlow's and Gibbon's lines and were sharply repulsed. Heavy rain came up during the fight and it became so dark that I could scarcely find my way in carrying orders. 10.20 p. m., dispatch received from army headquarters authorizing corps commanders to open all of their artillery at 12 or 1 o'clock to-night in retaliation for the enemy's attack at 8 this p. m. Circular accordingly sent to division commanders to be prepared to open their artillery at 12 or 1 o'clock, or sooner, if provoked by the enemy.

June 5, 1864.—Yesterday we commenced pushing up close to the enemy's line by sapping, covered ways, &c.; hot work under the enemy's continuous fire of artillery and musketry. 5 p. m., by direction of General Hancock, I accompanied a flag of truce with Colonel Lyman of General Meade's staff. The point selected to put out the flag was on the Mechanicsville road where our pickets are very close to the enemy's. Found considerable difficulty in getting the flag out as the pickets were firing at each other and were close together (about 200 paces), sheltered behind trees, but after considerable delay succeeded in getting the flag out by calling to the enemy. Major

Wooten, Eighteenth North Carolina Infantry, met Colonel Lyman and myself; a truce arranged by us to continue for one-half mile on right and left of us during the time we were out with the flag. Mean time the firing continued on other portions of the line. General Lee being absent from headquarters of his army, we were obliged to remain between the lines until nearly 10 o'clock at night before we received a reply. Had a long talk with Major Wooten, who is a good fellow, and other rebel officers. All expressed themselves as extremely desirous that the war should terminate. I think the hard knocks we have given them this campaign has a little sickened them of the "Yanks." While I was out with the flag (about 7 o'clock) I heard a furious cannonade and musketry about a mile to our right, on the Second Corps line, and upon my return to headquarters found that a round shot had struck Captain McCune, assistant provost-marshal, Second Corps (who was standing at the door *a* of General Hancock's tent at the time), and mortally wounded him. The shot and shell raked the headquarters fearfully and scattered all servants, teamsters, &c.

June 6, 1864.—The usual musketry firing in front with some artillery; our sappers pushing close up to the enemy's lines. Last night and this a. m. General Birney's division got into position on Barlow's left, Birney's left resting on Barker's mill-dam. 4.50 p. m., by direction of General Hancock, went out with another flag of truce on Mechanicsville road, where I again met Major Wooten, Eighteenth North Carolina Infantry, and delivered to him a letter from General Grant to General Lee, for which I took a receipt and then returned to corps headquarters. No firing on the picket-line as I passed through with the flag. We are losing a good many men in our trenches, killed and wounded, and I presume the enemy are suffering also.

June 7, 1864.—Sharp musketry on our front during the night. Enemy threw shell into corps headquarters, but killed no one; 11.50 a. m., was sent out with flag of truce by General Hancock, carrying letter from General Grant to General Lee on the subject of a cessation of hostilities between the armies until we could get our wounded in from between our lines (which are only a few paces apart in some places) and bury our dead. Put out the flag at the old place on Mechanicsville road. A truce arranged to exist from 6 until 8 p. m., during which time we removed our wounded. Some of the poor fellows had lain between the lines exposed to the sun and rain since the day of the assault on the 3d instant; their sufferings must have been horrible; we also buried all of our dead; the stench from the bodies was sickening in the trenches. The enemy also removed their wounded and buried their dead. No firing of consequence after dark.

June 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1864.—Nothing of unusual importance occurred on Second Corps line during these days. We remained in the same position as held on the 7th. The usual musketry and artillery fire was maintained by both armies, but no assaults were made. We continued our sapping operations.*

a NOTE.—I stood within almost arm's length of McCune and am quite positive he stood square in the general's tent door. Dougherty and I carried him round behind the chimney of the house.—C. H. M.

* For continuation of memoranda, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 16.

Report of Brig. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations June 3.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
June 3, 1864—7.30 p. m.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders I attacked the enemy's works at 4.30 a. m. to-day. A part of the line entered the works and took 200 prisoners and 1 stand of colors, but were driven out. They were exposed to a severe fire of artillery on their left flank, while our line afforded no positions for artillery. We fell back only a short distance from the enemy's works. Our right rests within 50 yards of the enemy's line. To-night our whole line will be intrenched, and we shall build works which will enable us to bring twelve pieces of artillery to bear upon the enemy's works at very short range. I think we shall oblige them to abandon the part nearest to our line. The enemy's works make an angle at this point. One face was parallel with the road leading due south from the Cold Harbor Cross-Roads (the tavern). The other face seems to run nearly perpendicular to this road. In the angle is a house, and it is to this angle that our works are so close. Our line of battle crosses the road above named at a small angle. Our pickets on the left connect with cavalry near the pond; 8.30 p. m., the enemy have just made a sortie at the angle and advanced over their works, but were repulsed.

Respectful'y,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

ADDENDA.

*Itinerary of the First Division, Second Army Corps, May 3—June 12.**

May 3.—Struck camp at Stevensburg at night.

May 4.—Crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford in the morning, marching to Chancellorsville.

May 5.—Marched to Todd's Tavern; thence by Brock road to plank road to Orange Court-House, where we engaged the enemy.

May 8.—Marched to Todd's Tavern; here the First Brigade fought on the Catharpin road, at Corbin's Bridge.

May 9.—Crossed the Po River and fought the enemy.

May 12.—Assaulted the enemy's works at Spotsylvania Court-House, capturing colors, guns, and prisoners.

May 18.—Attacked the enemy's left.

May 20.—Crossed the Mattaponi River at Milford.

May 23.—Marched to North Anna River; destroyed the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad at Chesterfield.

May 28.—Crossed the Pamunkey River at Hanover town.

May 30.—Marched to Shelton's house, near Totopotomoy Creek.

* From returns for May and June.

Assignments to division the past month : Second Heavy Artillery, New York Volunteers ; Seventh Heavy Artillery, New York Volunteers.

June 2.—Marched from Totopotomoy Creek to Cold Harbor.

June 3.—Assaulted the works of the enemy at Cold Harbor, but were unable to hold them after carrying them.

June 4 to 12.—Remained in trenches at Cold Harbor.

June 12.—At 8.30 p. m. moved out of the trenches and toward the Chickahominy at Long Bridge.

No. 17.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, commanding
First Brigade.*

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command from May 3 to July 30, 1864 :

Broke camp near Stevensburg, Va., at 11 p. m. May 3 and marched to Ely's Ford, at which point crossed the Rapidan at 8 a. m. May 4, continued the march to Chancellorsville and bivouacked on the old battle-field at 5 p. m. At 7 a. m. the following day marched through the Wilderness toward Orange Court-House, and went into position on the left of the Irish Brigade ; participated in the battle of that day.

May 6, the command was moved to the extreme left, taking up position there and fortifying. Threw out skirmishers on front and flank, covering the Brock road and connecting with the cavalry. Bivouacked behind breast-works. On the 7th, eight companies of the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers were deployed, forming a strong skirmish line, which charged the enemy, driving him from his position on the Brock road, and capturing a few prisoners. May 8, marched to Todd's Tavern, went into position on the right of Third Brigade, and threw up breast-works. About noon, advanced in line to the Catharpin road ; no enemy encountered. About 3 o'clock the enemy appeared upon my right, when I withdrew to a point on road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Todd's Tavern. While in this position the brigade was attacked by a brigade of the enemy, who advanced on my front and right flank. Two spirited attacks were repulsed, and the ground held until dark, when by order of General Barlow I retired to the position at Todd's Tavern. The next day (9th) marched south and crossed the Po River and advanced along its south bank some 2 miles and bivouacked. May 10, at 2 p. m., retired to the river and took up position to cover the crossing of the rest of the division, who were engaged with the enemy. The Second, Third, and Fourth Brigades were withdrawn to the north bank, when the enemy made an assault on our lines, which was easily repulsed, and we also retired across the river without further molestation. We immediately went into position on the extreme right and threw up breast-works, behind which the brigade lay all night.

At about noon of the 11th the brigade was ordered to reconnoiter the position of the enemy's right [left?] across the Po and in the vicinity of Todd's Tavern. Two regiments, the Twenty-sixth Michigan and One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers,

were thrown across the Po, and drove the enemy's line of skirmishers about a mile, when they were found in force. Returned to the right at evening. At 8 p. m. we marched with the division to the extreme left, and on the morning of the 12th at daybreak we massed and charged on the enemy's works, the last regiment of my command forming double column for that purpose without halting. The works were carried with the bayonet in the most gallant manner, and several pieces of artillery and large numbers of prisoners captured. The enemy made repeated attempts during the day to retake the position, but were repulsed with heavy loss each time. In the afternoon of the next day two guns, with caissons and limbers, were taken from the neutral ground between the picket-lines by volunteers from the regiments of the brigade, who drew them off by hand under cover of a heavy fire from eight pieces of artillery placed in position to silence the enemy's line.

On the morning of the 15th we were withdrawn from the line, and with the division were placed in reserve in rear of the Ninth Corps. Here we remained until the night of the 17th, when we returned to the position left on the 15th. May 18, at 11 p. m., we were relieved, and marched to the extreme left of the line, where we encamped in reserve. May 20, at 11 p. m., marched via Guiney's Station and Bowling Green, through Milford, crossed the Mattaponi River, and went into position about 4 p. m. 21st. Remained here until May 23 at 8 a. m., at which time we again marched in a southerly direction, and reached the North Anna River at 2 p. m. Lay under arms on the north bank of the river until noon of the 24th, when we crossed at Jericho Bridge. Found the enemy in force. The Twenty-sixth Michigan and One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers and advanced, driving the enemy to his works. The One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers were subsequently relieved by the One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and at 5 p. m. the entire brigade was relieved by a portion of the Ninth Corps, and withdrew to a position on the railroad near the river. May 26, at 9 p. m., recrossed the North Anna on pontoons, and bivouacked until daylight on the 27th, at which time we marched for the Pamunkey, which we crossed on pontoons, near Hanover town, at 1 p. m. of the 28th. Went into position and commenced building breast-works. At dark, under orders from General Barlow, we marched to Haw's Shop, to a position in support of cavalry pickets; were withdrawn toward morning, and returned to our former position. The next day (29th) we marched via Richmond road, encountered the enemy's pickets at the junction of the Cold Harbor and Hanover Court-House roads, and pushed them steadily back across Totopotomoy Creek. Here the Second New York Volunteer Artillery, Colonel Whistler, was assigned to my brigade.

On the morning of the 30th the Sixty-first New York and a battalion of the Second New York Artillery advanced to a crest overlooking the enemy's position and threw up breast-works under a severe fire from the enemy of musketry and some artillery. The entire brigade was afterward advanced and continued the line to the left.

On the 1st of June the skirmish line was advanced, and a portion of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right carried the enemy's line on the left of the Third Division, taking some prisoners. At 10 p. m. I was ordered to march with the division.

At this time I was re-enforced by the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, Col. C. E. Hapgood, said regiment having been assigned to duty in my brigade. We marched all night and until noon June 2, when we formed line on the left of the division near Bethesda Church. Skirmishers were advanced, who encountered those of the enemy near the Dispatch road, and drove them in some distance, but the enemy's line being strengthened, they, in turn, charged and regained their original position. The brigade built works and bivouacked. At daylight June 3, we formed line on the Dispatch road, still forming the left of the division and army. With the Fourth Brigade charged the enemy's works, and carried them, capturing some 30 prisoners and driving the enemy, but were unable to hold the position on account of the fire upon both flanks. We, however, gained an advanced position which we held and fortified. We remained in this position until 8 p. m. June 12, when we withdrew and marched southward.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. W. R. DRIVER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 18.

Report of Maj. Nathan Church, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SIXTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS,

October 21, 1864.

I.

May 3, 1864, the regiment was encamped near Stevensburg, Va., where it had been in winter quarters since December 8, 1863, and commanded by Maj. Lemuel Saviers, constituting a part of the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps; about 4 p. m. received orders to be in readiness to march at 11 p. m., and moved out at the appointed time with 20 officers and 432 men. Crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford on the following morning at 7 o'clock, and was deployed as flankers to cover the left flank of the division on the march to Chancellorsville, where the division halted and the regiment assembled and camped for the night. Next morning at 6 o'clock moved out toward Orange Court-House, encountering the enemy about 4 p. m. Two companies were deployed as skirmishers on the left of the line during the fight of that day. The remainder of the regiment was lying in support in the woods to the right of the road. Lost here but 1 man, wounded. At 11 p. m. was moved out of the woods with the brigade to the left, where a line was formed and breast-works thrown up. Six companies were thrown out as skirmishers to cover a road on which Stuart's cavalry, having been driven back by our cavalry, was posted, and remained on picket during the night. On the 7th, charged the enemy's dismounted cavalry with eight companies deployed as skirmishers, driving them about 2 miles, capturing several prisoners and an important dispatch from General Lee. Lost 6 wounded.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL Part I.

II.

On the 8th marched to Todd's Tavern and constructed breast-works. About 2 p. m. the division was moved toward Corbin's Bridge, and engaged the enemy. Regiment lost but 1 officer, wounded. Withdrew to our works at 6 p. m., near Todd's Tavern.

On the 9th marched to Po River, crossed, deployed as skirmishers, and advanced about 2 miles, when we halted and lay on picket all night in close proximity to the enemy, who was busy fortifying. About 4 p. m. on the 10th, the enemy attacked our right, which was driven back, and, coming in our rear, the regiment was ordered to move out by the left flank, and took another position to cover the recrossing of the troops, which done the regiment followed and was sent out on picket to the right. Lost 3 wounded and 1 missing.

On the 11th the regiment was sent out to reconnoiter the enemy's position; moved up the north bank of the Po about 2 miles, crossed, deployed as skirmishers, and advanced down the river to find his left and develop his force, drove in his pickets, charged a skirmish line sent to oppose us, driving them into their works, and maintained our position for half an hour within 300 yards of their intrenchments. Having accomplished the object of the reconnaissance, we recrossed the river and returned to the picket-line. Lost in this affair, 3 killed and 15 wounded. At 11 p. m., having been relieved from the picket-line, the regiment moved to the left of the Sixth Corps, where the brigade had preceded it, having marched all night; it reached the ground where the First Division was massed for the assault just in time to form in column without halting. Aligning its ranks as it advanced, the regiment moved up in gallant style, and was the first to reach the works (striking them immediately at the Angle), which were gained after a fierce hand-to-hand fight with the bayonet. The two brass pieces just at the left of the Angle were fired once only, and just as the regiment had gained the works. A rush was made for them; the gunners captured and sent to the rear. Here it became mingled up with men of other regiments coming upon its left, and with them charged along in rear of the works, rolling up the rebel line for over a mile, capturing a large number of prisoners, guns, and colors. When about a mile from the point where the works were first struck we encountered another line, running nearly perpendicular to the line which we were rolling up, and which sharply contested our advance. Having unavoidably become much broken up, and being opened on by a heavy fire from the woods on our right, we were obliged to fall back, losing over half the ground we had taken from them, though the men who thronged their works had been made prisoners and sent to the rear. The regiment was then reformed and moved with the brigade to the woods on our left, where we threw up works. The enemy having retaken the works on the right nearly to the Angle, we were ordered to that point, and crept along on the outside of the works until our line overlapped the enemy's half the length of the regiment, our right resting near the point where the large oak tree was cut down by musket balls. We fought them for half an hour over the breast-works within reach of their muskets, losing a large number in killed and wounded, when they made signs of surrendering, waving handkerchiefs on their rammers. We ceased firing and called to them to come over, when the whole line for 70 or 80 yards rose up and started to come in.

At the same moment a fresh line of support came up to them from the other side, and, giving a cheer, rushed for the works, when most of them turned and jumped into the intrenchments again. About 20 who were in the works immediately in front of us were taken. We fought this new line for half an hour longer, when the regiment was relieved and again taken to the left, when it rejoined the brigade and remained during the night. In this memorable charge the regiment lost 27 men killed, 5 commissioned officers and 93 men wounded, and 14 missing, the most of whom are now known to have been killed; nearly one-half of the casualties of this day were either killed or have since died. Major Saviers, commanding the regiment, was struck four times. Seven out of the 9 color guards were either killed or wounded. The regiment was complimented by Generals Barlow and Miles for the manner in which it performed its work on that day, and has the credit of first planting its colors on the enemy's works. Capt. A. G. Daily, senior officer present, assumed command.

The 13th moved out and occupied the works to the left of the Angle, which we faced about and strengthened. During the day a small party of volunteers from this and other regiments, under directions of General Miles, rushed in between the lines, and drew off two guns and caissons, where they had remained since the 12th, protected by the enemy's fire. The regiment remained here until the morning of the 15th, losing 3 men wounded, when it moved to the rear of the Ninth Corps, and lay in reserve until the night of the 17th. Capt. James A. Lothian returned from recruiting service and assumed command. The 18th, at daylight returned and reoccupied works we had abandoned on the 15th; under fire most of the day, losing 1 man, wounded. Relieved at night and again placed in reserve in rear of the Ninth Corps, remaining there until the 20th. Total casualties 30 men killed, 6 commissioned officers and 114 men wounded, and 15 men missing.

III.

Marched at 11 p. m., and at 2 p. m. the 21st reached Milford Station and commenced fortifying; 22d, engaged in throwing up earth-works; 23d, marched at 8 a. m. for North Anna River, arriving there at 2 p. m. Regiment held in reserve during the fight of that day. The 24th, at 12 m., crossed the river at Jericho Bridge under a vigorous shelling and had a spirited skirmish with the enemy, driving them into their works. Skirmish line relieved at 4 p. m., and regiment placed in reserve. Lost in this action 1 commissioned officer and 4 men killed, and 1 commissioned officer and 8 men wounded. Remained in reserve until the 26th.

IV.

At 9 p. m. recrossed the North Anna and marched toward the Pamunkey, crossing that river on pontoons at 1 p. m. the 28th. We then advanced to the vicinity of Haw's Shop, formed line and built temporary works. The 29th, at 12 m., moved down the Richmond road, skirmishing in advance of the division, and drove in the enemy's pickets and developed his position on the opposite side of the Totopotomoy Creek, at Shelton's farm. At night relieved from the skirmish line, and placed in reserve. The 30th,

moved out and occupied works on the front line. 31st, position unchanged; three companies were sent around to the left, crossed the creek, and skirmished with the enemy, losing 1 killed and 3 wounded.

June 1, on skirmish line during the day. Withdrew toward night, and at dark marched for Cold Harbor, arriving there about 10 a. m. on the 2d. Late in the afternoon was deployed as skirmishers, and advanced upon the enemy near Gaines' Hill, driving them into their intrenchments. About 5 p. m. received orders to charge their intrenchments, which we did in connection with the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with unsupported skirmish line, across an open field, but were obliged to fall back, as they were occupied by a line of battle, and opened on us with grape and canister from four guns. Lost in this assault 15 wounded, and 5 missing. 3d, on skirmish line covering left flank of the corps. 4th, went into intrenchments within 200 yards of the enemy's works, where we remained under fire until the 12th. Casualties 3 killed, 7 wounded, and 1 missing. Regiment on picket the night of the 12th, when the position was abandoned by our troops.*

Respectfully submitted.

N. CHURCH,

Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 19.

*Report of Maj. James E. Larkin, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry,
of operations May 31-June 12.*

HDQRS. FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,

Near Petersburg, Va., August 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the operations carried on during the fourth epoch, as indicated in Special Orders, No. 209, current series, from headquarters Army of the Potomac:

In pursuance of orders from the War Department, the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry reported for duty to the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac on the 31st day of May, 1864, and was assigned to the Second Army Corps.

Early on the morning of the 1st day of June the line of march was taken up, and in the afternoon of the same day the regiment, commanded by Col. Charles E. Hapgood, and numbering 27 commissioned officers and about 550 enlisted men, reported for duty to Major-General Hancock, commanding the Second Corps, then lying near Gaines' farm, Va. By order of General Hancock the Fifth New Hampshire was assigned to the First Division, Brig. Gen. F. C. Barlow, and by him again assigned to the First Brigade of that division. About 10 o'clock of the evening of the 1st, this regiment moved with the rest of the corps toward Cold Harbor, arriving in the vicinity of that place in the forenoon of the 2d of June. In the afternoon line of battle was formed and moved a short distance to the front, awaiting further orders. Toward night breast-works were commenced, and were strengthened as much as possible during the night.

* For continuation of report see Vol. XL, Part I.

On the morning of the 3d of June the regiment moved out from the breast-works and formed in line immediately in rear of the picket-line, having on its right the Second New York Heavy Artillery and the One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania on the left. At the command to advance the Fifth New Hampshire moved toward the enemy's breast-works on the double-quick without firing a shot. The rebels were driven from their intrenchments in front of the regiment, leaving the guns and several prisoners in our possession. After pursuing the retreating foe a short distance, the enemy's supports were encountered, and opened a galling cross-fire. Unavoidably in some disorder, from charging over so great a distance, fired upon from the front and both flanks, and failing of any support, the regiment withdrew to the position from which it had started, with an aggregate loss in killed, wounded, and missing of 202 officers and men. From the 3d to the 12th of June the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers remained in the breast-works at Cold Harbor, suffering numerous losses from the enemy's fire.

A list* of the killed, wounded, and missing in these operations before Cold Harbor is respectfully forwarded.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JAS. E. LARKIN,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. G. H. CALDWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 20.

Report of Maj. George Hogg, Second New York Heavy Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
October 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second New York Artillery from May 4 to July 30, 1864, divided into five epochs:

EPOCH THE FIRST.

The regiment in forts south of the Potomac, defenses of Washington, D. C.; aggregate strength, 1,771: commanded by Col. J. N. G. Whistler.

EPOCH THE SECOND.

Left fortifications and embarked at Alexandria, Va., on the 15th day of May, 1864. Arrived at Belle Plain on the 16th, disembarked, and encamped there. Received orders on the morning of the 17th to march on the morning of the 18th. Arrived within 2 miles of General Grant's headquarters, was brigaded in Tyler's division of heavy artillery, and ordered to the extreme front, and skirmished

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 166.

there. On the 19th of May the regiment participated in a fight with Ewell's corps, known as the Battle of the Pines. Returned on the morning of the 20th to old camp-ground of the 18th, and at 11 o'clock of the 20th received orders to march. Loss: Commissioned officers, 2 killed, 2 wounded, 1 missing; enlisted men, 26 killed, 81 wounded, 2 missing.

EPOCH THE THIRD.

21st, marched till 2 p. m. (30 miles in fifteen hours); passed Bowling Green, on to Milford Station, and camped about a mile beyond; 22d, employed in throwing up rifle-pits about 2 miles from Milford; at about 6 a. m. of the 23d, marched toward Hanover Junction and to North Anna; on the 24th, lay in rifle-pits near the bridge while the Ninth Corps crossed; experienced heavy shelling while in pits; at about 4 p. m. of the same day vacated the pits for the purpose of crossing the bridge, which the two right companies (E and A) succeeded in doing under a very heavy fire, but were ordered back; resumed original position in the pits; at dark the regiment moved toward the river, crossed on pontoons on the morning of the 25th, and encamped 1 mile beyond, employed throwing up rifle-pits; at 8 p. m of the 26th, moved and recrossed the river to north side and marched toward the Pamunkey River.

EPOCH THE FOURTH.

On the 27th May marched down the Pamunkey, and crossed on the 28th, building rifle-pits all night; on the 29th, late in the evening, marched about 4 miles toward Mechanicsville, and was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. At dark the regiment was moved 1 mile to the front, and immediately built rifle-pits. May 31, the Third Battalion (three companies) made a charge on the left of Totopotomoy Creek, but was driven back. Our First Battalion, on the right, was more successful, but fell back behind rifle-pits. June 1, regiment in same position; at 9 p. m., marched to the left with the corps; at dusk on the 2d, charged one line of the enemy's works, which we held, and during the night threw up rifle-pits. June 3, fight all along the line. The regiment was again ordered to charge, which was successfully done. We retained the ground taken, and threw up rifle-pits and breast-works; occupied and held the same position at Cold Harbor until the evening of the 12th of June.

Loss: Commissioned officers, 1 killed, 8 wounded, 1 missing; enlisted men, 28 killed, 247 wounded, 37 missing.*

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE HOGG,

Major, Commanding Second New York Artillery.

[Capt. WILLIAM MCALLISTER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 21.

Report of Col. Joseph N. G. Whistler, Second New York Heavy Artillery, of operations June 11.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
In the field, June 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to state that the enemy opened fire this evening at about the hour of the assembling the pickets. Four shots were fired, two of which took effect in my regiment, slightly wounding 7 men; also a few men from other regiments who had assembled for picket duty. It would almost seem that the enemy were cognizant of the hour at which our pickets assembled and opened fire accordingly. One of the shells did not burst until after it entered the ground. I caused it to be dug up, and found it was a spherical case-shot, with a screw cut for the Borman fuse. The Borman fuse had, however, been removed and a paper fuse used instead, a portion of which was found attached to the shell. The angle of elevation being so much less than usual in mortar firing, it is my opinion that the shots were fired from a howitzer at a very high elevation, and with a small charge of powder.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. G. WHISTLER,

Colonel Second New York Artillery, Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. G. H. CALDWELL,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Second Army Corps.

No. 22.

Report of Maj. George W. Scott, Sixty-first New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
August 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, current series, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following summary of the operations of this command during the present campaign, to and including July 30, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

May 3.—11 p. m. broke camp near Stevensburg, Va., and marched toward Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan.

May 4.—Crossed the Rapidan and marched to Chancellorsville; bivouacked.

May 5.—Marched from Chancellorsville; went into position at 3 p. m., and built breast-works; not engaged.

May 6.—Moved to the left about one-half mile; 11 a. m., returned to former position; 12 m., moved again to extreme left of the corps; fortified this point; not engaged; laid in breast-works all night.

May 7.—1 p. m. moved out of breast-works in support of extreme left of skirmishers; 6 p. m. took up position across the Brock road at railroad crossing in advance of picket-line. Threw forward pickets along the Brock road at right angles with corps picket-line until we struck cavalry pickets. Cavalry pickets withdrawn about 10 p. m. At daybreak (8th) the regiment was withdrawn and joined the corps pickets; assembled within breast-works; not engaged.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 8.—Marched to Todd's Tavern and made breast-works. About noon we were ordered over the breast-works. Formed line of battle on the right of One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers and advanced through dense woods about 2 miles. No enemy encountered. Then moved to the rear and left until we struck the Fredericksburg road, about a mile to the left and a little in advance of the works constructed by us that day. Halted here about an hour, when we were ordered by Lieutenant Hallenbeck, of Colonel (now General) Miles' staff, to move out to the right of the road toward Corbin's Bridge and engage the enemy, whose skirmish line was then advancing upon our flank. Formed line parallel to the road and advanced through a strip of woods into open country, where we encountered the enemy's skirmishers, whom we drove in. Engaged his line of battle at about 300 yards. Being greatly outnumbered and both flanks being threatened, the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers was advanced to extend our line. They halted, however, about 150 yards to the left and rear of us. We were suffering heavy loss from the enemy's cross-fire, and our right flank being in great danger, we retired slowly and in good order to the line of the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, bringing off all our wounded. Soon afterward we received orders to fall back into the breast-works, at Todd's Tavern, which we did under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy. Reached the breast-works about dark; bivouacked.

May 9.—1 p. m. moved in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House; crossed the river Po about 5 p. m.; bivouacked at dark; not engaged.

May 10.—By order of Colonel Miles the regiment skirmished down the south bank of the Po River to Glady Run. A portion of the regiment sent across to the north side to reconnoiter the enemy's position. Found his line of battle in breast-works. Were withdrawn by direction of General Barlow, with slight loss. Heavy musketry in our rear. Being isolated, General Barlow ordered us to report to Colonel Brooke, then commanding Fourth Brigade; under heavy musketry and artillery fire all the afternoon, but not directly engaged. Recrossed to north bank of Po River about 5 p. m. under cover of our artillery. Soon after received orders to report back to Colonel Miles. Went into position at dark on the extreme right; built breast-works and bivouacked.

May 11.—About 12 m. left the breast-works and marched to, and a short distance beyond, Todd's Tavern; no enemy. Returned and resumed our position about dark. About 9 p. m. marched to the left; marched all night.

May 12.—Formed in mass on the right of Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers to charge the enemy's position. Advanced at daybreak, surprising the enemy in his works, captured several guns and flags, and a large number of prisoners (several hundred), and all their small-arms. Our loss up to this time was very slight. About 200 yards beyond their works we encountered their second line, which we also carried, and proceeded on to their third line. Here they received re-enforcements, which checked us, and after a desperate fight, lasting nearly two hours, we fell back to the first line, which we held. About 2 p. m., marched about half a mile to the right, when the rebels charged us, and endeavored to retake the works, massing large bodies of troops each time. They were repulsed with

great loss each time. About 5 p. m. we were relieved by a portion of the Sixth Corps and returned to our first position, where we slept on our arms.

May 13.—Remained in same position ; no engagement.

May 14.—Marched to the rear in the vicinity of army headquarters ; encamped and remained until

May 17.—At 9 p. m., when we broke camp and marched to the extreme right. Division charged the enemy at daylight, May 18. We were placed in support of a battery during the charge, and suffered no loss, being protected by breast-works. Experienced heavy shelling, but were not otherwise engaged.

May 19.—Marched at 9 p. m. toward the left ; marched all night.

May 20.—Bivouacked at daylight in rear of the Sixth Corps. Marched at 5 p. m. toward the right, but countermarched and returned to our position in the rear ; about dark bivouacked.

THIRD EPOCH.—MAY 20—26.

May 20.—11 p. m. marched via Guiney's Station and Bowling Green to Milford Station ; crossed the Mattaponi River at 3 p. m., May 21, and went into position on Sycamore Hill, where we built breast-works ; bivouacked.

May 22.—Consumed in strengthening the works on Sycamore Hill.

May 23.—Marched to Jericho Bridge on the North Anna River ; bivouacked on north side bank of the river.

May 24.—Crossed the North Anna River at 10 a. m., under heavy shelling, and placed in support of skirmish line, subsequently withdrawn and placed under shelter of a ridge on the right of the railroad ; 4 p. m. crossed the railroad and advanced in line of battle to the support of the Second Division, then heavily engaged ; enemy repulsed without our assistance ; bivouacked.

May 25.—Joined the rest of the brigade under the hill to the right of railroad ; drew rations, and returned to former position on the left of railroad. Recrossed the North Anna at midnight, May 26.

FOURTH EPOCH.—MAY 27—JUNE 12.

May 27.—Marched eastwardly all day ; bivouacked at midnight.

May 28.—Marched at 7 a. m. Crossed the Pamunkey River at 1 p. m. ; went into position and built breast-works ; moved forward at sundown to support cavalry pickets ; returned to former position at midnight.

May 29.—Moved forward to the junction of Cold Harbor and Hanover Court-House roads. Placed in support of skirmish line near Totopotomoy Creek. Built breast-works and bivouacked.

May 30.—Ordered forward at 7 a. m. to construct a breast-work in front of Shelton's house, about 500 yards from the enemy's position. Built breast-works under the heavy fire from the enemy's sharpshooters. Two men wounded.

May 31.—Lay in breast-works all day. At dark received orders to prepare to charge the enemy's position. Order subsequently countermanded.

June 1.—At daylight moved forward and occupied a small breast-work in support of picket-line. Loss, 1 officer killed by sharpshooters. Evacuated at 3 p. m., by order of division officer of the day, and returned to breast-works at Shelton's house. Left this position at dark, and marched to the left. Marched all night.

June 2.—Marched to the left until 2 p. m. and halted in dense woods. At 5 p. m. ordered forward as picket reserve near Bethesda Church. Under arms all night; continuous picket-firing.

June 3.—Moved forward at daylight. Formed line of battle on the left of One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. Charged the enemy's position at 4.30 a. m., but being without support were compelled to fall back with considerable loss. About noon formed line along the Dispatch road and threw up breast-works.

June 3 to 12.—No movements; occasional artillery fire; lay in breast-works suffering some loss from sharpshooters.*

Respectfully submitted.

By order of Maj. George W. Scott:

R. A. BROWN,

First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixty-first N. Y. Volunteers.

Capt. G. H. CALDWELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 23.

Report of Lieut. James E. Deno, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP EIGHTY-FIRST REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,

October 20, 1864.

Report of the operations of the Eighty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, from May 1, 1864, to July 30, 1864.

FIRST EPOCH.

On the 3d of May, 1864, this regiment was ordered to march in the direction of the Rapidan, and we reached Ely's Ford by daybreak, which we crossed, then took the road to Chancellorsville, arriving on the old battle-ground by 10 a. m. and encamped behind the old earth-works thrown up by us exactly one year ago. On the 5th moved from thence and at about 12 m. encountered the enemy on Brock road in the Wilderness; about 7 p. m. formed line in woods to left of Brock road, advanced and took position in right of brigade; at 10 p. m. were driven to original position in open ground. On the morning of the 6th of May, the regiment, in connection with others of the brigade, went on picket duty on the extreme left and remained there until the morning of the 8th, then took up line of march for Todd's Tavern, arrived same day at 9 a. m., formed in line, and along with the remainder of the brigade charged, following the enemy for 2 miles, when they got on our flank and rear, compelling us to fall back. Our regiment lost 7 men. Fell back on Todd's Tavern. On the 9th advanced by Corbin's Bridge over the River Po, came up with the enemy's rear, fell back and recrossed the river. On the 10th, the enemy being in heavy line of battle on the other side of the river, our regiment in connection with others was thrown out as skirmishers. Our right being attacked we were compelled to fall back, but the enemy were finally repulsed, our regiment losing

*For continuation of report see Vol. XL, Part I.

5 men wounded. On the 11th, we, in connection with the brigade, were ordered to the left to ascertain the enemy's strength, and crossed the Po River; afterward returned to our old position, from whence we moved at 10 p. m. On the 12th, this regiment, in company with others of the division, formed in line, and charged the enemy's works and carried them at a great sacrifice, Private Thomas Robinson capturing one of the enemy's battle-flags. The fight continued the whole day. Capt. Thomas C. Williams, Company H, was wounded, and Adjutant Hawk killed, the total loss of the regiment in this fight being 6 killed, 51 wounded, and 13 missing.

SECOND EPOCH.

On the 14th of May this regiment in connection with others moved to the left, halting in sight of Spotsylvania Court-House, and on the 15th were massed in the rear of Burnside's corps. On the 18th, we, in company with other regiments, supported a charge on the extreme right of the enemy and afterward fell back, where we remained in position until the 20th.

THIRD EPOCH.

On the 23d, the regiment being ordered to take up the line of march, crossed the Pole Cat River, met the enemy at the North Anna, where they were strongly intrenched, and attempting to drive in our pickets were repulsed. Remained in the same position on the 24th. Our regiment, along with the remainder of our brigade, crossed the North Anna, and was sent out as skirmishers. No movement took place until the 26th, when our regiment was ordered to assist in destroying the railroad; recrossed the North Anna at daybreak; we then moved back about a mile from the river, and camped near Concord, Va., for the night.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Started on the 28th at sunrise for Hanover town. At 12 noon reached the Pamunkey River, crossed and formed in line. At 6 p. m., our regiment, in connection with others, was sent out to support cavalry fighting at Haw's Shop on the Richmond road. At 1 a. m., returned to old position, and on the 29th were thrown out with other regiments as a skirmish line. On the 1st of June the rebels made a charge on our works, but were repulsed; the regiment started for the left at dusk, marching all night, and at 8 a. m. halted near the Sixth Corps at Cold Harbor, where we had 1 man killed. On the 3d, our regiment, in conjunction with the remainder of the division, charged the enemy's works and took the first line, but were compelled to fall back, 18 of our regiment being wounded. The fight continued during the night, and we had 7 more men wounded.

Casualties during the fourth epoch, 1 man killed, 26 wounded.*

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES E. DENO,

Lieutenant, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM MCALLISTER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 24.

Report of Capt. Thomas Henry, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 140TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
October 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to paragraph 5, of Special Orders, No. 209, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this regiment from May 3 to July 30, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

Under command of Col. John Fraser the regiment broke camp at 11 o'clock on the night of May 3, and marched in the direction of and crossed the Rapidan River at Ely's Ford on the morning of the 4th, and continued the march in the direction of Chancellorsville, where we encamped for the night. On the morning of the 5th we marched in the direction of Spotsylvania, throwing out skirmishers in front and flankers on the left of the brigade. Two companies were left to guard the forks of the road near an old foundry. About 4 o'clock the companies were ordered to rejoin the regiment. The regiment was then deployed in line of battle, and was engaged with the enemy at 6 o'clock in the evening. About 1 o'clock in the morning we were withdrawn and moved to the extreme left of the line of the First Division, where we remained during the day and the day following. The regiment lost in the battle of the Wilderness 3 enlisted men killed, and 10 enlisted men wounded.

SECOND EPOCH.

On the morning of the 8th the regiment marched with the First Brigade to Todd's Tavern, at which place seven companies were deployed as skirmishers, the remaining three companies marching in support. The skirmishers advanced about 1 mile and engaged the enemy. The three companies in support, in connection with the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, advanced under a heavy fire of musketry to an old house to the right of the main road, but was compelled to fall back on account of the superior numbers of the enemy and the commanding position they occupied. At dark the regiment fell back to the main line. On the morning of the 9th the regiment threw up earth-works. Remained here till 12 m., when we moved with the brigade to the left, crossing a small stream. In the evening the regiment was deployed as skirmishers. Leaving the color company in support, advanced through a heavy pine forest to the Po River. Remained for the night and until about 11 a. m. next day, when the regiment assembled on the left of the brigade and took a position near a house on the south side of the stream to await the appearance of the enemy. The regiment engaged the enemy a short time, when we were ordered to fall back to the north side of the stream and move to the right. On the morning of the 11th the regiment, in connection with a detachment of the One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers and two sections of artillery, under command of Colonel Fraser, made a reconnaissance to Todd's

Tavern. The enemy not making his appearance, and the object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, we rejoined the brigade in the evening.

On the night of the 11th and morning of the 12th moved with the brigade toward Spotsylvania, and at daylight was formed on the left of the Sixth Corps and participated in the charge made on this day by the Second Corps, and claim the colors of this regiment were second to none to reach the rebel works.

On the morning of the 13th we moved up to and charged the works captured the day before. On the 14th, a detail from the regiment, in connection with details from other regiments of the First Brigade, brought off from between the lines two cannon and caissons. On the 15th, we moved with the division to the rear, and remained until the night of the 20th of May. The casualties on the march to and in front of Spotsylvania were 41 enlisted men killed, 6 commissioned officers and 119 enlisted men wounded, and 10 enlisted men missing.

THIRD EPOCH.

Col. John Fraser being wounded at the battle of Spotsylvania, the command of the regiment devolved upon Capt. J. F. McCullough. On the morning of the 21st we marched with the brigade toward Milford Station, on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, passing through Bowling Green. We reached the station about 12 m., crossed the Mattapony and threw up very heavy works, and remained in this position until the morning of the 23d, when we moved with the brigade to the North Anna River, which we crossed on the afternoon of the 24th and deployed the regiment as skirmishers, driving the enemy's skirmishers into their line of works. The regiment was relieved in the evening by the One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, when we returned to the brigade behind the bank of the river, where we remained until the night of the 26th, when we recrossed the river and supported a battery the next day until the army was well in motion. The regiment lost on the march to the North Anna and the operations on that river 3 enlisted men killed, 9 enlisted men wounded.

FOURTH EPOCH.

On the 27th the regiment marched with the brigade and crossed the Pamunkey River about noon, taking position on the left of the Sixth Corps; in the evening the regiment was sent to support the cavalry at Haw's Shop; rejoined the brigade about midnight. On the 29th, at noon, the regiment was deployed on the left of the brigade and moved in the direction of Totopotomoy Creek; were relieved from the picket-line about 10 o'clock and rejoined the brigade in the earth-works, where we remained until about 2 p. m. on the 31st, when the regiment was ordered to cross Totopotomoy Creek, which it did under a very heavy and severe fire of musketry and artillery. Captain McCullough being killed, Capt. Samuel Campbell assumed command of the regiment. At dark the regiment withdrew and rejoined the brigade on June 1; supported artillery and marched that night toward Cold Harbor, which place we reached with the brigade about 9 a. m. on the 2d. At 12 m. the regiment moved with the brigade to the left and deployed as skirmishers. Marching, the color company in reserve, we relieved the First Pennsylvania Cav-

ally, drove the enemy's skirmishers into their line of works, then charged the works in connection with the Twenty-sixth Michigan and two companies of the Second New York Heavy Artillery, but owing to the superior numbers of the enemy were forced to fall back across the road, where we remained under a very heavy fire of canister until after dark, when we were relieved by the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers. On the 3d, the regiment supported the pickets on the left, and threw up earth-works, where we remained until the night of the 6th, when we advanced the line and threw up new and stronger works, remaining in this position until the night of the 12th. The regiment lost in the operations at Totopotomoy and Cold Harbor, 1 commissioned officer and 9 enlisted men killed, 24 enlisted men wounded, and 12 enlisted men missing.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS HENRY,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM McALLISTER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 25.

Report of Lieut. Col. George T. Egbert, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 183D PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

October 21, 1864.

Report of operations of the One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers from May 3 to July 30, 1864.

FIRST EPOCH.

May 3.—Broke winter camp near Stevensburg, Va., about 10 p. m. and marched to Chancellorsville, arriving on the afternoon of May 4, and took position on the Fredericksburg road.

May 5.—Marched past Old Furnace, a few miles into the Wilderness. Was under fire but not engaged in the battle of the afternoon.

May 6.—The regiment held different positions during the day behind breast-works.

May 7.—On picket duty. Companies on various parts of the line.

May 8.—Marched to the left and made a reconnaissance with the balance of the brigade near Todd's Tavern. In the afternoon, while rations were being issued, an attack was made by the enemy, seemingly with the intention of capturing the supply train. The regiment was then advanced to repel the attack, and took position in an open field on the left of the Irish Brigade, where a brisk skirmish ensued with the enemy, who was posted on a hill at a distance of about 200 yards. After having suffered considerable loss the regiment was withdrawn with the balance of the brigade to the position held by it in the morning.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 9.—Marched by the left flank to the Po River, where we lay till about sundown, when we crossed the river, and after advancing about 3 miles we encamped on the Spotsylvania road.

* For continuation of report see Vol. XL, Part I.

May 10.—Were moved a short distance into a tract of woods on the right of the road and lay in line of battle several hours, when we moved again to the left and commenced throwing up breast-works for the protection of the road. The enemy having made an advance on our right, were afterward ordered to recross the Po River, and took up a position in a piece of woods and threw up breast-works.

May 11.—Engaged in throwing up breast-works. In the afternoon made a reconnaissance to a hill called Bull's Head. Advanced up the hill as skirmishers and engaged the enemy for about two hours, when the regiment was ordered back to its original position behind its works. About 10 p. m. moved off to the left.

May 12.—At daybreak took part in the assault on the enemy's position near Spotsylvania, suffering a heavy loss. Remained in rear of breast-works all night.

May 13.—Took position in front line farther to the left.

May 14.—Volunteers from this and other regiments of the brigade took two guns from under the enemy's fire.

May 15.—Moved with the division to the rear, and encamped in front of army headquarters.

May 17.—Moved a short distance to the left. After lying a few hours moved to the right.

May 18.—At daybreak took a position behind line of works before held by us. Marched out about dark by the left flank to a position about 3 miles to the left of Spotsylvania Court-House.

May 19, p. m.—Ordered out to assist in repelling an attack on the center. The attack having been repulsed without assistance, returned to original position.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 20, evening.—Moved out by the left flank. Marched all night.

May 21.—Continued march till about middle of afternoon, when we took position a short distance beyond Milford, where we threw up breast-works.

May 23.—Advanced to North Anna River, near Hanover Junction.

May 24.—Crossed the North Anna. The regiment was advanced as skirmishers; withdrawn after losing a few men. Lay encamped that night and next day.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 26.—Recrossed to north side of the North Anna, and the regiment put to work on making roads. Near dusk recrossed to south side of the river, received rations, and again recrossed.

May 27.—Marched to the left, took up position near Salem Church, and threw up breast-works.

May 28.—Advanced about 3 miles near Massapotomy Creek and took position in second line.

May 29.—About dusk advanced to front line of works.

May 30, a. m.—Participated in the unsuccessful attack on enemy's works. About middle of afternoon sent out to support the picket-line in our front. Withdrawn soon after. Considerable loss in killed and wounded during the day.

June 1.—Soon after dark marched to Cold Habor.

June 2.—Arriving and taking position in woods early in afternoon. Threw up breast-works.

June 3.—At daybreak charged works of the enemy unsuccessfully with heavy loss. Retired and threw up breast-works. Remained in same position until evening, June 10, when the regiment was withdrawn to near line of works near brigade headquarters.*

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. T. EGBERT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

No. 26.

Itinerary of the Second Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, May 3-31.†

May 3.—Broke camp at Stevensburg, Va., about 11 p. m.; crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford about 6 a. m. *May 4,* and reached Chancellorsville at about 3 p. m.; from thence marched to the Wilderness, and at 5 p. m. on the 5th engaged the enemy and fought upward of two hours. The fight was spirited and well sustained. At night fell back on the road, and took possession of the breast-works thrown up by the division pioneers. Next night these works were charged by the enemy and handsomely repulsed.

May 7 and 8.—Were skirmishing and on picket, and at noon of the latter day moved to Todd's Tavern; constructed earth-works; sent out skirmishers and a picket party.

May 9.—Crossed the Po River, and until the 11th were principally engaged throwing up breast-works, &c.

May 12.—At daylight charged the enemy's works, which proved a most successful movement.

May 13 to 17.—Moved to and from several grounds, throwing up earth-works.

May 18.—Charged the enemy's works, and after six hours' hard fighting, took possession of their rifle-pits near Spotsylvania Court-House; at night marched to a field and encamped.

May 20.—Broke camp at night and crossed the Mat River at Milford.

May 23.—Marched to the bank of the North Anna River, and crossed the stream on the 24th.

May 26.—Recrossed the North Anna and marched about 3 miles.

May 27.—Marched in the direction of Pamunkey River and crossed it on pontoon bridge.

May 28.—In the evening advanced 3 miles and rested until the next day, having thrown up breast-works.

May 29.—Advanced 3 miles, threw up breast-works, and rested until the 31st. Loss, from the 5th to the 31st: Commissioned officers, 11 killed, 13 wounded, and 1 missing; enlisted men, 93 killed, 467 wounded, and 148 missing.

* For continuation of report see Vol. XL, Part I.

† From return for May.

No. 27.

Report of Capt. James Fleming, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry.

FIRST EPOCH.

The crossing of the Rapidan River, Va., and the battles in the Wilderness, near the old Chancellorsville battle-ground, and Todd's Tavern, embracing May 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1864.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment broke camp at Stevensburg, Va., at dark on the evening of May 3, 1864, and marched at night, under command of Lieut. Col. George W. Cartwright, with 485 enlisted men, 2 field officers, and 18 line officers, in company with the Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, and the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, composing the Second Brigade of the First Division, Second Army Corps, the brigade being commanded by Col. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Volunteers, the division by Brigadier-General Barlow, and the corps by Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock. Crossed the Rapidan near daylight at Ely's Ford on pontoon, and reached Chancellorsville at about 3 p. m. May 4, 1864. Bivouacked that night on the old Chancellorsville battle-ground. From thence at daylight on the morning of May 5, 1864, marched again, this regiment deployed on the left flank of the column as flankers. In the afternoon marched to the right of Todd's Tavern, crossing the plank road, and went into the battle of the Wilderness. This regiment being the only one in the Second Brigade who were armed with rifles, it was constantly acting as skirmishers, while the brigade was at work throwing up their intrenchments of logs and earth. Were engaged again on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of May, suffering much in loss of officers and men, fatigue, &c.

The regiment performed the duties assigned them in a very creditable manner, although laboring under formidable disadvantages.

In this epoch the regiment lost in killed, wounded, and missing as follows: Killed, 2 commissioned officers, 18 enlisted men; wounded, 3 commissioned officers, 85 enlisted men; missing, 18 enlisted men.

Left Wilderness night of May 8, 1864.

SECOND EPOCH.

From May 9 to May 22. Operations on Po River, Spotsylvania Court-House, and vicinity.

Marched night of May 8, 9, and 10, and skirmishing most of the time. Engaged at River Po and vicinity, changing front several times under enemy's artillery fire; threw up intrenchments and supported a regular battery; fell back across Po River; sent out scouting parties; destroyed small bridges, &c. On the night of May 11, 1864, we marched several miles, passing through the camp of the Sixth Army Corps, and pushed forward until about 1 or 2 o'clock on the morning of May 12, 1864. Here we massed the Second Corps, the First and Third Divisions in advance, and balance of corps in reserve. At daylight May 12, made the great charge on the enemy's position,

and assisted in carrying their works, capturing artillery and many prisoners, 1 general officer being captured in his tent by a private in this regiment.

The regiment in this engagement suffered much, but acted with their usual bravery and spirit, losing from May 9 to May 12: Enlisted men, 4 killed, 5 wounded, and 1 missing. In the charge May 12, 1864, we lost as follows: Enlisted men: Killed 10, wounded 39, and 4 missing, 1 officer wounded. From the 12th of May until the night of the 17th of May the regiment was either skirmishing, fighting, or changing position almost constantly. On the night of May 17 we again formed en masse, and early on the morning of May 18, 1864, again charged the enemy's intrenched position near Spotsylvania Court-House. In this charge the regiment held the left of the enemy's line, which was taken, but again suffered greatly, especially among its gallant officers.

Here fell the brave Maj. Andrew J. Lawler, commanding regiment, the accomplished Capt. James Wagner, the lamented Capt. William F. Cochrane, all killed; also Captain Covenay, Captain Fleming, Captain Bailey, Lieutenant Armand, wounded. Casualties May 18: killed, 3 officers, 8 men; wounded, 4 officers, 25 enlisted men; and 16 missing. The regiment held the left of the enemy's line all day, exposed to an enfilading fire of grape and canister from enemy's battery, and were relieved at 5 p. m., losing many of its best officers and soldiers.

The casualties of this (second) epoch as follows: 3 officers and 22 enlisted men killed, 5 officers and 71 enlisted men wounded, 20 enlisted men missing, and 1 prisoner.

THIRD EPOCH.

The march to the North Anna River, and operations in that vicinity.

Moved from the vicinity of Spotsylvania Court-House May 22, 1864; had a long, weary, dusty march, the men suffering greatly for water, which was very scarce, and the roads were very heavy with dust.

Tuesday, May 24.—Crossed the North Anna River. Heavy artillery firing commenced. The enemy falls back. Our regiment lay all day in open field, exposed to the blistering sun, without shelter. Third Division storm enemy's work, and meet with success, but lost heavily; made heavy detail for picket duty and lost 2 men.

Wednesday, May 25.—Regiment lay on their arms all night in a drenching rain. The men suffered much, having had no rest for past three days, and their rations having run short, long marches, constant duty, &c., the officers sharing alike with them in the fatigue, exposure, and short rations. Enemy fell back from our immediate front during last night; fresh beef issued very often. The Ninth Corps, on our right, are at work all day with heavy Parrotts. Enemy in full sight, throwing up earth-works. Bivouacked in open field all night.

Thursday, May 26.—To arms at 3.30 a. m. Men still short of rations; principle cause, extra duty, and labor, &c.; 2.30 p. m., still lay in reserve. Trains and cattle which had crossed to south side are recrossed, and we are prepared to fall back. Supply train arrives, and rations are issued to men and officers at 8 p. m. At 10 p. m. we fall back and recross the North Anna. Casualties in this

epoch (third) as follows: 2 enlisted men killed, 8 enlisted men wounded, and 1 enlisted man missing. Closed this epoch tearing up rails and destroying railroad.

FOURTH EPOCH.

March to and across the Pamunkey River, including operations on the Totopotomoy Creek and Cold Harbor, embracing May 27 to June 14.

Bivouacked night of May 27 in the mud from 1 a. m. until 8 a. m., when the regiment deployed on railroad right and left of cross-road, burned cross-ties, warping the rails, and throwing them down embankment. Marched from 10.30 a. m. until 4 p. m.; a long and rapid march with alternate rain and intense heat; halted half an hour; pushed forward all day and all night toward Pamunkey River, marched 18 miles; Bowling Green, Guiney's Station, Milford; drove enemy from bridge, and halted about 1 o'clock morning May 29 on bank of Pamunkey. The soldiers, notwithstanding their fatigue, were cheerful and spirited; many straggled and fell out on this march. Water being scarce the men suffered greatly. Crossed river near New Castle.

Saturday, May 29.—Packed up at 11 a. m. Marched until 2.30. Halted at Hazelbone's old tavern. This place is an old homestead of over fifty years' standing, said to be 6 miles to Gaines' Mill; rested until 5.30 p. m., and pushed forward; built new works for defense. During the march we passed 8 or 10 dead rebel soldiers unburied, apparently dismounted cavalry; appearances of heavy cavalry fight here. Halted in open field. This regiment acts in support of a section of artillery to protect flank. Enemy open on front and right flank. Marched off to the right; threw up earth-works until 6.30 a. m. 30th.

Sunday, May 30.—Pushed forward at 9 a. m., Fourth Brigade in advance, this regiment in support, and the fight commences. Heavy shelling on both sides, and a severe fight in front. Col. Richard Byrnes commands the brigade (colonel Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers). Moved back to intrenchments at 4.30 p. m.

Tuesday, June 1.—Artillery opens at 9 a. m., and advanced at 10 a. m.; heavy skirmishing until 7 p. m.; 1 man killed and 2 wounded. Occupied breast-works built by Brooke's (Fourth) brigade; carried three lines of enemy's works. Sleeper's Tenth Massachusetts Battery in position on our left do good execution on enemy's pits in front. Ordered to be in readiness to move at 5.30 p. m. Started at 10.30 p. m.; had a long, weary, rapid march; the dust lay very heavy. This was the most severe march of the campaign, marching ten and one-half hours until June 2; halted. Sixth Corps bring in some 800 prisoners from our right. Bivouac in open field; push on until 4 p. m.; rest half an hour, men very much fatigued and many fall out from utter exhaustion and effects of heat. Halted at 5.30 p. m., and again intrenched ourselves, and although much fatigued the men worked with great willingness and spirit.

On Friday, the 3d day of June, the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment suffered much in the loss of officers and men without having the satisfaction of punishing the enemy in return. We formed in line and charged the enemy over the earth-works, and our men fell in heaps. Forward we went to the second hill, which was reached and held until nearly dark, when we fell back to the old

position badly used. In this charge the regiment lost its gallant colonel, Richard Byrnes, commanding brigade, and Lieut. James B. West in killed, and Lieutenants Trainor and O'Brien, wounded. Regiment fell back to original position with but 3 lieutenants and 66 men for duty. During the night many stragglers came up. During this epoch great credit is due both the officers and men in this regiment for the energy displayed, bravery and labor obtained from them under great fatigue and difficulties.

In this epoch the regiment met the following casualties May 31 to June 13: Killed, 2 officers and 8 enlisted men; wounded, 2 officers and 44 enlisted men; missing, 1 enlisted man.*

JAMES FLEMING,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. MARTIN BINNEY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 28.

Report of Capt. Alexander Watts, Sixty-third New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS.,

Near Petersburg, Va., October 13, 1864.

In compliance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, No. 265, dated October 1, 1864, I have the honor to report the operations of this regiment from May 4 to July 30, inclusive:

FIRST EPOCH.

Received orders on 3d of May to march, and took up line of march 11 p. m. and crossed the Rapidan River at Ely's Ford, and from thence marched in direction of Chancellorsville, which place was reached at about 3 p. m. May 4; from thence marched to the Wilderness, and at 5 p. m. of the 5th instant engaged the enemy and fought them until 7 o'clock, when we were relieved. One captain and 6 enlisted men killed, 1 major and 56 enlisted men wounded, and 12 enlisted men missing. Formed line next morning on the road and occupied breast-works thrown up during the night by the division pioneer corps. The enemy charged the works and were repulsed. Nineteen enlisted men of the regiment wounded. May 8, marched from the works and reached Todd's Tavern about 11 a. m. This regiment was thrown out as skirmishers and advanced to the cross-roads about 2 miles, and met part of Gregg's cavalry division; found no enemy and were ordered to picket the road, which was done. At 4 p. m. the same day, the enemy made a demonstration on our line, and after fighting until dark were ordered to fall back to breast-works. One enlisted man killed and 3 wounded. From the 9th to the 11th the regiment was on the march from one point to another, throwing up breast-works.

SECOND EPOCH.

At daylight on the morning of the 12th were, with the rest of the division, ordered to charge the enemy's works, which was done very successfully. Loss, 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men killed, 12 enlisted men wounded, and 3 enlisted men missing; 13th and 14th, regiment on picket, losing 1 enlisted man killed and 1 enlisted man wounded; 15th, 16th, and 17th, the regiment engaged in throwing

up breast-works, being moved to different places on the line. On the 18th, were ordered to charge the enemy's works, which was done, with a loss of 1 enlisted man killed and 6 enlisted men wounded; 19th and 20th, lying behind breast-works.

THIRD EPOCH.

At 10 p. m. 20th, took up line of march in direction of Milford, reaching that place about 2.30 p. m. 21st instant, and sent with balance of brigade in support of cavalry. Advanced 2 miles and threw up breast-works; 23d, were detailed as wagon guard with the brigade, and on 24th crossed the North Anna River, taking possession of the crest of the hill. At 11 p. m. on the 26th instant, re-crossed the river and were marched about 3 miles to the left and bivouacked until morning.

FOURTH EPOCH.

On the 27th marched in direction of the Pamunkey River, and crossed it on pontoon bridge at about 4 p. m. of the 28th; advanced 3 miles and threw up breast-works and remained there until 12 m. 29th instant, when we took up the line of march, advancing 3 miles, together with the division. Engaged all night of the 29th in throwing up works, in which we remained until the night of the 31st.

June 1, received orders to march, and fell into line at dark; marched all night, halting at 9 a. m. June 2; at noon took position behind breast-works, which we strengthened; 3 p. m., advanced 30 rods across a field, and under fire threw up works, remaining behind them all night, the enemy occasionally firing upon us.

June 3, at 6 a. m., an advance was ordered and a charge, but meeting too great force was obliged to fall back, with a loss of 3 commissioned officers and 17 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing. Threw up breast-works, where we remained until June 6. From 6th to 11th the regiment was engaged on breast-works and picket duty along the line.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER WATTS,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

First Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Consolidated Brigade.

No. 29.

Report of Capt. John Smith, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding Sixty-third New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-THIRD REGT. NEW YORK VOLS.,

In the Field, Va., June 4, 1864.

In compliance with orders received this day, I have the honor to submit the following brief history of the Sixty-third New York Volunteers since May 3, 1864, date of breaking camp, up to May 31, 1864:

Received orders on the 3d of May to march, and took up line of march 11 p. m., and crossed the Rapidan River at Ely's Ford, and from thence marched in the direction of Chancellorsville, which

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

place was reached at about 3 p. m. evening of the 4th; from thence marched to the Wilderness, and at 5 p. m. 5th instant, engaged the enemy and fought them until 7 o'clock, when we were relieved; 1 captain and 6 enlisted men killed, 1 major and 36 enlisted men wounded, 12 enlisted men missing. Formed line next morning on the road and took possession of breast-works thrown up the night previous by the division pioneers. Enemy charged the works; were repulsed. Nineteen men of the regiment wounded.

May 8, marched from works and reached Todd's Tavern about 11 a. m.; Sixty-third Regiment was sent out to skirmish; advanced to the cross-roads about 2 miles, and met part of Gregg's cavalry division; found no enemy. Were ordered to picket the road, which was done at 4 p. m. same day. The enemy made a demonstration on our line, and after fighting until dark were ordered to fall back to line of breast-works; 1 man killed and 3 wounded.

From the 9th to the 11th instant the regiment was on the march from one point to another, throwing up an immense number of earth-works, and at daylight on the morning of the 12th were, with the rest of the division, ordered to charge the enemy's works, which was done very successfully. The regiment lost 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men killed, 12 enlisted men wounded, and 3 missing. Nothing unusual occurred 13th. On picket 14th, 1 man killed and 1 wounded; 15th, 16th, and 17th, regiment was moved to different places on the line, throwing up earth-works. On the 18th instant were ordered to charge the enemy's works, losing 1 enlisted man killed and 6 wounded; 19th and 20th, were lying behind breast-works; 20th, 10 p. m., marched in direction of Milford, reaching that place about 2.30 p. m.; 21st instant, were sent with balance of brigade to support cavalry; advanced about 2 miles, and threw up breast-works; 23d, were detailed as wagon guard with brigade, and 24th, crossed the North Anna River at about dusk the same day, and took possession of a crest of hills; recrossed the North Anna at 11 p. m. 26th instant, and marched about 3 miles to left and bivouacked until morning; 27th, marched in direction of the Pamunkey River and crossed it on pontoon bridge at about 4 p. m. 28th; advanced 3 miles and threw up breast-works; remained there until 12 m. 29th instant, and advanced with division about 3 miles and worked all night throwing up breast-works, and remained in same place until 31st instant.

JOHN SMITH,

Capt., Eighty-eighth New York Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. P. W. BLACK,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 30.

Report of Maj. Richard Moroney, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

December 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from brigade headquarters, dated December 26, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations during the campaign commencing May 3, 1864:

This regiment broke camp near Stevensburg, Va., on the night of May 3, Captain Moroney commanding (now major). Aggregate

strength present for duty : Commissioned officers, 19 ; enlisted men, 387 ; total, 406. Marched all night and crossed the Rapidan River about 7 a. m., where the men had to wade the river up to their bodies in water ; continued the march for about 2 miles south of Rapidan and rested for a short time ; resumed our march to Chancellorsville, where it rested on the night of the 4th instant. Marched to Wilderness and engaged in action May 5, 6, and 7. Loss : Enlisted men killed, 7 ; wounded, 37 ; missing, 8 ; total loss battle of the Wilderness : Commissioned officers, none ; enlisted men, 52.

Major Garrett reported for duty and assumed command 5th instant ; marched to Todd's Tavern and in action May 8, where the regiment lost 1 man taken prisoner while on picket. Crossed Po River on the 9th ; in action May 10. Loss : Killed, enlisted men, 2 ; wounded, enlisted men, 9 ; missing, enlisted men, 6 (supposed to be killed). Recrossed Po River on the night of the 10th, threw up intrenchments on the 11th instant, and marched to Spotsylvania near the court-house, where the regiment participated with the division, General Barlow commanding, in the assault on the enemy's works on the 12th instant. Intrenching, &c., was carried on mostly night and day ; also very heavy firing was kept up between the pickets. The battle of Spotsylvania included May 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, during which time the regiment lost : Commissioned officers killed, 1 ; wounded, 1 ; missing, 2, wounded and taken prisoners May 12 and died in Richmond. Enlisted men killed, 20 ; wounded, 71 ; missing, 11 ; total, 102. Rested two days ; marched to and crossed the Mattaponi River ; 21st instant, marched to and crossed North Anna River ; 23d and 24th, marched to and crossed Pamunkey River (Battle of North Anna River, to include 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of May ; lost 3 enlisted men either killed or taken prisoners), leaving pickets behind in earth-works ; the pickets came up afterward in a short time and joined the regiment. Marched to Cold Harbor ; engaged the enemy on the 3d day of June, 1864 (Battle of Cold Harbor, to include June 3). Regiment lost : Commissioned officers killed, none ; wounded, 2 (Captain Milliken and Major Garrett) ; enlisted men killed, 10 ; wounded, 33 ; missing, none. Took up a position and remained until June 12.*

I have the honor to be, &c.,

RICHARD MORONEY,

Major, Comdg. Sixty-ninth New York Vols.

Lieut. WILLIAM H. COURTNEY,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade.

No. 31.

Report of Capt. Robert H. Milliken, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH REGT. NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

October 16, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to forward the accompanying report of the operations of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

from May 4, 1864, to July 30, 1864, called for by Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac :

FIRST EPOCH.

This regiment crossed the Rapidan May 4, 1864, halting for about three hours on the south bank, when we resumed our march to Chancellorsville, halting for the night on the old battle-field.

May 5, resumed our line of march toward the Wilderness, reaching there about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. We threw out a line of skirmishers, and were soon heavily engaged with the enemy, the fight lasting until dark. We threw out vedettes and held the position until about 11 o'clock, when we were relieved, and fell to the rear about a quarter of a mile ; remained in this position until about 6 a. m. on the 7th.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 7, moved to Todd's Tavern, reaching there about noon, threw up a line of breast-works, and remained in them until next day, when we were moved to the left and repelled the attack of the enemy, who had driven in our pickets. Remained in this position until the 9th, when we moved to the Po River, reaching there in the afternoon ; crossed to the south side, threw up intrenchments ; remained in them until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when we fell back to the north side under a heavy fire, leaving a skirmish line on the opposite bank, which was forced to retire, when we destroyed the bridge after they crossed ; remained in this position all night. Next day employed in building breast-works. On the night of the 11th we moved to Spotsylvania, reaching there about 2 o'clock. We then formed close columns of divisions and rested until morning. At daybreak on the 12th we charged upon the enemy's works, participating in the capture of their guns, colors, and prisoners. We were engaged all the forenoon until relieved, when we fell back a short distance and remained in reserve until next morning. Moved a short distance to the left, and rested until the night of the 17th, when we moved to the right and charged on the enemy's works. On the morning of the 18th captured the first line. We held the position and kept up a continual fire all day ; were relieved in the evening and marched a distance of 7 miles to the left ; encamped and remained there until the night of the 21st.

THIRD EPOCH.

Moved toward the North Anna on the night of the 21st of May, reaching there on the 23d. Remained on the south bank doing picket duty until the evening of the 26th, when we crossed to the north side.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 27, marched to the Pamunkey River, reaching there about noon on the 28th. Crossed to the south side, marched about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond the river, threw up breast-works, and remained in position behind them until about noon on the 29th, when we moved about 4 miles to the left to Allen's Cross-Roads, intrenched

line, and remained until the night of the 1st of June, when we marched to Cold Harbor, reaching there about noon on the 2d. Intrenched and remained in position until the 3d, when we charged on the enemy's works, but did not succeed in capturing them. We fell back a short distance, threw up works, and remained behind them until the 12th.*

I remain, lieutenant, your obedient servant,
ROBERT H. MILLIKEN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Consolidated Brigade.

No. 32.

Report of Lieut. Col. Denis F. Burke, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK STATE VET. VOLS.,
October 14, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, of August 5, 1864, I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by this command from the crossing of the Rapidan to the assault on the enemy's position in front of Petersburg:

FIRST EPOCH.

This regiment broke camp on the 3d of May, 1864, and crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and marched to the Old Chancellorsville battle-ground on the 4th; encamped for the night. On the following morning, 5th, moved at 5 a. m., and marched all day until 4 p. m., when we engaged the enemy at Wilderness. The regiment advanced in line of battle in conformity with the other regiments of the brigade, and drove the enemy's line back. We held the portion gained for over two hours, when we were relieved by a portion of the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Corps. We retired and took a position at the works on the plank road.

SECOND EPOCH.

On the 6th of May, about the hour of 11 a. m., the enemy came in heavy force and charged on our position, but they were repulsed with heavy loss. On the 7th we were thrown out as skirmishers. On the 8th we marched to Todd's Tavern. We were ordered out to support a first line of skirmishers and held the enemy in check until ordered by General Barlow to resume our former position. On the 9th we moved to the left of Third Division, Second Corps, and were employed in throwing up breast-works; 1 a. m. we moved to and crossed the Po River, where we rested for the night. On the 10th the regiment was moved to different positions on the field and subsequently ordered by General Hancock to take a position on the

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

right flank of the corps, supporting a light battery; holding this position for some time we were ordered to fall back and again ordered by General Hancock to hold the bridge and cover the retreat of the corps while recrossing the Po River; relieved by General Ward's brigade, of Third Division, Second Corps, we immediately formed line with the other regiments of the brigade, and were at once employed in throwing up breast-works and picket duty until the night of the 11th. We moved to the left, and after a severe night march, formed in front of the enemy at Spotsylvania Court-House, this regiment being in the second line and in double column in mass. On the morning of the 12th, the regiment moved forward with the rest of the division and charged the enemy's strongly intrenched works, being one of the first regiments to cross the enemy's lines, and assisted in the capturing of their batteries. We were then moved to the right of line and remained in support of a battery all night and following day. On the 14th moved to the right to support a battery, where we remained two days. On the 17th moved to left flank in support of a battery. 18th, moved farther to the left flank, where we engaged the enemy and drove them, and held our position until ordered to the right, where we were held in reserve all night and the following day. On the 20th moved to Guiney's Station, on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, arriving there at daylight next morning.

THIRD EPOCH.

On the 21st marched to Bowling Green and Milford Station and halted. 22d of May, threw up breast-works, and remained in support of batteries. 23d, moved toward the North Anna River; halted for the night on the left side of the river. 24th, crossed the river at the railroad bridge and took up position in the enemy's first line of works near the river. On the 25th assisted in destroying the railroad track and bridge, tearing up the track and cutting up the embankment for miles. 26th, recrossed the river at sunset and rested on the left bank of the river. 27th, moved at 11 a. m. on the road toward Hanover Court-House, marching some 20 miles, and rested for the night.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 28, marched toward the Pamunkey River, which we crossed near Hanover town; threw up breast-works on the right side of the river and rested for the night. 29th, moved toward the Chickahominy; threw up breast-works and rested for the night. 30th, moved on the Richmond road about 2 miles; halted and threw up works. 31st, sent on the left to support a battery.

June 1, moved from the right to the left flank of the army toward the Chickahominy. 2d, continued the march to Cold Harbor; got into position, and threw up works, having met the enemy. 3d, advanced and charged the enemy's works, gaining ground about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; remained until ordered to the right to support batteries, where we remained until the 12th, when we again moved, at 9 p. m., from Cold Harbor in the direction of the Chickahominy. 13th, continued the march across the Chickahominy to the bank of the James River and halted for the night; threw up works. 14th, moved

across the James River at Wind Mill Point, and halted on the right side of the river for the night. 15th, moved to Petersburg, marching all day and night.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DENIS F. BURKE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Consolidated Brigade.

No. 33.

Report of Capt. Garrett Nowlan, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 116TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

August 10, 1864.

Report of the operations of the One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers during the campaign from the crossing of the Rapidan River to the assault on the enemy's position in front of Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864 :

FIRST EPOCH.

May 3, 1864.—10 p. m., broke camp and started on the march.

May 4.—10 a. m., arrived at Chancellorsville ; laid in line of battle all day.

May 5.—Left this morning, marched 4 miles, and attacked the enemy at Wilderness about 4 p. m., and retired a little after dark ; fell back and built breast-works.

May 6.—Finished the works ; enemy attacked us about 4 p. m. ; works caught fire and compelled us to fall back ; after dark moved 1 mile to the right.

May 7.—Laid in line of battle all day behind breast-works.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 8.—Started for Spotsylvania Court-House ; arrived early in the morning and began to [throw] up breast-works ; about 4 p. m. were ordered out to skirmish ; returned in early part of the evening.

May 9.—Moved on the left about 3 miles ; built breast-works.

May 10.—Enemy charged and drove us back to old line of works.

May 11.—Moved a considerable distance on left.

May 12.—Charged about daylight and drove the enemy out of their works and held them.

May 13.—Nothing of importance occurred.

May 14.—Nothing of importance occurred.

May 15.—Started to march at daylight and after going a short distance rested in an open field.

May 16.—Had an inspection of arms.

May 17.—Marched all night.

May 18.—Charged the enemy's works about daylight ; hard fighting all day. At night moved to left about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and rested in a corn-field.

May 19.—Nothing of importance occurred.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 20.—10 p. m., started on march and continued on all night.

May 21.—Passed through Bowling Green about 10 a. m. ; crossed the Ny River ; moved about a mile beyond in a wheat-field and built breast-works.

May 22.—Lay behind breast-works in line of battle.

May 23.—Marched and arrived at North Anna River about 4 p. m. ; formed line of battle in the woods ; very heavy firing in front.

May 24.—Heavy firing early in the morning. Crossed the river near the railroad bridge about 1 p. m., and lay in line of battle.

May 25.—Nothing of importance occurred.

May 26.—All day destroying the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad ; at night drew rations.

May 27.—Recrossed the river, went a short distance, and rested all night.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 28.—Started early in the morning on the march and crossed the Pamunkey River about 1 p. m. and advanced about 1 mile and then built breast-works.

May 29.—Left works in the morning and advanced about 3 miles ; built breast-works.

May 30.—Remained in old position until evening, then advanced and built works.

May 31.—Advanced still farther ; heavy firing in the afternoon from battery on our left.

June 1.—Started on march at 10 p. m. ; marched all night.

June 2.—Arrived at Cold Harbor about 10 a. m. ; occupied in building breast-works ; very heavy firing on the right.

June 3.—Charged the enemy's position ; were compelled to fall back with great loss of life ; on picket at night.

June 4.—Lay behind breast-works all day.

June 5.—Enemy made an attack on our lines and were repulsed after twenty minutes' hard fighting.

June 6.—Moved to the right near to the first position occupied by us ; enemy made three attacks on our lines but without success.

June 7.—Truce of two hours' duration for purpose of burying the dead.

June 8 to 11.—Nothing of any importance occurred.

June 12.—Packed up and left quietly at 7 p. m. ; marched all night.*

Respectfully submitted.

GARRETT NOWLAN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

No. 34.

*Itinerary of the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps,
May 3-31.†*

May 3.—This command marched from camp at Stevensburg, Va., at 11 p. m. in the direction of the Rapidan River.

* For continuation of report see Vol. XL, Part I.

† From return for May.

May 4.—Crossed at Ely's Ford at 7 a. m.; marched to Chancellorsville; formed line of battle, and remained in position until 7 a. m. of the 5th; then marched to near Todd's Tavern. At 4.30 p. m. the Fifty-seventh and One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers (temporarily detached) became severely engaged at the Wilderness Tavern. At 10 p. m. they were joined by the rest of the brigade.

May 6.—The brigade became severely engaged and fought all day.

May 7.—Fought portion of the day.

May 8.—Moved to Todd's Tavern and threw up works.

May 16.—Crossed the Po River; became severely engaged, and were obliged to recross the river.

May 18.—Took part in the charge made by the Second Corps; captures as covered by this command were 6 guns, 3 colors, and more prisoners than men present.

May 20.—Marched to Bowling Green.

May 21.—Marched through Milford.

May 22.—Moved to Hanover Station.

May 23.—Made a charge with the division on the enemy's left; were repulsed.

May 24.—Crossed the North Anna River.

May 28.—Crossed the Pamunkey River.

May 29.—Moved to a point near the junction of Mechanicsville turnpike and Richmond road.

May 30.—Threw up works.

May 31.—Charged the enemy's rifle-pits and took the first line.

No. 35.

Report of Capt. David A. Allen, Thirty-ninth New York Infantry.

Report of the Thirty-ninth New York State Volunteers, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864.

FIRST EPOCH.

The regiment left camp near Stevensburg, May 3, 1864, at 10 p. m., and crossed Rapidan River about noon May 4, 1864.

On the morning of the 6th of May engaged the enemy, but were forced to fall back to original position. In this engagement colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and 5 line officers were wounded and 1 line officer taken prisoner.

SECOND EPOCH.

The regiment marched from the Wilderness to Po River, where, on the morning of the 10th of May, our skirmishers engaged the enemy and about noon brought on a general engagement, when, after holding our position one hour, were forced to fall back. The regiment was sent in to support a battery. They lost in this day's action

1 commissioned officer missing, and 3 wounded. Marched from Po River on the 11th of May to Spotsylvania, and early on the morning of the 12th assisted in the charge of the Second Corps, the regiment having participated in the entire engagement of the day, and have to report the loss of 1 line officer killed and 3 wounded. Participated in the engagement May 18, 1864. Here they lost 1 field officer and 2 line officers wounded.

THIRD EPOCH.

The regiment marched with the division to the North Anna May 24. They crossed to the south side of the North Anna and remained the greater portion of the day in line of battle under fire, but were not engaged. The following morning they recrossed the river and marched toward the Pamunkey.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The regiment, the 27th of May, crossed the Pamunkey, and on the 29th of May they advanced with the division on Hanover town, and were engaged skirmishing with the enemy on the 30th and 31st of May. On the night of the 31st the regiment moved to and arrived at Cold Harbor early on the morning of the 1st of June, where the Sixth Corps was heavily engaged. Here the regiment was deployed in front of the enemy; remained until the night of the 12th of June.*

D. A. ALLEN,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL, A. A. A. G.]

No. 36.

Report of Capt. George Degener, Fifty-second New York Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLTS.,

October 13, 1864.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the several operations of the campaign:

In the first epoch, the crossing of the Rapidan and the battle of the Wilderness, participated this regiment on the 6th day of May, 1864.

In the second epoch, the march to Spotsylvania Court-House and the operations in front of that place, participated this regiment on the 10th, 12th, and 18th days of May.

In the third epoch, the march to the North Anna and the operations on that river, participated this regiment on the 21st, 23d, and 24th days of May.

In the fourth epoch, the march across the Pamunkey, including the operations on the Totopotomoy and at Cold Harbor, participated this regiment on the 30th and 31st days of May and on the 3d day of June.*

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE DEGENER,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

First Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL, A. A. A. G.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 37.

Report of Capt. I. Hart Wilder, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Infantry, commanding Fifty-seventh New York Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
October 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the part taken by this regiment in engagements from May 1, 1864, to July 30, 1864:

The regiment broke camp at Stevensburg, Va., May 3, 1864, crossed the Rapidan May 4, and was engaged with the enemy on the 5th in the Wilderness, in which fight the regiment lost its lieutenant-colonel (A. B. Chapman); the regiment was also engaged on the 6th. Its losses during the two days were about 60. From thence the march was continued to Todd's Tavern, where the regiment was ordered to Fredericksburg, for provost duty, where it remained until the 20th day of May, when it was ordered to Port Royal; from thence was ordered to rejoin the division, which it did at Cold Harbor June 5, and was engaged with the enemy June 8.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. H. WILDER,
Captain, Commanding Regiment

Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 38.

Report of Capt. Marcus W. Murdock, One hundred and eleventh New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 111TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
October 14, 1864.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated August 5, 1864, I have the honor to report:

First. This regiment broke camp May 3, 1864, crossed the Rapidan River May 4, and participated in engagements at Wilderness Run May 5 and 6.

Second. On the 8th day of May marched in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House, participated in engagements at Po River on the 10th, and at Oak Orchard on the 18th of May, 1864.

Third. On the 20th marched in the direction of North Anna River and arrived there on the 22d; participated in an engagement on the 23d.

Fourth. On the 27th marched in the direction of Pamunkey River, crossing it the 28th, participated in an engagement the 30th.

Fifth. On the 31st marched in the direction of the Chickahominy River, crossing it June 9, nothing of great importance transpiring within that time.*

M. W. MURDOCK,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 39.

*Report of Capt. Nelson Penfield, One hundred and twenty-fifth
New York Infantry.*

HEADQUARTERS 125TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

SIR: Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 209, Extract 5, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864, I have the honor to transmit herewith an account of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers in the campaign commencing May 4, and ending July 30, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

On the night of May 3, in accordance with orders received in the p. m. of said day, at about 11 o'clock we took up the line of march from Stevensburg for the Rapidan. Our men were confident and hopeful; realizing that hard and bloody work was before them, they were determined to endure and do to the utmost. We crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and moved rapidly forward, reaching Chancellorsville, Va., about 10.30 a. m. of the 4th. We camped near the old Chancellorsville house during the day and night of the 4th, and again took up the line of march about 8 a. m. of the 5th. We marched slowly; we heard the first gun fired about 12 m.; were left as rear guard. Skirmishing commenced on our left flank about 4 p. m. by dismounted cavalry. Our regiment was deployed as skirmishers immediately, and remained on the line until about 8 o'clock in the evening; were then withdrawn, and moved forward in column for several hours, and marched on the battle-ground of the day. From our position in the afternoon we heard none of the firing of the battle on the 5th. The first intimation we received of this was after taking up the line of march in the evening, when we learned that there had been fierce fighting, in which part of our brigade had suffered severely. When the fighting commenced on the morning of the 6th of May the regiment was moved a short distance from left to the right and placed on reserve. About 7 o'clock the larger part of the regiment was detailed and sent on picket, the rest being still kept on reserve. The firing at this time in our front was terrific, sounding in the woods like the wailing of the tempest or the roaring of the ocean in a storm. About 9 o'clock we were moved forward and placed in line with our brigade, when we were ordered to move on the rebels, the regiment being commanded by Lieut. Col. A. B. Myer. The regiment moved forward in the woods about a mile, the enemy retiring before us. They then halted behind their breast-works and opened fire on us. Our men stood their ground until their ammunition was nearly exhausted, at which time we received a cross-fire from the enemy, when we fell back a short distance and reformed. We were again flanked and again fell back, reforming as before; and finally fell back to the road from whence we started, on account of the woods in which we fought being on fire. Lieut. Col. A. B. Myer was mortally wounded in the engagement and borne from the field, and some 26 enlisted men were killed, wounded, or captured, as follows,* among whom were

* Nominal list omitted.

some of the best men and most faithful soldiers in the regiment. Our color-sergeant, Harrison Clark, was wounded in the leg (which has since been amputated), but not until he had distinguished himself for bravery so much so as to receive from Lieutenant-Colonel Myer assurance of promotion to a lieutenant for his courage. Private Philip Brady, Company I, took up the colors when Sergeant Clark fell, and was shot dead. These were finally brought from the field by Corpl. C. S. Davis, of Company B. These are not the only instances of courage displayed in this action.

SECOND EPOCH.

We again took up the line of march on morning of May 8, marching a few miles to Todd's Tavern, to the right of which we were placed in line in the woods and built breast-works. There was skirmishing near us, but no general engagement. An order was read to us on the a. m. of the 9th that the day was to be observed as a day of rest by the army, but soon after orders came for us to fall in, and we were moved out of the woods and a short distance to the left. We lay here until afternoon, when we moved forward. Were under fire while supporting Arnold's battery during the p. m. Toward evening we crossed the Po River and marched until about midnight. The regiment was moved to and fro all the morning of the 10th, and about 1 p. m. was marched down and placed in line of battle. Some breast-works had been thrown up directly and but a few feet in rear of where the regiment was placed in line. These it occupied when the rebels came rushing, with wild cries, through the woods in our front, and firing commenced. We remained in the position fighting fully an hour. We remained here after the line directly on our left had broke, partly rallied and again broke, and until the woods to our left took fire, which fire was sweeping rapidly toward us and until orders came for us to fall back. Before retiring across the Po River the regiment made a stand, Company D placing itself in front of a section of Arnold's battery, which had become entangled in the brush, and resisting the enemy until the guns were got off. All credit is due to the commander of D Company for the valor he displayed on that occasion.

The regiment lost in this engagement some 15 men, including 1 commissioned officer,* namely, as follows.†

This engagement developed more clearly the courage and ability of most of the line officers. The regiment was moved a short distance to the left on the night of the 10th, and was occupied building breast-works and skirmishing during the 11th, in which 1 man was wounded. The regiment, with the corps, advanced through the woods during the night of the 11th and occupied its appointed place in the grand charge on the enemy's works of May 12. The regiment contributed as its part of the bloody price paid for the grand victory that followed this charge between 50 and 60 officers and men, some of them marked for their courage and distinguished as gentlemen.†

In this engagement Private Michael Burke,‡ of D Company, captured a rebel battle-flag.

Nothing of special interest occurred in connection with the regi-

* Capt. John Quay, wounded.

† Nominal list omitted.

‡ Awarded medal of honor.

ment until the night of the 17th, when it was again moved with the corps toward the rebel works. About 5 a. m. of the 18th the division to which the regiment belongs was closed in column by division, and closed en masse and charged over a line of works previously captured on another held by the enemy. The engagement that followed was quite spirited; the works taken were held several hours, when the line to our left gave way, and we were ordered to fall back. Our loss at this time was about 18 men, namely:*

THIRD EPOCH.

We left our position near Spotsylvania Court-House about 10 o'clock on the night of the 20th of May, and marched all night and until 2 o'clock the next afternoon. The march was a forced one, as we moved very rapidly, with but a little rest; yet all knew there was an important point to be gained, and the men were as cheerful as they could be. The men never marched with so little complaining, or so little straggling. We passed through the village of Bowling Green on the 21st, and camped south of Milford Station, and here threw up some very strong breast-works. We reached the North Anna River during the afternoon of the 23d, and crossed on the morning of the 24th, the enemy having been partly forced back and partly retiring voluntarily. We remained there until the night of the 26th, being occasionally shelled, but the regiment suffered no loss, and then fell back across the river.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Taking up the line of march again on the morning of the 27th, we moved very rapidly, crossing the Pamunkey about 1.30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th. Firing was going on in our front. We were placed in line of battle, and commenced throwing up earth-works immediately. We moved forward on the Richmond road about 10.30 o'clock the morning of the 29th. On either side of the road were dead Union and rebel soldiers yet unburied, and other marks of the fight of the day before. When near the Totopotomoy the regiment was ordered on a road to the left to protect the left flank of the division until the remainder of the corps came up. We occupied different positions at this place at times in line behind breast-works, and in the skirmish line. We lost in all here some 12 officers and men, as follows.*

On the night of June 1 we left the Totopotomoy, and moved around to the left, reaching Cold Harbor early in the morning. About noon we were placed in position on the left. We were in the second line of works during the time we remained at Cold Harbor, employed on picket and fatigue duty. We lost few men here, and these from the enemy's shells and sharpshooters, as follows:†

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON PENFIELD,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. I. H. WILDER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Nominal list omitted.

† Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 enlisted men killed and 3 wounded.

‡ For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 40.

Report of Capt. John B. Geddis, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 126TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

October 13, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular, headquarters Consolidated Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, dated October 12, 1864, I have the honor to report the following as the operations of this regiment from May 3 to July 31, 1864:

First. The regiment crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford the morning of May 4, with 13 officers and 182 men; participated in the battles of the Wilderness, May 6, sustaining a loss of 76 men killed, wounded, and missing. May 8, marched to Todd's Tavern. May 9, crossed the Po River; was attacked by the enemy May 10, and after a desperate fight fell back across the river.

Second. During the night of May 11 left our position on the north side of the Po, moved to the extreme left of the line near Spotsylvania Court-House, participated in the charges of May 12 and 18.

Third. May 20, marched to the North Anna River; remained here until the morning of May 27, and no engagement at this point.

Fourth. Crossed the Pamunkey May 28, and were engaged, May 31, in an attempt to advance our lines at Totopotomoy, sustaining a loss of 2 men killed and 4 wounded. Marched to Cold Harbor the night of June 1. Our losses at this place, 1 officer killed and 2 men wounded.*

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. GEDDIS,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. GEORGE MITCHELL,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 41.

Report of Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *November 1, 1865.*

SIR: My command (Fourth Brigade, First Division), consisting of Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. R. McMichael; One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. H. L. Brown; One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. James A. Beaver; Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, Major Bradley; Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. S. Ham-mell; Second Delaware Volunteers, Col. W. P. Bailly, in all 3,200 officers and men, marched at 12 o'clock midnight, May 3, 1864, in obedience to orders received that day, for Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan River, being the leading brigade of the corps. Arrived in sight of the river at 5.25 a. m. of the 4th instant, immediately com-

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

menced crossing the river (Gregg's division of cavalry in the advance) on pontoons, and formed on the hills on the south-side of the river; at about 8 a. m. marched on the direct road to Chancellorsville, arriving there about 9.30 a. m., and went into position, covering the Fredericksburg road; camped for the night. Received orders from Brigadier-General Barlow, commanding division, to remain at this point until after the trains of the corps should take the road on the 5th instant, then to move as rear guard to the corps toward Shady Grove Church. Marched at 10 a. m. on the 5th instant, and proceeded as far as the Catharpin Furnaces, where I was met by orders from division headquarters to halt and cover the trains, which were being parked; went into position and remained until 4 p. m., when I was ordered to proceed by a road through the woods toward the intersection of the Brock road with the Orange plank road. Reached the Brock road about 5.30 p. m., after a tedious march over a faint track through a dense thicket. Hearing heavy firing at 4.30 p. m., I made all possible exertions to hasten the march. Having reached the Brock road, I was ordered into position on the left of the First Division, and throwing a strong line of skirmishers to the front, I commenced strengthening the position by throwing up slight breast-works. During all this time the battle was raging in the vicinity of the intersection of the Brock and plank roads to our right. Our line ran parallel to the Brock road. At about 6.45 p. m. I received orders to move rapidly by the right flank. After moving a half mile I met General Barlow, who directed me to send two regiments to support the Second Brigade (Smyth's) then engaged in my immediate front. I sent the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell, of the Sixty-sixth New York. These regiments moved up and formed on the left of Smyth's line, and at nearly a right angle to it. I was then ordered in with the rest of my brigade, four regiments, to support the First Brigade (Miles'), which was then formed on the left of Colonel Hammell's command. It was by this time quite dark, and very difficult to pass through the dense thicket of the Wilderness. At about 9 p. m. I found Miles' brigade and formed my troops in support, leaving Colonel Beaver's regiment, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the extreme left, where I had sent it when the movement began. The loss of the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers was considerable in this part of the fight. I remained in this position until about 3 a. m. of the 6th instant, when I retired to the Brock road by General Barlow's orders (leaving a strong skirmish line at our advanced position), and occupied a line of works thrown up by the pioneers. Formed in two lines; first line consisted of One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers; second line, of One hundred and forty-fifth and Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Second Delaware Volunteers. Remained in this position until 9 a. m., when I was ordered to move with my brigade and a section of artillery (Hunt's) of Arnold's (Rhode Island) battery, down the Brock road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and repel any attempt by the enemy to come up the road. I found the Eighty-first Pennsylvania (Colonel McKeen) in position at this point. I at once strengthened the position with slight breast-works, and placed the artillery to cover the road. At 10 a. m. Colonel Coulter, with part of a brigade of the Fifth Corps, reported to me. I had sent scouts to the front, and could discover no enemy. I reported this to General Barlow at 10

a. m., and received orders to rejoin the division, which I did, leaving Colonel McKeen to hold the road. I formed in my former position, as before given, at 12 m. At about 4.30 p. m. a heavy assault was made by the enemy on our right near the plank road. General Gibbon directed me at about 5 p. m. to move with that part of my brigade in the second line to the assistance of Mott's division. Moving with my left along the works, and my line perpendicular to them, I reached General Mott's line in time to see it leave the works (which were on fire in many places) and the enemy plant their colors on them. I at once changed front to the left, and charging drove the enemy from our front. I then had the fire put out, and held the position until relieved by Owen's brigade, of the Second Division. I then returned to my former position in the line of the First Division. My loss during this short engagement, was very slight. My command was not again engaged on this day. On the 7th instant, with the exception of sharp skirmishing on our front, nothing occurred of importance. On the 8th instant marched with the corps to Todd's Tavern, forming line parallel to Brock road on left of the Third Brigade, skirmishers to the front. At 5.30 p. m. the enemy attacked Miles' brigade near Corbin's Bridge. General Barlow ordered me to be ready to support Miles if necessary. On the 9th instant, at 4.30 a. m., having sent scouts out in my front, I found no enemy, and reported this to General Barlow. At 12 m. marched down Spotsylvania Court-House road about 1 mile, then by a wood road to the right toward the Po River. At about 2 p. m., having been ordered to annoy the enemy's train, which was passing on the opposite side of the Po, I moved out with two regiments and a section of Arnold's artillery, shelled the train, compelling it to take another road. At 5 p. m. was ordered by General Barlow to cross the Po and take possession of the Block house road. After crossing the river, which was 2½ feet deep, I met considerable opposition from some cavalry and horse artillery, but succeeded in occupying the road with slight loss. Camped for the night near the intersection of Block house road and Glady Run road. On the 10th instant, at about 10 a. m., General Barlow ordered me to move down the Po and cross a portion of my command to feel the enemy in that direction. I sent Colonel Hammell with the Sixty-sixth New York across, and driving in the skirmish line found a strong line of works filled with men, and with several pieces of artillery. I reported this to General Barlow, who directed me to withdraw and oppose the advance of Heth's (rebel) division, which was crossing Glady Run, and threatening our right. In obedience to these orders, I formed on the left of the Third Brigade about 100 paces from and parallel to the Block house road, and awaited the attack.

At 2.30 p. m. Heth attacked vigorously and was repulsed with loss. He rallied and was again repulsed. He came up the third time in column and was driven from the field with heavy loss. I then received the order from General Barlow to retire to the opposite or left bank of the Po, which I at once commenced. After having nearly reached the Po, I was informed that one gun of Arnold's battery was wedged between two trees, and could not be extricated. I immediately halted and directed every effort to be made to bring it off, and rode in that direction myself, when I met Captain Arnold, who informed me that it was impossible to save the piece. I then continued retiring, and without further annoyance reached the left bank of the Po. My loss in this action was very

heavy, being the first of importance in which this brigade was engaged in this campaign, and the first in which most of the men were ever in.

The officers and men behaved with great gallantry. I would particularly mention Col. James A. Beaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania, whose regiment occupied the right of my line and the most exposed position, for his great gallantry and the masterly manner in which he extricated his regiment from the burning woods (which were set on fire by some means during the action). During the latter part of the action this regiment had to contend with the enemy in front and the burning timber in the rear, and at its close were compelled to retire through the fire to the opposite or left bank of the Po, there being no other path left open. Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell, Sixty-sixth New York, for the able and gallant manner in which he executed the difficult and dangerous reconnaissance of the morning, deserves special mention. Lieutenant-Colonel Stricker, Second Delaware Volunteers (in command of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to which regiment I had assigned him on the night of the 9th), deserves great credit for the gallant and soldierly manner in which he fought his regiment. To Colonel Beaver, Lieutenant-Colonel Stricker, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell I am desirous of calling the attention of the general commanding.

In retiring to the Po my command crossed a wide plain, swept by the enemy's artillery and infantry from the front and left flank, but notwithstanding the enemy and the burning forest, we retired with a scarcely perceptible break in our lines. Many of the gallant wounded perished in the flames. After arriving on the north side of the Po my brigade was placed in position to cover the place of crossing, with Smyth's brigade on my left and Brown's on my right. In this position we constructed slight works of rails and earth. While here the enemy attempted to bring a battery across the plain before spoken of on the south side of the river and place it in position, but Arnold's battery soon sent it flying back with the loss of one or two caissons. After this nothing occurred of importance, except attempts of the enemy to cross their skirmishers on the 11th instant, which was defeated by the Sixty-fourth New York, then posted along the north bank of the stream. Thus passed the 11th of May as far as my brigade is concerned. About 9 p. m. of this day (11th May) General Barlow sent for me and informed me of an attack to be made by the Second Corps on the enemy's works on the left of the Sixth Corps, which was to take place at 4 a. m. on the following morning, and that our division would march for that point at once. At about 10 p. m. the column marched, my brigade being in the advance, and after a tedious march of about three hours' duration, we reached the point of attack, and formed in line of masses in the following order: Miles' brigade (First) and mine (Fourth) being in the front line in mass, and Smyth's and Brown's in our rear in two lines. The Second Delaware Volunteers was placed on my left flank, with orders to march by the flank and resist any attempt the enemy might make to turn our left. The Sixty-sixth New York (Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell) was sent forward as skirmishers (with the men deployed at 1 pace interval) to dislodge the enemy's skirmishers, and to keep not more than 30 yards in advance of the column. The pioneers of the brigade were placed at intervals along the front of the column to clear away the abatis. This being the

formation prescribed by General Barlow, at 4.35 a. m. the order to advance was given, and the division moved forward steadily in one immense mass. About 100 yards from the enemy's line of works we ran over and captured their skirmishers, who surrendered without much resistance, and without firing but one shot that I heard. Thus far the path lay, first, through a slight thicket, then over an open field, with a slight ascent, the extreme left through a forest of tall pines (which, however, did not obstruct the march in any material manner), then down a gradual declivity to within 50 yards of the works, then up a sharp ascent for that distance. The face of this last ascent was covered by an abatis, through which it was very difficult to effect a passage. The enemy was apprised of the attack by cheers of some new troops in the division as we swept over and down the last descent, and opened a terrific fire of artillery and musketry upon us, notwithstanding which our brave men marched on, and dragging away the abatis to effect a passage poured in one irresistible mass upon them, and after a sharp, short fight, killed and captured nearly all who occupied the works. Those who still resisted were driven in confusion. Never during the war have I seen such desperate fighting. The bayonet was freely used on both sides, the enemy fought desperately, and nothing but the formation of our attack and the desperate valor of our troops could have carried the point. Not a shot was fired by [my] men until they mounted the works. The right of my brigade struck the works about 40 yards to the right of the Angle, thus giving us a great advantage, in sweeping down the line to our left of the Angle. After crossing the first line I pushed forward in pursuit of the flying enemy. After proceeding about 500 yards, I encountered a second line of works with a marsh in its front. Owing to the disorganization of my command I could not make a determined attack on this line. The enemy came out in strong force, when I retired, fighting to the line already captured, where I found a large number of the Third Division, who seemed to be engaged in gathering spoils, and could not be made available for the defense of this line, though there were many gallant men among them who did their duty bravely, conspicuous among whom was Major Duff, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who, with a portion of his regiment, did good service at this time. I held them (the enemy) in check until the arrival of part of Carroll's brigade, of the Second Division, when the enemy ceased, for a short time, any determined effort on this part of the line. Up to this time many prisoners were taken, among them Major-General Johnson and Brigadier-General Steuart, of the rebel service, who surrendered to officers of my command, General Steuart to Colonel Beaver. On the part of the line entered by my brigade I counted sixteen pieces of artillery. Owing to the fact that the First (Barlow's) Division did not stop to pick up the colors taken, or care for them in any way, while the enemy were in their front, we cannot show as great an array of such trophies as those who gathered what others won.

At about 7 a. m. I was directed by General Barlow to withdraw my brigade from the confused mass of men, and reorganize as rapidly as possible; also to replenish my ammunition, which was by this time exhausted. I commenced forming the regiments under cover near the Landrum house. I had succeeded in collecting about 1,000 men (this about 8 a. m.), when General Hancock in person directed me to move to the right and report to General Wright, commanding Sixth Corps, for the purpose of supporting the right of that

corps, at the same time telling me I was not to go into battle except to save the day, sending at the same time Major Bingham of his staff to report my movement to General Wright. I moved at once, and marching about 1 mile across an open plain and through a dense copse of pine, I found the right of the Sixth Corps (General Wheaton's command), and formed my brigade to support that part of the line. It now commenced raining heavily, making it exceedingly difficult to preserve the ammunition. After lying in this position for nearly an hour, General Wheaton came to me and ordered me to relieve part of his line, which was then engaged in the front. I repeated the orders of General Hancock; notwithstanding which, and the fact that two lines of his own corps were then lying in my front and between my command and the enemy, he peremptorily ordered me in. I obeyed, passing over two lines of the Sixth Corps, which were lying on their bellies in my front, and reaching the front line relieved it. I continued fighting in this position until I had exhausted my ammunition, when some of my men came back to the two lines lying in their rear, and with their caps and gum blankets carried ammunition, received from the cartridge-boxes of these two lines, with which to continue the fight. Ascertaining this, I directed such proceedings to cease, and finding General Wheaton, I informed him that my ammunition was entirely exhausted, and that other troops would be necessary to hold the line, soon after which a line was advanced to relieve mine. I then retired, and marched back, reporting the facts herein stated to Major-General Hancock. Among those present at the conversation between General Wheaton and myself were Colonel Beaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell, Sixty-sixth New York, and Lieutenant Smith, of my staff. I was then directed to resume my position in the line of the First Division, where, with the exception of heavy skirmishing, nothing of interest occurred. My loss during the day was very heavy.

On the 13th, with the exception of skirmishing on the front, no fighting occurred; the brigade occupied all day in cleaning arms and replenishing with rations and ammunition. Nothing but skirmishing and artillery firing occurred to-day (14th). At 4 a. m. on the 15th marched, in pursuance with orders received, with the column to near the Harris house, on Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania road, where we massed. No movement on the 16th instant. At dark on the 17th instant, in accordance with orders, marched with the division, being the head of the column, to the field of the 12th instant, near the Landrum house, and massed. At 4.10 a. m. moved forward in support of Second and Third Brigades, which were ordered to attack the enemy. Occupied the position taken on the 12th, and remained here. No fighting done by my brigade, though exposed to a heavy artillery fire throughout the day, losing heavily in officers and men. The assault made on our part of the line not successful. At about 10 p. m. marched with the division to near Anderson's Mill on the Ny River, and encamped. At 6 p. m. on the 19th moved with the division, hastily, to the assistance of Tyler's division, then heavily engaged on the Fredericksburg road; before reaching the field orders were received to go back to our encampment, the action being over and the enemy being defeated. At daylight on the 20th were under arms for any emergency, but no movement was made until 11 p. m., when I was ordered to march at once, and (being the leading brigade of the division) following Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, chief of staff to General Hancock, guiding the movements.

General Barlow passed Massapony [Massaponax] Church, and near Guiney's Station, on Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, where, about 5 a. m. of 21st instant, skirmishing was heard between our cavalry and the enemy. The column halted for a short time, but soon marched again, reaching Bowling Green at 10 a. m., cavalry still in advance. The cavalry reached Milford at about 10.30 a. m. They had a slight skirmish and captured some prisoners. Reached Milford at about 11 a. m. and immediately commenced crossing on the bridge and at a ford a few hundred yards above the bridge, and forming my brigade as skirmishers, I was ordered by General Barlow to push forward and occupy the crest of hills beyond the ford and bridge. After the corps came up I was directed to assemble my men and post them as a reserve to First Division, which then occupied the extreme right, which I accomplished by about 2.30 p. m.

On the 22d instant no movement except a reconnaissance made by Colonel Beaver, with his regiment, in obedience to the orders of General Barlow. No enemy could be discovered. On the morning of the 23d instant marched with the division in the direction of the North Anna River, arriving on its bank about 3 p. m. Found General Birney's division engaged with the enemy; formed on the right of the division, connecting with left of General Birney; threw up slight breast-works and remained during the night. About 11 a. m., on the 24th, commenced crossing on a pontoon bridge below the railroad bridge, and formed line under the crest on the right of the railroad, connecting with McKeen's brigade, of Gibbon's division, on the left, and with Birney's division on the right; threw skirmishers to the front. Soon after received orders from General Barlow to push back the enemy's skirmishers. I sent the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth New York, under Col. O. H. Morris, of the Sixty-sixth, to do so, at the same time moving the brigade forward in support. After a stubborn resistance succeeded in driving the enemy's skirmishers under cover of their works, which, upon a close inspection, I found to be very strong, and filled with infantry and artillery. I so reported to General Barlow, who ordered me to attack at once. I at once moved forward with the left of the line on the railroad, but a heavy rain coming up the order was countermanded and all firing ceased at dark. On the 25th instant, with the exception of the usual skirmishing and artillery firing, nothing of importance occurred. Brown's battery reported to me at an early hour, and was placed in the line of works thrown up last night.

The 26th passed as the 25th. At dark received orders to recross the North Anna at once; sent Brown's battery to the rear at once and prepared to march. About 11 p. m. movement commenced, reaching north side about 3 a. m. of the 27th, and about 10 a. m. marched with the division in the direction of Hanover town, and about 11 p. m. encamped. At sunrise of the 28th marched for the Pamunkey River, which was crossed about 2 p. m. Formed line on left of Gibbon's division, with my right connecting with his left; threw up slight works parallel with the Richmond road. While our troops were crossing, the cavalry had a heavy skirmish with the enemy at Salem Church. On the 29th of May I was ordered to make a reconnaissance on a road leading toward Hanover Court-House; marched about 12 m., a section of battery accompanying the brigade. After moving about 3 miles I encountered a small body of cavalry, who fled. Reaching the Hanover Court-House and Richmond road, I sent a body of men toward Hanover Court-House to

communicate with the Sixth Corps, at the same time sending the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania (Colonel Beaver) to the left to communicate to General Barlow (who had taken a road parallel to the road I had marched on). Finding the Sixth Corps on my right, I reported the fact to General Barlow, who directed me to march my command down the Richmond road and join the division, which I succeeded in doing about dark and went into camp.

At daylight on the 30th General Barlow directed me to drive the enemy's skirmishers beyond the Totopotomoy. While examining the enemy's line I was joined by General Barlow, who directed me to turn the enemy's left, which I succeeded in doing, driving them across the creek with considerable loss, and occupying their line. General Owen's brigade, of Second Division, relieved me in this position, when I rejoined the division and soon after relieved the Second Brigade (Colonel Byrnes), which occupied a line parallel to the Totopotomoy. I here threw up a line of slight works connecting on the right with Miles' brigade and with McKeen's (Second Division) on my left. The Seventh New York Heavy Artillery (Colonel Morris commanding) reported to me this a. m. About 7.30 p. m. I received orders from general commanding division to attack the enemy in my front at once. I immediately ordered Colonel Morris, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, to attack with his regiment, and moved the remainder of the brigade forward in support. Colonel Morris moved down the slope in his front, crossed the stream, and assailed the enemy's strongly intrenched skirmish line, which, after a hard fight, was carried. The creek at this point had perpendicular banks $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet high, and water about 1 foot deep, which greatly impeded the advancing line. By this time it was quite dark, and orders were received countermanding the attack and directing me to return to my former position, which I accomplished about 3 a. m. of the 31st instant, leaving a strong skirmish line to hold this point. In this engagement the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery lost heavily. On the 31st instant, about 11 a. m., General Barlow ordered me to reoccupy the line taken the night before, and connect with the right of General Gibbon's division; also to support any movement made by him (General Gibbon); nothing occurred during the day on my front but sharp skirmishing.

June 1 passed with no movement on my front. The assault by General Gibbon proved unsuccessful, and as that part of the line with which I was connected did not move, and receiving no orders or instructions from him to do so, though I had reported to him (in accordance with General Barlow's instructions) what my orders were, and the position I occupied, he saying "all right," or words to that effect, I took no part in the assault, except by advancing my skirmishers to cover the right of his, and having my troops ready awaiting his orders, which did not come. The position of the enemy I ascertained to be very strong, with an open field and a dense undergrowth of pine in their front. At dark on the 1st of June I received orders to march at once. I moved my brigade at once and joined the division on the road to Haw's Shop, and at 8 a. m. reached Cold Harbor. After resting about three hours, my brigade was placed in position on the left of the Second Division, in an undergrowth of pine, and ordered to intrench, which I did. At the same time I ordered Colonel Beaver, whose regiment was deployed as skirmishers, to drive the enemy into his works, if possible, and about 4 p. m., hearing firing on our left, I ordered him to make a

strong attack, which proved successful. A short time after Gregg's division of cavalry came in sight, driving in all detached parties of the enemy. At dark the enemy were confined to their works. At 12 o'clock (midnight) I received orders to attack the works in my front at 4.30 a. m. June 3. At 3.30 a. m., June 3, I moved my brigade out and formed in the place selected in the following order: Seventh New York Heavy Artillery (Colonel Morris), in first line; One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania (Colonel Beaver), Fifty-third Pennsylvania (Captain Dimm), One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania (Col. H. L. Brown), Second Delaware (Major McCullough), Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth New York (Col. O. H. Morris), in the second line. One-half of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania, under Major Forster, was deployed as skirmishers. I directed Major Forster to fall back and occupy the position he then held, as soon as he had driven in the enemy's outposts. These instructions being given and the troops formed, we awaited the hour of attack. At precisely 4.30 a. m. I gave the order to advance. Colonel Morris moved his regiment, 1,600 strong, forward at once, and after terrific fighting occupied the enemy's works, capturing about 300 prisoners, 1 color, and a battery of 4 guns. The enemy brought up their reserves and attacked Colonel Morris in his position with great vigor. I now moved the second line of my brigade, and when near the position occupied by the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, I was wounded and carried from the field insensible. Up to the time I was wounded the assault was successful, and had I been able to keep the field for a short time longer, I am confident the enemy could not have regained their works.

In this battle, and before I was wounded, the officers behaved with a steadiness and gallantry seldom witnessed, and I have learned since that after I was wounded, and the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery were driven back (which occurred a few moments after I was wounded), and before the second line could reach their position, the whole command made three desperate efforts to retake the works, and failing in this they threw up a line of works (under the terrible fire of the enemy, which part of them returned, while the others worked) within a few yards of the enemy's line. All losses during the campaign were promptly reported at the close of each action.

I cannot speak too highly of the services of Col. H. L. Brown, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers (who was assigned to command of Third Brigade on 10th of May), while under my command. Col. James A. Beaver distinguished himself on every occasion, but most particularly at the battle of the Po, May 10, and Spotsylvania, May 12. Col. O. H. Morris, Sixty-sixth New York, also by his bravery and skill contributed in many instances to success. I regret to record his death on the morning of June 3. He fell at the head of his command. To Lieutenant-Colonel Stricker, Second Delaware Volunteers, who fell at Spotsylvania, May 12, belong all honor and respect. Lieut. Col. J. S. Hammell, Sixty-sixth New York, deserves especial mention for gallant and conspicuous conduct on all occasions. Lieut. Col. George A. Fairlamb, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded and captured while gallantly fighting at Spotsylvania, on the 12th of May.

I would respectfully ask the notice of the major-general commanding in the case of Captain Brady, Sixty-third New York, of my staff, who during the entire campaign conducted himself in the most

praiseworthy manner ; also Lieut. C. F. Smith, Fifty-third Pennsylvania, Capt. H. J. Smith, and Lieut. Charles P. Hatch, deserve consideration for the gallant and faithful manner in which they conducted themselves.

The loss of the notes taken during the campaign (which were captured by the enemy with the staff officers who had them in charge) prevented me making an earlier report of the operations of the first part of the campaign of 1864. Their recovery at this late date enables me to make this report from them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Brevet Major-General of Volunteers.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., FIRST DIV., SECOND CORPS.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., March 8, 1866.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Meade, late commander of the Army of the Potomac.

General Brooke, in describing the operations of his command, does not in some instances coincide with my own reports of the same actions, and I cannot, therefore, approve his report throughout, but he is an officer of such high rank and reputation that whatever he asserts deserves consideration. He gives his reasons within for his long delay in forwarding the report to me.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. Mid. Mil. Dept.

No. 42.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Glenny, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIGADE, 1ST DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
September 13, 1864.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, of August 5, 1864, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of this command from May 3 to July 30, 1864 :

FIRST EPOCH.

May 3, 1864, the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, commanded by Col. J. R. Brooke, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, consisting of the Fifty-third, One hundred and forty-fifth, One hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, Second Delaware, and Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, received orders to prepare to move, and, in compliance with a subsequent order, broke camp near Stevensburg, Va., at 11 p. m., and took up the line of march toward the Rapidan on the road leading to Ely's Ford ; this command being the advance of the infantry forces. The river was crossed at 6 a. m. of the 4th and the march

continued until the battle-field of Chancellorsville was reached. A line was formed by the brigade across the Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg road, and remained until the next day. At 10 a. m. of the 5th the command and two sections of artillery, forming the rear guard for the corps, followed in the road leading to the Wilderness, and at 4 p. m. joined the rest of the division and were immediately formed into line and intrenched. At 6 p. m. it was ordered to the right a short distance, and advanced in line of battle about one-half a mile through a wood, but did not bring on a general engagement, and was withdrawn at night to the Brock river road, and occupied the breast-works. On the 6th the command was ordered as a reserve for the corps, and several times was in position, but did not become engaged. The movements which it made during the day were severe, and the determination exhibited by the men, many of whom were recruits, was worthy of note.

During the 7th it lay in the rear of the breast-works, and in the morning of the 8th moved to Todd's Tavern and formed on the right flank of the division, where it remained undisturbed until 1 p. m. of the 9th, when orders were received to advance, and at 4 o'clock our lines were established near the Po. Skirmishers were sent out, and soon the brigade dashed across the river and advanced under a fire from the rear guard of the enemy, and drove them in haste before them, and pursuit was made a short distance, when night closed the actions of the day, and our lines were established about a mile from the river. During the a. m. of the 10th advances were made to the Ny, and some of my men thrown across the stream to find out the strength of the enemy, and, not obtaining a tenable position, were withdrawn. About 12 o'clock the brigade, with the rest of the division, was flanked, and, withdrawing to the open field, was formed and offered battle. The engagement became severe for an hour or more, and great determination was displayed by both sides. The lines of our men were unprotected, while the enemy had the breast-works we abandoned. The wood and undergrowth took fire, and the command, in obedience to orders, fell back to the north side of the stream and intrenched. The loss in some regiments of the brigade was severe, and the dead and a few of the wounded fell into the hands of the enemy.

SECOND EPOCH.

In the night of the 11th the command was ordered to the front of the enemy's position near Spotsylvania, and at 2 a. m. of the 12th were closed en masse for a grand assault. This brigade was in the advance line on the left of the division, connecting on the right with First Brigade and supported by the Second Brigade.

The charge was ordered at daylight, and the command entered the enemy's first line of works under a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery, where sixteen pieces of cannon were in position, capturing Major-General Johnson and Brigadier-General Steuart, a large number of prisoners, and four stand of colors. A portion of the command reached the second line, but being flanked fell back to the first line and formed behind the works. The brigade was shortly afterward relieved and ordered to report to the commanding general of the Sixth Corps, and became very heavily engaged until the ammunition was expended, and then being relieved returned to the left and took up position behind the breast-works.

It remained in this position until the 15th, when the whole division was ordered to the rear of the Ninth Corps.

17th, it was ordered a short distance to the left under cover of the woods, and at night it, with the remainder of the division, was ordered near its former position on the field of the 12th and awaited orders. Orders were received in the evening of the 18th to move to the rear of the Sixth Corps and was put on reserve, where it remained undisturbed till the night of the 20th.

THIRD EPOCH.

At 9 p. m. of the 20th the brigade fell in and was ordered to lead the advance. Rapidly and cautiously it moved along, and passed Guiney's Station, through Bowling Green and by Milford Station, and crossed the Ny about 3 p. m. of the 21st and advanced 2 miles from the river and was halted and ordered into camp. There was comparatively little resistance made to check the advancing column, and nothing to embarrass the grand flank movement of the Second Corps. 23d, it advanced to the North Anna and formed line and intrenched about one-half a mile from the river.

At 1 p. m. of the 24th it crossed the stream at Chesterfield Ford, and formed under cover by the brow of a hill, and at 5 p. m. was ordered to storm the enemy's works on the right of the railroad and advance close to the position under a terrific fire of artillery, and owing to the statements of an aide the charging column was halted and any further charge deferred. Breast-works were built and the command remained in the position unengaged until the night of the 26th, when it was ordered to recross the river and take up position in the works occupied prior to the crossing of the river.

FOURTH EPOCH.

In the morning of the 27th the brigade resumed the line of march, and at 1 p. m. of the 28th crossed the Pamunkey and formed and fortified 2 miles from the river. Orders were received for the brigade to take the advance at 12 o'clock of the 29th and find the whereabouts of the enemy. It advanced about 4 miles, and within 1 mile of the Totopotomoy, and again intrenched. The Seventh New York Heavy Artillery was here assigned to the brigade. At 7 p. m. of the 30th an attack was ordered and the enemy were driven to the creek and our lines established.

In the evening of the 31st another advance was ordered and my line extended across the Totopotomoy. The command was withdrawn in the night of June 1, and at 10 a. m. of the 2d reached the vicinity of Cold Harbor, and at 2 p. m. a portion of the brigade relieved the skirmish line of the Sixth Corps and advanced within a few hundred yards of the enemy's earth-works. A charge was made on the 3d, in which the brigade participated, capturing a line of works, but the support failing to come up the enemy rallied and compelled the line to be abandoned, our men falling back a very short distance, bringing off a few prisoners and a stand of colors. The commanding officer of the brigade, Colonel (now General) Brooke, was seriously wounded, and the succeeding commandants, Colonels Morris of the Sixty-sixth, and Morris of the Seventh New York Volunteers,* were mortally wounded. Colonel Beaver, One hundred

* Heavy artillery.

and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assumed command, and the position was fortified and the brigade remained until the 12th.

The sharpshooters of the enemy were very severe on the command, particularly the officers while in this position, leaving the brigade very poorly officered in point of numbers.*

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GLENNY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. R. DRIVER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 43.

Report of Maj. Edward A. Springsteed, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery.

Report of the part taken by the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery in the operations of the present campaign :

FIRST EPOCH.

This regiment left the defenses of Washington May 15, arriving at Spotsylvania at 1 a. m. on the 18th.

SECOND EPOCH.

At 7 a. m. the regiment marched across the River Ny to occupy a line of breast-works, and was present at the action fought that day. At noon it recrossed the river and encamped in a pine wood.

At 7 p. m. on the 19th the regiment took part in an engagement fought at Bloody Point, where it made a charge upon the rebel lines and drove them from their position.

THIRD EPOCH.

On the 20th of May the regiment commenced a secret march at 11 p. m., reaching Milford Station in the afternoon of the following day, halting about 2 miles beyond there. Toward evening, the 22d. we started for the North Anna River, arriving there the following morning. The regiment acted as support in the capture of the enemy's tête-de-pont constructed to protect the Chesterfield bridge. It was present during the operations of the next two days, under fire of the enemy's shells the whole time. On the 24th the First Battalion tore up and destroyed 1,200 yards of the Richmond and Aquia Creek Railroad track, and on the 26th destroyed Chesterfield bridge.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 27, started upon the march to Pamunkey River, arriving there the afternoon of the following day, and encamped about 3 miles beyond the river. Here we halted and bivouacked till the evening of

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

the 29th, when we resumed our journey. Arriving at Totopotomoy on the 30th, at 9 p. m., we charged the enemy's works and drove them from their position, which we held until daylight, when we retired.

June 1, after dark the regiment drew off quietly and marched to Cold Harbor, arriving there about 4 p. m. the following day. In the morning we charged the enemy's works, which we carried, capturing 280 prisoners. Our support failing to come up we were pressed back by the rebels with serious loss. Lay at Cold Harbor until the 12th, exposed to a destructive skirmish fire, when we abandoned the place and made a flank movement upon Petersburg.*

E. A. SPRINGSTEED,

Major Seventh New York Artillery, Commanding.

[Lieut. J. W. MUFFLY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 44.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Glenny, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FOURTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

August 9, 1864.

FIRST EPOCH.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my command, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, broke camp with the brigade on the night of the 3d of May, and marched to the Rapidan River. Crossed at Ely's Ford 4 a. m. on the morning of the 4th and marched to the old battle-field of Chancellorsville and encamped for the night. On the morning of the 5th resumed the march as train guard. Was in the engagements in the Wilderness of the 5th, 6th, and 7th. On the morning of the 8th took up line of march toward Spotsylvania.

SECOND EPOCH.

Arrived near Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., during the 8th, and threw up breast-works. On the morning of the 9th crossed Po River and remained over night. On the morning of the 10th was deployed as skirmishers and engaged the enemy with heavy loss. We were relieved at 11 p. m. and marched toward the left. Was in the charge of May 12 and captured 2 stand of colors. From the 12th to the 18th remained in the works, all being comparatively quiet.

THIRD EPOCH.

On the 22d of May we marched to Bowling Green and across the Mattaponi. Arrived at and crossed the North Anna on the 24th. On the 27th moved toward the Pamunkey. Crossed on the 28th and built breast-works. Advanced on the 29th, and 30th deployed as skirmishers, and on the 31st built breast-works.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

FOURTH EPOCH.

On the 1st day of June commenced our line of march for Cold Harbor. On the 3d, was engaged in the battle and charge on the enemy's works and remained in the front line until the 13th, when we marched to the Chickahominy.*

WILLIAM GLENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. W. MUFFLY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.

No. 45.

Report of Lieut. Simon Pincus, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
September 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the report of operations from May 3 1864, to July 30, 1864.

FIRST EPOCH.

I have the honor to report that the Sixty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell, received orders to break camp May 3 and be ready to march.

This command crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford May 4 at daylight and arrived at Chancellorsville, which place we reached near sundown. A picket was immediately detailed from the regiment, under the command of Captain Gosse, commanding Company E, which was relieved at daylight May 5.

Then we continued our march toward the Wilderness, which place we reached at dusk, and were immediately deployed in line of battle in the woods on the right of the Third Brigade. The line was scarcely formed when the rebels came marching by the flank in front of my regiment, distant about 10 paces. It being dark, they were at first taken for friends, but the illusion was soon dispelled, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell gave the order to fire, which order was promptly executed with fatal effect. It proved to be the Seventh North Carolina, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, who was captured by Second Lieut. Newman Burchardt. Several other commissioned officers and privates were taken at the same time. The rebels again advanced in line of battle, but after three rounds had been fired the rebel line broke and fled, leaving their wounded and dead on the field. The loss of the regiment was light. We were relieved at midnight and went to the rear and bivouacked on the Spotsylvania road behind the breast-works.

May 7, we marched about 2 miles to the left and formed in line of battle, after which we threw up breast-works. At this time firing on the picket-line was rapid and continuous. The regiment was ordered by Colonel Brooke, commanding Fourth Brigade, to proceed at once to support the skirmish line and remained until next morning, when we were relieved.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 9, we marched to within about 2 miles of the Brock river road and bivouacked for the night.

Early next morning (May 10) we marched to the banks of the Po River and were immediately deployed as skirmishers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell, and were ordered to cross the Po River and push back the enemy's skirmishers so as to develop the enemy's strength. The men crossed the river with cheers under a heavy fire of musketry, grape, and canister, and drove the enemy's skirmishers back to their line of battle, which was strongly posted on a rise of ground some 400 yards from the river. The skirmish line was immediately ordered to recross the river, which was done without any confusion, and were relieved and sent to the brigade. At this time the enemy were pressing our right flank and were soon forced to fall back some distance, when we received the order to march by the right flank. After going down some 300 or 400 yards we were ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell to move by the left flank and press back the enemy's line. The enemy soon struck both our flanks. We fired one volley and had to break to save the command from being captured. The regiment reformed on the left of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania, when the brigade again advanced in line of battle to the edge of the woods at right angles with the river road. The enemy at this time were steadily advancing and soon were within 150 yards of our line of battle when the orders were given to fire, which order was promptly obeyed. The men were cool and collected; the firing was rapid and continuous. The woods at this time took fire, and we were ordered to fall back behind our batteries, which order was promptly obeyed. The firing from the enemy's battery on our left flank at this time was severe and completely enfiladed the line, causing a momentary confusion. By the coolness and undaunted bravery of Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell the line was soon reformed and the regiment was ordered on picket and was relieved at midnight.

May 11, the regiment rested behind the breast-works, and at dusk moved off with the brigade to left of the Sixth Corps and were massed close column by division near the picket-line.

May 12, at 3.45 a. m., we were ordered to fall in and were immediately deployed in front of the Fourth Brigade as skirmishers at 2 paces interval. At 4.30 the word was given to advance. The enemy's picket-line was soon reached, which gave way without scarcely firing a shot. At this time Colonel Brooke gave the command "Forward at a double-quick," which order was promptly obeyed, and with one continuous cheer the men pressed forward and soon the enemy's line of works was ours in common with the rest of the Second Corps. About 10 a. m. the Fourth Brigade was ordered to report to General Wright, commanding the Sixth Corps. The rain at this time was pouring down in torrents. We then moved by the right flank about 1 mile, and then by the left flank to within a short distance of the enemy's works, when we halted and laid down. At 1 p. m. the order came for the brigade to advance, which order was promptly obeyed by the brigade, this regiment forming on the extreme right of the line. We passed over one line of battle of the Second Division, of the Sixth Corps, and we were soon within about 200 yards of the enemy's works. Here the command fired 50 rounds of ammunition, with what effect is not known. We were then re-

lieved from the Sixth Corps and ordered back to where we properly belonged. The command was immediately supplied with ammunition and ordered to the extreme left of the corps, where we immediately threw up a line of breast-works connecting with the Ninth Army Corps. Our loss during the day was heavy. We remained there until the evening of the 14th, when we were relieved and sent to the rear, where we remained until the evening of the 16th, when Col. Orlando H. Morris rejoined the regiment, he being relieved from recruiting service in New York, when we moved to the right and were massed close column by division. At daylight we were deployed in line of battle and moved off by the right flank and formed on the right of the Ninth Army Corps, where we remained during the day. About dusk we were ordered to the left and bivouacked in the rear of the Fifth Army Corps, where we remained until the 18th of May.

THIRD EPOCH.

On the evening of May 18 the command, in common with rest of the corps, moved to the right flank and rear of the enemy's position at Spotsylvania Court-House, crossing the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, near Guiney's Station, passing through Bowling Green at 12 m. and Milford at 2 p. m. We halted at the junction of the Mattaponi and Pole Cat Rivers for an hour, when Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell was ordered to deploy his command as skirmishers and wade the Mattaponi River. At 4 p. m. the skirmish line was relieved and ordered to report back to the Fourth Brigade and went into camp, where we staid until the morning of the 20th. About 8 a. m. we moved forward. The day was very hot, and there were a great many cases of sunstroke. Nothing of note occurred until we crossed the North Anna, and a detail of 2 officers and 18 men was sent to strengthen the skirmish line, where there was some sharp firing. Toward evening the rest of the regiment was sent on the line, holding one company in reserve, where we remained until next morning, when we were relieved, having lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded. At 1 a. m. next morning we silently recrossed the river and bivouacked in the woods. At 10 a. m. we resumed our march toward the Pamunkey, and bivouacked in a field until next morning. We finally reached the Pamunkey at noon.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Crossed the river and halted about a mile on the other side and threw up breast-works, where we remained until 10 a. m. next morning, and moved off again.

About noon the regiment was deployed as skirmishers and moved forward, driving in the rebel cavalry. We were drawn in at dark.

Next morning at 4 a. m. the regiment was again ordered out, moved to the left of where the brigade was encamped, and halted at Washington Jones' house. The rebel rifle-pits were within 100 yards of the house, and about a quarter of a mile from the Totopotomoy. The Sixty-fourth Regiment was sent to our support. After waiting about two hours General Barlow and Colonel Brooke came to us. General Barlow ordered the rifle-pits to be carried. Colonel Morris gave the order "Forward," which we promptly did and carried the works and chased the enemy across the creek, with scarcely any loss,

thereby gaining a very good position. We were drawn in at 4 p. m. to join the brigade. At dark we threw up breast-works, which were finished before morning. We staid behind the works until evening, when we crossed the Totopotomoy and again threw up works; remained behind them all day. About 9 p. m. we recrossed the creek and moved toward Cold Harbor, which we reached at noon of the 2d June. About 2 p. m. we threw up breast-works. At daybreak next day, June 3, we were moved behind the skirmish line and advanced on the enemy's works and took them, when the enemy charged and retook their works. The regiment lost considerably in killed and wounded, among the number was Colonel Morris, who was instantly killed. We fell back to a position in advance of where our skirmishers held that morning, and held the enemy at bay until dark, when we intrenched. Nothing of consequence occurred until the 12th. The regiment lost about 12 men from the enemy's sharpshooters from the 3d until the 12th, 1864.*

Very respectfully,

S. PINCUS,

Lieutenant, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. D. S. FOUSE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 46.

Report of Capt. James Patton, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,

Near Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders. No. 209, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of this command from the crossing of the Rapidan May 4, 1864, to July 30, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

The crossing of the Rapidan and the battles of the Wilderness.

On the 3d of May, near midnight, was ordered to march from camp near Stevensburg, Va.; marched all night and crossed the Rapidan River at Ely's Ford at 6 a. m. on the 4th. After crossing the river, marched about 10 miles and camped on the old battle-field of Chancellorsville. At 10 a. m. on the 5th my command constituted part of the rear guard for the wagon train; marched 3 miles and formed line of battle and sent out skirmishers. Soon after we marched on and joined the remainder of the division, when we formed line of battle in rear of breast-works, and remained in that position all night. On the 6th left the rifle-pits at 10 a. m., and marched nearly 2 miles and took up a position on the left flank in a wood and built breast-works. At 2 p. m. marched back to our former position, and formed line of battle in rear of One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and on the left of One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsyl-

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

vania Volunteers. I was then ordered by Colonel Brooke, commanding brigade, to move to the right, and after moving about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, I was ordered forward into the front line of works, relieving the Nineteenth Maine Regiment. I was soon after relieved by a portion of General Mott's command, and resumed my former position in rear of One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. I received orders to march to the left and report to Colonel Miles, commanding First Brigade; remained under his command all night. At 5 a. m. May 7, was ordered by Colonel Miles to relieve the Sixty-first New York, and strengthen the line of works between two sections of Battery G, First New York Artillery. Laid in breast-works until 6 p. m., when I was ordered by General Barlow to join my brigade, which I did, and took up a position in the breast-works. Marched at 6 a. m. May 8, moving left in front and following Sixty-fourth New York. Marched about 4 miles to Todd's Tavern, and formed line of battle to the right of a road, where I remained until 6 p. m., when firing commenced some distance on my left. I was ordered to move to the left, and after moving a short distance, I was ordered to move back to my former position. At 6.30 a. m. the regiment moved forward into the breast-works, and formed on the left of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

SECOND EPOCH.

The march to Spotsylvania Court-House and the operations in front of that place.

At 12 m. on the 9th we marched about 3 miles to the left, and formed line of battle and began throwing up works. About 5 p. m. crossed the Po River, formed line on the right of the Sixty-fourth New York, and marched in line of battle about 1 mile. Then moved by the left flank a short distance, and formed on the edge of a woods. At 7 p. m. moved about 1 mile to the left. On this day Lieutenant-Colonel McMichael was relieved of command of the regiment, and Lieut. Col. D. L. Stricker, Second Delaware Volunteers, assigned to the command. Bivouacked for the night.

At 8 a. m. May 10 marched to the right, remaining two hours, and then marched back to the same position we held in the morning. At 11 a. m. again moved to the right. After going a short distance filed right into a woods and built breast-works. At 1 o'clock was again ordered to the position we held in the morning. Formed line of battle in a woods, when we were ordered to move forward down along the road and cross with the left of the regiment a deep ravine. The regiment then moved forward and occupied the crest of a hill in our front. The enemy opened upon us a severe musketry fire. The fight continued for nearly an hour, when the thick undergrowth and fallen timber took fire and burned furiously. The fire compelled the regiment to fall back on the opposite side of the ravine, which was done in good order. Line was formed and remained for a short time, when the regiment in accordance with the orders of Colonel Brooke moved left in front and recrossed the Po River. Bivouacked for the night about one-half mile from the river, where I remained until 9 p. m. May 11, when I moved to the left about 4 miles. About 4 o'clock of May 12 the regiment was ordered forward to charge the intrenched position of the enemy in our immediate front. Moved forward in good order to near the rebel position,

when we charged at a double-quick and gallantly carried the rebel works, capturing many prisoners and cannon. Remained in the works thus captured until about 8 a. m., when the regiment was relieved by a portion of the Sixth Corps. Soon after moved some distance to the right, where there was heavy fighting. At 11 a. m. we again moved forward into action, and were hotly engaged until noon, when the ammunition was all expended, and we were ordered to the rear. At 3 p. m. again moved to the front, threw up breast-works, and remained all night.

May 13, advanced half a mile, formed line, and began constructing breast-works, remaining in the position until 7 p. m., May 14, when we were relieved by the Second Delaware Volunteers, and formed line in rear of One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the 15th moved about 2 miles to the left, and remained inactive until the 17th, when we marched and counter-marched about 2 miles, occupying in the evening nearly the same position that the regiment was in on the 15th. On the 18th marched about 5 miles to the right, and remained in bivouac.

THIRD EPOCH.

The march to the North Anna and the operations on that river.

At 11 p. m. May 20 took up the line of march, and passed through Bowling Green and Milford Station, bivouacking near the latter place. Remained until May 23, when we marched about 8 miles and halted on the banks of the North Anna. Formed line of battle in a dense wood and began constructing breast-works. On the 24th crossed the North Anna and formed line on the brow of a hill, and remained in the position until 5 p. m., when we moved forward about three-quarters of a mile, when the enemy began shelling our lines. There were no casualties.

Built breast-works and remained behind them until May 27, when the North Anna was recrossed.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The march across the Pamunkey, including operations on Totopotomoy and at Cold Harbor.

At 11 a. m. May 27 took up the line of march from the North Anna; marched 15 miles and bivouacked. Began marching at 6 a. m. on the 28th, and after marching about 10 miles, crossed the Pamunkey River, and bivouacked about a mile from the river, and commenced building breast-works. At 11 a. m. May 29 marched about 4 miles and formed line near a white house. Advanced three companies as a picket support to the Sixty-sixth New York, who were on the skirmish line. Afterward moved about 2 miles to the left and took position in a dense wood, and bivouacked for the night, where we remained until 9 a. m. May 30, when we were ordered by Colonel Brooke to move forward and occupy the line of works vacated by the Second Brigade. Afterward moved out and relieved part of the Second Brigade as support of the skirmish line. At sundown moved to the right, along the line of earth-works, when we advanced in rear of Seventh New York Heavy Artillery and

formed line along the edge of a wood. Remaining there a short time, we were ordered back to the breast-works, and remained there until 8 p. m. May 31, when we were ordered to move to the left and form line along a deep ditch, where we built breast-works.

June 1, took up the line of march and marched about 16 miles toward the left of the line. At 11 a. m. on the 2d formed line, our right connecting with the left of the Second Division, and fortified the position. At 3 a. m. June 3 moved to the left and formed in front of the earth-works. At 4 a. m. advanced on the enemy, who occupied a fortified position on the crest of a hill in our front. While advancing the regiment was exposed to a disastrous fire of artillery and musketry, and the command suffered severely in killed and wounded. The enemy's works were not taken. The line fell back a short distance and intrenched itself. The regiment remained in this position until June 12, constantly exchanging shots with the enemy in his works close on our immediate front.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES PATTON,

Capt. 53d Pa. Vet. Vols., Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. W. MUFFLY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.

No. 47.

Report of Capt. James H. Hamlin, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 145TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

August 10, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with General Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to report:

On the evening of May 3 we broke camp and moved at 11 o'clock, crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and about midday halted near the Chancellorsville house until next morning. Again moved on and met the enemy in the afternoon, but were not engaged until after crossing the Po River on the 10th. A portion of the regiment were on the skirmish line, and when outflanked lost a number in killed, wounded, and missing.

SECOND EPOCH.

On the night of the 11th marched around near Spotsylvania, and were in the charge of May 12, and engaged three different times in line of battle during the day, and lost heavily both in officers and men. Remained there changing position frequently until the 20th.

THIRD EPOCH.

Left Spotsylvania on the evening of the 20th. Marched all day the 21st, and in the evening crossed the Mattaponi and halted until the 23d. Marched to the North Anna and formed line on the north side, and on the morning of the 24th crossed over, threw up breast-works, and remained there until the evening of the 26th; recrossed to the north side.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

FOURTH EPOCH.

On the morning of the 27th started, marched all day, and on the 28th crossed the Pamunkey, threw up line of works, and remained quiet during the night. 29th, went out with the division on a reconnaissance near Aenon Church, and rejoined the corps the same night at the Totopotomoy and moved upon front line, and on the 31st advanced the line some distance.

Lost a few men during that time, and on June 1 left the Totopotomoy and arrived near Cold Harbor on the evening of the 2d, and on the 3d made another charge, in which our lines were advanced near a mile and held a portion of the front line until the place was evacuated.*

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JAS. H. HAMLIN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., FOURTH BRIGADE.

No. 48.

*Report of Capt. James F. Weaver, One hundred and forty-eighth
Pennsylvania Infantry.*

HDQRS. 148TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
August 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report:

FIRST EPOCH.

Regiment broke camp near Stevensburg, Va., on the evening of the 3d of May, and crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and reached the old Chancellorsville battle-ground about 11 o'clock same day. Remained in line of battle during the 4th, and until about 9 o'clock of the 5th, when regiment again moved forward, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon two companies (B and D) were deployed as skirmishers along the railroad in front of their brigade. During the night the regiment moved to the right, but did not become engaged. On the morning of the 6th pickets were relieved and rejoined brigade. No casualties. The regiment was moved rapidly to the left to guard against an attack at that point. Remained there until about 3 o'clock and then moved again to the right. On the 7th Companies A, C, I, and G, on picket. One man killed. On the 8th marched to Todd's Tavern, near Spotsylvania Court-House. On the 9th was the first regiment to cross the Po River, and in the skirmish of that afternoon had 1 man killed and 1 officer and 4 men wounded. During the 10th the regiment was constantly on the move, taking up during the day some ten different positions. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a severe engagement with the enemy began, the regiment being in the open field, while the enemy were concealed behind works. The contest lasted some

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

hours, during which we lost in killed 18 enlisted men, wounded 3 officers and 135 enlisted men; missing, 12 enlisted men. The regiment was withdrawn and recrossed the river in the evening.

SECOND EPOCH.

About 9 o'clock on the evening of the 11th the regiment moved to the left. The night being dark and the roads muddy, the march was fatiguing. Halted at 2 a. m. the 12th, massed the regiment, and lay down to rest. At 4 a. m. the regiment with its brigade charged the enemy's works, scaling them handsomely and carrying everything before them, capturing four battle-flags. The rebel General Steuart surrendered his sword to Colonel Beaver, who was then in command of and gallantly leading his regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Fairlamb was wounded and captured. The regiment was then moved to the right in the column, supporting the Sixth Corps. Here it was again engaged in a severe musketry fight. Casualties of the day: Killed, 16 enlisted men; wounded, 3 commissioned officers and 78 enlisted men; missing, 11 enlisted men. The regiment was not further engaged during the operations in front of that position except on picket duty.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 23, regiment moved to the left and after a hard march reached the North Anna River at 4 p. m.

On the 24th crossed the river but did not become engaged. Late in the evening the regiment moved forward along the railroad and formed line to the right, under fire from the enemy's batteries. No casualties. Put up works during the night and remained in front during the 25th and 26th, recrossing the river on the 26th after dark.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Regiment moved to the left about 11 a. m. and marched until about 11 p. m. and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 28th moved forward and crossed the Pamunkey at 2 p. m. and bivouacked for the night, after having thrown up works about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the river. Remained quiet until the 29th, when again moved cautiously forward. In afternoon Company B was sent forward to ascertain the enemy's position. After moving about a mile they encountered some rebel pickets, who fled without resistance. The regiment and brigade then came up and the entire regiment was advanced to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy. Moved forward a short distance, when the enemy poured a volley into the regiment and threw a few shells, not doing any damage, however, and fled precipitately. The regiment was then ordered to retire as both flanks were exposed and danger was apprehended of a flank movement on the left. Bivouacked for the night in the thick woods. On the afternoon of the 30th advanced a mile and halted under cover of a hill. At sundown the order came to fall in. The regiment advanced over an open field supporting the [Seventh] New York Heavy Artillery. After nightfall retired to the crest of the hill and put up strong earth-works; remained in same position until dark on the 31st; moved forward a short distance, crossed the Totopotomoy Creek and again erected works. Regiment remained in same

position during the next day. Casualties on picket during 31st of May and 1st of June: Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 8 enlisted men; missing, 1 enlisted man. At 8 o'clock on the night of the 1st again moved to the left and marched all night, halting in front of Cold Harbor on the morning of the 2d. During the day the regiment advanced its left wing, deployed as skirmishers; the right wing remained in support until near evening, when it was also deployed to strengthen the picket-line. A little after dark the left battalion was relieved and the line held by the right wing. On the morning of the 3d the skirmish line advanced and drove in the enemy's pickets. The regiment, in conjunction with the brigade, moved forward and charged the enemy's works and took their position, but were compelled to retire a short distance, where, under cover of a hill, the regiment erected works. During the afternoon were exposed to severe shelling by the enemy, but held the works erected until the forces were withdrawn on the evening of the 12th. Casualties during the operations at Cold Harbor: Killed, 1 commissioned officer, 6 enlisted men; wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 43 enlisted men.*

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. F. WEAVER,

Captain, 148th Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. J. W. MUFFLY,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Fourth Brigade.

No. 49.

*Report of Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Army, commanding
Second Division.*

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,

November 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of this division since the 3d of May last. This report has been unavoidably delayed until the present time, and even now has to be forwarded without many of the sub-reports which should accompany it:

THE WILDERNESS, FROM MAY 3 TO MAY 8, 1864.

Leaving camp near Stevensburg on the night of the 3d, the division reached Todd's Tavern on the morning of the 5th, from whence it was recalled and marched with the rest of the corps up the Brock road. About 5 p. m. we reached the scene of the battle. Carroll was pushed forward and directed to report to Major-General Birney, near the plank road. As the head of Webb's brigade came in sight of the firing, the enemy was close to the Brock road, firing rapidly upon our disordered troops. We were marching left in front, but there was no time to change the formation. The file closers were shifted to the right flank, and as the leading regiments came up they were faced to the left, and by their fire soon drove the enemy back, took

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

possession of the road, and held it. As Owen's brigade arrived upon the ground it was posted on Webb's right. The day closed with heavy skirmishing. By order of Major-General Hancock, I was on the 6th placed in command of the left of the army, composed of General Barlow's division and my own. During the 6th all of the brigades of the division were more or less detached from my command to aid in the attack on the enemy's position, and for the particulars of their services I refer to the reports of Generals Webb and Carroll. No report has been received from General Owen.

The country in which the battle was fought was almost an impenetrable thicket through which it was impossible to see for more than a few yards. The weather being very dry and hot, the woods soon took fire, and many of our poor wounded were burned to death. In the afternoon the enemy made a furious attack upon us, and judging from the firing that he had broken through our line, I sent Brooke's brigade, of the First Division, through the burning wood toward the point of attack. This fine brigade with its gallant commander marched through in line of battle, and arrived in time to reassure our exhausted troops, which had, with the assistance of Carroll's brigade, repulsed the attack. On the 7th, the division was not engaged except by skirmishers, and that night, or rather about daylight on the 8th, we took up the march for Todd's Tavern. In the battle of the Wilderness the division lost heavily both in officers and men. The gallant Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Carroll was wounded in the arm, but still kept the field. Colonel Macy, Twentieth Massachusetts, who had just rejoined his regiment, was wounded, and Maj. H. L. Abbott, of the same regiment, after earning for himself the highest reputation as a soldier, fell mortally wounded while gallantly fighting with his regiment, besides many others whose names cannot be more particularly mentioned in consequence of the absence of brigade and regimental reports. Very little artillery was used in consequence of the nature of the country.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE.—MAY 8 TO MAY 20.

The division reached the vicinity of Spotsylvania Court-House in the afternoon, bivouacking for the night on the road in rear of the Fifth and Sixth Corps. The next morning it was first placed in position, faced to the rear, and afterward marched up and took position faced to the Po River, to the rear of the right flank of the Fifth Corps. Just before dark it crossed the Po, and the next morning, the 10th, recrossed the river to support the Fifth Corps, engaged in making an attack on the enemy's intrenched position. Here Webb's and Carroll's brigades were placed in line, Owen's being held in reserve. Webb's and Carroll's brigades made two ineffectual assaults on the enemy's works, the first under orders from Major-General Warren, the second, later in the afternoon, under orders from Major-General Hancock. The position occupied by these troops was in a dense wood, filled with dead cedar trees, whose hard dry branches, projecting like so many bayonets from the stem, rendered the movement of a line of battle in any sort of order utterly impracticable. The only result of the two assaults was to kill and wound a large number of men, many of whom were burnt to death by the fierce conflagration which raged in the dry timber. The brigades, however, held their original positions until the next night, when they were withdrawn and marched during the night to the left of the army, when the

division took up position in two lines in rear of the First and Third Divisions, Owen's and Carroll's brigades being in the front line, Webb's in the second.

May 12, shortly after daylight our troops moved to the assault. Owen's and Carroll's brigades were almost immediately started in support, and arrived in time to aid in carrying the enemy's works. Webb was soon after ordered up, and while rapidly moving forward on to the enemy's second line, the gallant general was severely wounded and left the field. I beg leave to call special attention to the officers mentioned for gallant services by Generals Webb and Carroll. I personally remarked the gallant conduct of Captain Butterfield, Eighth Ohio, of General Carroll's staff, in turning the enemy's guns and serving them against him. We held the line we had gained, and the next day, while intrepidly exposing himself during a reconnaissance, General Carroll, now suffering severely from the wound in his right arm, received in the Wilderness, had his left arm shattered by a rifle bullet and was carried from the field. His conspicuous daring during the campaign had been most marked, and the loss of two such brigade commanders as himself and General Webb was a severe blow to the division. During the 13th and 14th more or less skirmishing was going on all the time, and the troops were engaged in securing the trophies, burying the dead, &c.; and orders were given for an assault to take place at daylight, on the 15th, but subsequently countermanded, and the division was moved to the left and in the afternoon moved back again to protect the right flank of the army from a threatened attack. On the 16th the division was moved several miles to the right for the purpose of bringing in some 600 or 700 of our wounded lying in temporary hospitals, which was effected without interruption from the enemy.

At daylight on the 18th the division was in position at the breastworks taken on the 12th, ready for another assault on the enemy's interior line. The Corcoran Legion, Col. Mathew Murphy, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York National Guard Artillery, commanding, had the day before joined the army and been assigned to my division as the Fourth Brigade, and Col. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Volunteers, and Col. H. B. McKeen, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, reported to me for duty, and were assigned to the command of the Third and First Brigades, respectively. The division was formed in two lines, the first line composed of McKeen's and Murphy's brigades (First and Fourth) in line of battle connecting with Barlow's division on the left, and the Sixth Corps on the right, and supported by the second line. Owen's and Smyth's brigades (Second and Third) formed in line of battalions en masse. Directly in front of the center of my line was a thick, heavy wood, which prevented any considerable portion of the division from being seen from any one point. The troops moved to the assault at 4.30 a. m., and gallantly carried some of the enemy's works in their front, when the second line was ordered forward in support. We soon, however, came upon the enemy's main line of works, well manned both with infantry and artillery, and protected in front with abatis, from which the fire was so heavy that the troops made no headway against it, and were forced to retire. During the action Major Mitchell, of General Hancock's staff, informed me that Brigadier-General Owen's brigade instead of moving forward as directed in support of the first line, had fallen back into a line of works into its rear. An investigation into the facts proved the correctness of the report. The bri-

gade had not at all supported the attack made by the front line. We lost heavily in this attack, mostly from McKeen's and Murplfy's brigades, Colonel Murphy himself being wounded. After night we withdrew from the position, moved to the left in the vicinity of Anderson's Mill, where we remained massed in reserve until the night of the 20th, when the corps marched via Bowling Green and Milford Station to a position across the Mattaponi, where it intrenched and remained until the morning of the 23d, when we resumed the march, and reaching the North Anna River, took up a position on the left of Birney's division, the enemy opening on us from his batteries on the south side of the river.

THE NORTH ANNA, FROM MAY 23 TO MAY 27.

The bridge head at the river was assaulted and carried by Birney's division at 6 p. m., batteries being placed in position along my line to reply to the enemy's fire. The next morning a foot bridge was constructed, across which my line of skirmishers was pushed, and soon afterward occupied the enemy's deserted line of works. Smyth's brigade was then crossed on a pontoon bridge, followed immediately by the whole division. Smyth was pushed forward in line of battle, supported by a portion of McKeen's and afterward by Owen's brigade. The Fourth Brigade, now under command of Col. J. P. McIvor, One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers, formed a second line. Smyth advanced, carried a line of the enemy's works, and afterward was furiously assaulted, but with the assistance of the troops sent him from the other brigades (the Sixty-ninth and One hundred and seventieth New York, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, and Fifteenth and Nineteenth Massachusetts), held his line in the midst of a furious rain storm. Smyth was afterward re-enforced by the rest of McKeen's brigade, and the battle continued until after dark with no change in the relative positions of the troops. No fighting except skirmishing occurred on my front during the 25th and 26th, and that night we withdrew to the north bank of the Anna, the last of the division crossing about 1 a. m. On the 27th we commenced the march for the Pamunkey, which we reached and crossed the next day near Hanover town, taking up position on the left of the Sixth Corps.

TOTOPOTOMOY AND COLD HARBOR, FROM MAY 28 TO JUNE 12.

The 28th and 29th the division was in position at the crossing of the Pamunkey. On the 29th Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler, U. S. Volunteers, reported to me for duty and was assigned to the command of the Fourth Brigade, now increased by the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, Col. P. A. Porter. On the 30th the division moved out and took up position on Totopotomoy Creek, driving in the enemy's skirmishers, and the next day a farther advance was made, the First, Second, and Third Brigades being thrown across the creek and the Fourth held in reserve. Constant skirmishing and cannonading was going on in our front, where the enemy's position was developed until the night of the 1st of June, when the division was withdrawn and reached Cold Harbor the next morning at 6 o'clock, taking position on the left of the Sixth Corps.

June 3, the division was directed to be in readiness to move to the assault of the enemy's works at 4.30 a. m. Tyler's and Smyth's

brigades, the First on the right, the Second on the left, were ordered to move forward in line of battle at the given signal, followed by McKeen's on the right and Owen's on the left, formed in close column of regiments. Tyler and Smyth were already in position and McKeen and Owen were ordered to be in position before daylight the next morning to follow promptly the movement of the front line. The latter had orders to push rapidly forward and over the front line in column and effect a lodgment, if possible, on the enemy's works, and not to deploy till they got there. At daylight I rode to the line and found Owen's brigade not even under arms, and, of course, not in the advanced position I had assigned it the day before. As soon as it was put in position the signal was given and the troops moved to the attack. The country was rolling, in places intersected by ravines and marches, and my line was cut in two by a deep, impassable swamp, which widened as we advanced toward the enemy. The troops pushed gallantly forward under a most terrific fire of cannon and musketry until close up to the enemy's works. General Tyler fell severely wounded early in the action, but his troops pushed on, followed on the right by McKeen, who, following his orders, struggled against the heavy fire of the enemy until himself and many of his gallant command lay dead upon the field, and his ranks were much thinned and scattered. The gallant Haskell succeeded to the command, and was almost immediately carried from the field mortally wounded in a second attempt to rush upon the enemy's works. On the left, and separated from his brigade by the swamp, the heroic Colonel McMahon, with a portion of his regiment, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York, gained the breast-work, and, while alongside of his colors cheering on his men, fell covered with wounds, and expired in the enemy's hands, they capturing also his colors and the men with it. A portion of the Third Brigade also gained the enemy's works, but being unsupported were unable to hold them. General Owen, instead of pushing forward in column through Smyth's line, deployed on his left as soon as the latter became fully engaged, and thus lost the opportunity of having his brigade well in hand and ready to support the lodgment made by Smyth and McMahon. In this bloody assault the division lost many valuable officers and men. The gallant Colonel Porter, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, fell only a few yards from the enemy's works, surrounded by the dead of his regiment, which, although new to the work, fought like veterans. The loss of such officers as McKeen and Haskell cannot be overestimated. Captain Palmer, Nineteenth Massachusetts, division ordnance officer, had his horse shot under him, and was himself slightly wounded by a bullet while gallantly carrying an order for me. The next day Captain Wheelock, Fifteenth Massachusetts, chief of pioneers, was slightly wounded while performing the same duty on the right of the line. Where the ground was open some portions of the First and Fourth Brigades got so far forward and were subjected to such a close fire that the only way they succeeded in extricating themselves was to take advantage of the inequalities of the ground and construct covered ways, working mostly at night. The wounded could be recovered and the dead buried only by means of a flag of truce, arrangements for which were made four days afterward. The division lost in this assault 65 officers and 1,032 men killed and wounded.

From the 3d to the 12th the division was occupied in perfecting its position and pushing forward works toward the enemy con-

stantly under fire, both cannon and musketry, day and night, and losing some 280 officers and men killed and wounded. During these twelve days the labor and military duty of the division were of the hardest kind and performed under the most disadvantageous circumstances—confined for ten days in narrow trenches with no water to wash with and none to drink except that obtained at the risk of losing life. Unable to obey a call of nature or to stand erect without forming targets for hostile bullets, and subjected to the heat and dust of midsummer, which soon produced sickness and vermin, the position was indeed a trying one, but all bore it cheerfully and contentedly, constructed covered ways down to the water and to the rear, and joked of the hostile bullets as they whistled over their heads to find perhaps a less protected target far in the rear of the lines. I regard this as having been the most trying period of this most trying campaign.*

CONCLUSION.

To give some idea in regard to the losses and services of the division during this eventful campaign it becomes necessary to refer to certain facts:

The division left camp May 3 with three brigades, numbering in the aggregate 6,799. At Spotsylvania Court-House, May 16, it was joined by the Corcoran Legion, 1,521, and the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. F. A. Haskell, 765; on the next day by the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, Col. P. A. Porter, 1,654, and during first two weeks in June was further increased by 323. Total, 11,062.

Its losses up to July 30 were: Killed, 77 officers and 971 men; total, 1,048. Wounded, 202 officers and 3,825 men; total, 4,027. Total, 5,075, or 46 per cent. of the whole strength in killed and wounded alone. The Corcoran Legion and Eighth New York Heavy Artillery were formed into a fourth brigade. The brigades have had 17 different commanders, of whom 3 have been killed and 6 wounded. Of the 279 officers killed and wounded 40 were regimental commanders. Of course, the bravest and most efficient officers and men were those who fell; it is always so. These facts serve to demonstrate the wear and tear on the division, and to show why it is that the troops, which at the commencement of the campaign were equal to almost any undertaking, became toward the end of it unfit for almost any. The effect upon the troops of the loss of such leaders as Tyler, Webb, Carroll, Baxter, Connor, McKeen, Ramsey, Blaisdell, Coons, Haskell, Porter, Murphy, McMahon, Macy, Curry, Pierce, Abbott, Davis, Curtis, and a host of others, can be truly estimated only by one who has witnessed their conduct in the different battles. This report, written in the midst of active operations, is scarcely more than a general sketch, and must necessarily be very defective from the absence of so many sub-reports and the loss of so many commanders whose information would have served as a guide in awarding credit by special mention to many gallant officers and men, both of those who fell and those who have survived through this eventful and unexampled campaign. All the sub-reports received are inclosed herewith.

I have to thank the members of my staff for uniform and energetic attention to their duties, and gallant conduct in conveying

* For portion of report (here omitted), see Vol. XL, Part I.

orders on the field. They are Maj. J. M. Norvell, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. A. H. Embler, Eighty-second New York Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters and aide-de-camp; Capt. W. L. Palmer, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, ordnance officer (wounded); Capt. J. C. Lynch, One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assistant inspector-general; Capt. William R. Wheelock, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, chief of pioneers (wounded); Capt. William P. Seville, First Delaware Volunteers, assistant topographical engineer; Capt. W. Gale, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, judge-advocate; Lieut. Edward Moale, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp. If there is any one pre-eminently entitled to special mention it is Captain Embler, Eighty-second New York, who has repeatedly demonstrated his gallantry and soldierly conduct on the field, and as repeatedly been recommended for promotion, but without effect. Surg. J. F. Dyer, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, medical director of the division; Capt. G. A. Shallenberger, assistant quartermaster, and Capt T. S. Crombargar, commissary of subsistence, were unremitting in their attention to the duties of their several positions, and the sick, wounded and well wanted for nothing which their zeal and energy could supply. Capt. M. Black, Second Company Minnesota Sharpshooters, provost-marshal, was untiring in the duties of his office on the march and in camp, as well as on the field, where his command lost heavily.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,

Major-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Division.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS PREFERRED AGAINST BRIG. GEN. J. T. OWEN, U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

CHARGE.—Disobedience of orders.

Specification 1.—In that Brig. Gen. J. T. Owen, U. S. Volunteers, having been ordered, by his commanding officer, Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Second Division, Second Corps, to move his brigade up in support of the front line, then making an attack of the enemy's works, did fail to obey said order, and did fall back and occupy a line of rifle-pits in his rear. This near Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., on or about the 18th of May, 1864.

Specification 2.—In that, Brig. Gen. J. T. Owen, U. S. Volunteers, being ordered by his commanding officer, Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Second Division, Second Corps, on the afternoon of the 2d June, 1864, to mass his brigade in a certain position at daylight the next morning, preparatory to an assault on the enemy's works, did fail and neglect to obey said order. This at or near Cold Harbor, Va., on or about the 3d of June, 1864.

JOHN GIBBON,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Division.

Witnesses: Brigadier-General Gibbon, U. S. Volunteers; Maj. J. M. Norvell, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. William G. Mitchell, aide-de-camp; Capt. W. Gale, Fifteenth Massachusetts; Capt. J. C. Lynch, One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Col. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Volunteers.

ADDITIONAL SPECIFICATION TO THE CHARGE AGAINST BRIG. GEN. J.
T. OWEN, U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Specification 3.—In that Brig. Gen. J. T. Owen, U. S. Volunteers, having been ordered by his commanding officer, Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Second Division, Second Corps, to assault the enemy's works with his brigade in column in rear of the right of Colonel Smyth's brigade, and not to deploy his column until the head of it reached the enemy's intrenchments, did fail to obey said order and did form his brigade in a deployed line before reaching the enemy's works and to the left of Colonel Smyth. This near Cold Harbor, Va., on or about the 3d of June, 1864.

JOHN GIBBON,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Division.

Witnesses : Brigadier-General Gibbon, U. S. Volunteers ; Col. T. A. Smyth, First Delaware Volunteers ; Capt. F. W. Butterfield, assistant inspector-general Third Brigade.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,

June 8, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

It being considered that a proper court cannot at this time be convened in this command.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 24, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the headquarters armies in the field, Brigadier-General Owen having been ordered to Fort Monroe in arrest by Lieutenant-General Grant.

GEO. G. MEADE,

Major-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

City Point, June 27, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that Brig. Gen. J. T. Owen be mustered out of the service.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

[Fifth indorsement.]

JULY 16, 1864.

Recommendation of General Grant approved.*

A. LINCOLN.

* General Owen was mustered out of service by Special Orders, No. 241, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, July 18, 1864.

No. 50.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 3-12.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, from the 2d [3d] to the morning of the 12th day of May, 1864, at which time I was wounded, and relinquished my command:

This report is necessarily incomplete, from my inability to obtain any reports from regimental commanders, most, if not all, of them being killed or wounded. On May 2 [3], the brigade moved from camp at Cole's Hill at 11 p. m. in the direction of Ely's Ford, and on the 3d [4th] crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and moved in the direction of the Wilderness Tavern. At about 3 p. m., went into position on the plank road, about three-fourths of a mile in advance of the Wilderness Tavern. On the 4th [5th] we moved at 6 a. m. in the direction of Todd's Tavern, which we reached at about 12 m., and took position to support General Gregg's cavalry division. At 3 p. m. we were moved back in the direction of the Wilderness, where the Sixth and Second Army Corps were then engaged, and arrived at the scene of action on the Brock road about 5 p. m., going into position, relieving a portion of the Fourth Division, Second Corps. The enemy did not advance from the woods. Capt. Poinsett Cooper, acting assistant inspector-general on my staff, was wounded at this time, and the enemy's fire was very annoying. We completed this night the breast-work of logs and rails, bivouacking at this point, throwing out skirmishers well to the front. On the 5th [6th], at about 6 a. m., I received orders from General Gibbon to move to the right to the plank road, and report to Major-General Birney, which was promptly done. General Birney ordered my command to deploy on the right of the plank road, and move forward to join Brigadier-General Getty, of the Sixth Corps. I deployed and advanced as ordered. I of course failed to find the line of General Getty, since I do not know that any of our troops ever had been where I was ordered. We met the enemy in force across the plank road, and engaged him. This fight opened without the employment of a line of skirmishers on my part, since I had been distinctly ordered to relieve Brigadier-General Getty with my brigade by Major-General Birney in person. From this moment to the time when my line was destroyed by the forcing in of the troops on my left, I was left totally unaware of any special object in disposing of my command, and I am still at a loss to determine whether or not it was my duty to attack and attempt to drive the enemy on the plank road or to hold my position in connection with a line taken up by the rest of the army. I tried to drive the enemy and failed to do so, and I believe because I struck him at a time when I had no reason to suppose that I would meet any but General Getty's command. The enemy, finding that my line was but a few hundred yards in length and entirely without support, forced me to change front to rear at a double-quick.

The regiments of my brigade present in this engagement were Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, Nineteenth Maine, Seventh Michigan, Forty-second and Eighty-second New York Volunteers. The Twentieth Massachusetts, on the left of the plank road and facing the enemy, was ordered forward by Brigadier-General Wadsworth

without my knowledge, and in the attack which it made as an isolated regiment suffered severely. Colonel Macy, commanding the regiment, was wounded in the leg and Major Abbott mortally wounded. I was forced to change front to rear on my left battalion by reason of having my right flank turned by the enemy. There being no line on my right which I could discover, a portion of the Ninth Corps was ordered by some one to report to me. After having taken from the column two regular regiments (the Fourth and Tenth Infantry, I believe), I discovered that the commanding officer, Brigadier-General Stevenson, was my senior in rank. I then changed front forward on my left and found my line to contain my own regiments before mentioned, the two regular regiments, the Twentieth Indiana, and a New York regiment of the Ninth Corps. The Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Bartlett commanding, I found in rear of my left center. This regiment and its colonel proved particularly gallant when I endeavored to push forward my line under orders from Brigadier-General Wadsworth, who assumed command when he found Brigadier-General Stevenson to be my senior in rank. General Wadsworth now had command, and I tried hard to push my line over the little depression in the ground I found to be held by the enemy. But my men had lost their dash. They had no feeling of confidence and had had time to discover that the enemy's line was overlapping my right. The change of front had taken from them all confidence in the line now assumed. No regiment in the line had on its flanks regiments of its own corps. So I failed, and the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers lost a great many men in doing what the Twentieth Massachusetts had done before, *i. e.*, advancing by itself to urge on the line. I remained in my position until the enemy appeared on both the right and left flanks of my command, when I received an order from General Wadsworth to go to the left to determine what was the cause of the disorder taking place there. General Wadsworth also directed me to take any four regiments I could find to replace those he had seen falling back. I rode from my command to obey these orders. Seeing the impossibility of effecting anything, I returned to my command and found it in column in the road. The Nineteenth Maine Volunteers halted when opposite to me and commenced firing at the enemy, approaching from the left of the plank road. It was halted by Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Connor, without orders, since I was absent under General Wadsworth's orders, and in doing this Colonel Connor did exactly what was necessary. He prevented the enemy from seeing the rout. The road was jammed with troops and the rear of the column would have suffered terribly had not Colonel Connor stopped his regiment. I saw Colonel Connor fall, and ordered the regiment to retire through the woods. I then went to the works on the Brock road and reported to General Gibbon. The loss of my command in this engagement was 23 officers and 937 enlisted men killed and wounded. At about 6 p. m. I resumed my old position on the right of the First Division.

I regret that I cannot speak of those deserving of special mention in appropriate terms. The total absence of all reports from my regimental commanders renders it impossible for me to mention all. Maj. Henry L. Abbott, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, died from his wounds received in the advance of his regiment. He lived but a short time after being wounded. It will be found very diffi-

cult to replace him. No truer soldier was in my command. His reputation as an officer stood far beyond the usual eulogies pronounced on our dead officers. I feel that his merit was so peculiar and his worth so well known to all the officers of the corps and to the general commanding that it is not necessary for me to attempt to do him justice. My brigade lost in him its best soldier. Colonel Macy, Twentieth Massachusetts, wounded at the same time, was gallantly leading his regiment. I had occasion to call the attention of officers and men to the manner in which the Twentieth Massachusetts fought this day, and to point out particularly how much its fighting was due to the gallantry and discipline of its officers. Lieut. William T. Simms, my aide-de-camp, was severely wounded in the head. He was at the time looking for the troops said to be on my right. He has on numerous occasions been recommended for promotion for gallant conduct. On this occasion his example to officers and men was what was expected from him.

On the 6th we remained quiet all day; considerable skirmishing in the front; 7th, in same position until about 8 p. m., when we moved to the right and took position on the right of plank road, relieving the Fourth Division. On the 8th we moved at about 4 a. m. for Todd's Tavern, where we arrived at about 10 a. m. and took position. At about 1 o'clock we moved in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House, where the Fifth Army Corps was engaged, arriving near the scene of action at about 4 p. m., and halting on the road to allow the Sixth Army Corps to pass. At 8 p. m. bivouacked on the side of the road, about 1 mile in rear of the line of battle.

On the 9th, at about 7 a. m., we took position to cover the road, and at 10 a. m. moved to the Po River and took position, crossing the Po at 3 p. m., connecting with the First Division on the right. At 8 p. m. bivouacked for the night, with pickets thrown well out to the front.

On the 10th we skirmished with the enemy until about 11 a. m., Lieutenant Sturgis, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, being killed here. We recrossed the Po and moved to the support of the Fifth Army Corps, which was heavily engaged. At about 3 p. m. took position on the right of Colonel Carroll's (Third) brigade, and the left of Brigadier-General Crawford's division, of the Fifth Corps. About 4.30 p. m., in connection with the entire line, a charge was made on the enemy's position, which was repulsed, and the line fell back to its original position. This could hardly be termed a charge. Orders were sent to the brigade to cheer when the division on my right, under General Crawford, did so, and to charge at once. The men had had time to examine the enemy's line. They had found it necessary to hug the ground very closely for some hours, since the firing was severe. They had convinced themselves that the enemy was too strongly positioned to be driven out by assault, and this was evident in the attempt at a charge. In this action Major Rice, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, and Major Hooper, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, particularly distinguished themselves. At 5.45 p. m. another attempt was made to carry the enemy's works, which likewise resulted in failure. At this time my rear line broke to the rear. I saw after the charge that but three regiments were to be found. Major Downing, of the Forty-second New York, I arrested for his conduct in this affair. Captain McFadden, of the Fifty-ninth New York, was especially brave and zealous. My loss in these two attacks was quite heavy, although I have no data by

which to state it. After this last repulse, we bivouacked in our position. On the 11th we remained in our position and threw up works, which was accompanied by much danger on account of the sharpshooters of the enemy completely commanding our position. At about 11 p. m. I received orders to be in readiness to move immediately, and on the 12th, at about 1 a. m., we moved out of our works, leaving a skirmish line in front. We marched to the left, and about 4 a. m. the corps arrived on the extreme left flank of our army. At 5 a. m. an attack was made on the enemy's position, my command being the right of the line. We passed over the first line of the enemy's works, and when my brigade was about 30 yards from the second line, being with the Twentieth Massachusetts, I was wounded and carried to the rear.

I cannot close without speaking in the highest terms of the conduct of the officers and men of my command, the alacrity with which all orders were obeyed, and the un murmuring manner in which the toils and privations of the campaign were borne. I mention for gallant and distinguished services, Colonel Macy, Twentieth Massachusetts; Major Hooper, Fifteenth Massachusetts; Major Rice, Nineteenth Massachusetts; Captain McFadden, commanding Fifty-ninth New York; Captain Patten, Twentieth Massachusetts; and Capt. Charles H. Banes, assistant adjutant-general volunteers; Lieut. William R. Steele, Fifteenth Massachusetts, aide-de-camp; Lieut. William T. Simms, Eighty-second New York, aide-de-camp; Lieut. William E. Barrows, Nineteenth Massachusetts, acting aide-de-camp, of my staff.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

No. 51.

Report of Capt. Joseph W. Spaulding, Nineteenth Maine Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,

August 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment during the late campaign:

I.

The regiment struck tents at 9.30 p. m. May 3, 1864, and marched with the division at 12 o'clock at night, arriving at and crossing Ely's Ford on the Rapidan, just after daybreak May 4. Marched to Chancellorsville that day, arriving at that place about noon. May 5, marched at 5 a. m. Upon arriving at Todd's Tavern line of battle was formed, and the regiment was sent out as a support to the skirmish line. In the afternoon the regiment, together with the brigade, countermarched back to the Wilderness. The regiment was then detached from the brigade, and reported first to General Owen, commanding Second Brigade, and then to Colonel Carroll, commanding Third Brigade, and formed line of battle in the rear of second line. Early in the morning of May 6, an advance being ordered, the regiment moved forward, and although in the third line when it started, when our lines met the enemy the regiment was in the front line and

wholly unprotected on its left flank. Colonel Connor, then in command, immediately reported that his left flank was exposed, but before troops were sent to our left the enemy had turned our left flank and compelled our lines to fall back. The regiment reformed on the plank road and rejoined the brigade. A new line was immediately formed, the right of this regiment connecting with the left of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, of the Ninth Army Corps, which had just arrived. The line very soon advanced and engaged the enemy. After being engaged for about one hour the regiment was relieved and marched back about half way to the line of breast-works and formed line along the plank road. This movement had hardly been executed when the line in front was compelled to fall back before a superior force of the enemy, and the regiment again became engaged. It was here that the gallant Colonel Connor was severely wounded while striving to rally the retreating columns, and charge the enemy. The regiment held its position until the enemy had turned both flanks, when it was obliged to retire to the rear of the line of breast-works. The loss was very severe in the several engagements of this day, particularly that in the morning.

II.

Set out on the march to Spotsylvania May 8. Maj. J. W. Welch in command. Enemy made demonstrations at Todd's Tavern. Regiment went into position, but did not become engaged. Continued the march and reached the neighborhood of the Po River at 4 p. m. May 9. The regiment, as skirmishers, advanced to the river, and found the enemy in position on the opposite side. At 5 p. m. the regiment, being relieved by troops from the First Division, rejoined the brigade. Afterward advanced with it across the river, developed the enemy and lay on arms all night.

May 10, formed portion of a column, which twice assaulted the enemy's works.

May 11, occupied a position close to the enemy and built breast-works.

May 12, participated in the assault of the Second Corps. Major Welch was severely wounded in this charge, but not till he had captured the colors of the Thirty-third Virginia Regiment, which he bore off the field. In position until May 18, when the regiment participated in another attack upon the enemy. The loss during these several engagements was very considerable. During the night of May 18 marched to the left and performed picket duty two days near Massaponax Church.

III.

Set out on the march to the North Anna on the evening of May 21. Reached Milford Station at 3 p. m., and took position on the western side of the Mattapony River. Fortified during the night and day following.

May 23, marched at 7 a. m., and reached the banks of the North Anna at 2 p. m. Constructed earth-works during the night near Taylor's Bridge.

May 24, advanced across the river and built a second line of works. The regiment was then detached from the brigade and re-

ported to Colonel Smyth, commanding Third Brigade, for duty on the skirmish line. Took position on the extreme left. Met the enemy, and sustained a loss of 20 men in killed and wounded.

May 25, rejoined the brigade, and constructed a third line of breast-works near the railroad. Remained in this position until the evening of May 26, when the Federal forces withdrew across the river.

IV.

Set out on the march to the Pamunkey River May 27; crossed at Hundley's Ford at 10 a. m. on the following day. Took position near Hanover town. Constructed breast-works until the morning of May 30, when, at 4 a. m., the regiment, with brigade, moved several miles to the left, and took position on the banks of the Totopotomoy. The regiment was detached as skirmishers and crossed the river.

May 31, advanced and developed the enemy's main line near Bethesda Church.

June 1, advanced close to the enemy's works under a destructive fire. Captain Fogler, commanding regiment, was wounded here. At 8 p. m. recrossed the Totopotomoy and commenced march for Cold Harbor, which place was reached at 9 a. m. on the following day, and the regiment immediately occupied works constructed by the Sixth Army Corps. At dark took position for assault.

June 3, stormed the enemy's works, and lay under a galling fire all day. At night intrenched within 50 yards of the enemy's lines, holding in subjection an important rebel battery. Remained in this position until the night of June 11; was relieved by troops from Sixth Army Corps.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SPAULDING,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. E. CURTISS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 52.

Report of Maj. Timothy O'Brien, One hundred and fifty-second New York Infantry, Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 152D REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of 6th instant, from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report as follows in relation to the part which this command has taken in the various operations since the crossing of the Rapidan, May 4, 1864:

I.

At 9 a. m. May 4, 1864, we crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, without opposition. After halting a short time marched to Chancellorsville and bivouacked for the night. At 5.30 a. m. May 5,

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

marched to Todd's Tavern, and were stationed there for a few hours on picket. A few shots fired by the enemy, but no one injured. About sunset we were hastily withdrawn and moved rapidly into the Wilderness to a point on the left of the cross-roads, where we advanced upon the enemy (as a part of the first line), without skirmishers, and after a brisk fire of a few minutes, which resulted in the loss of Captain Hulser and 5 or 6 men, we rested in the same place for the night.

May 6, 4.30 a. m., we advanced and drove the enemy about a mile, forcing them to leave their breast-works, and capturing some 20 prisoners. Our casualties in the above-mentioned actions were 68.*

II.

May 8, marched toward Spotsylvania Court-House, and bivouacked 3 miles from that place. 9th, on picket and under shell fire; no casualties. 10th, moved forward and were under fire all day; casualties, 12. 11th, built breast-works under severe fire from sharpshooters. 12th, charged enemy's works at daybreak, and captured many prisoners and 1 stand of colors. The colors were taken by Private Weeks, Company H. Casualties, 49. 13th, moved out in front of the works, and lay the whole day under fire of sharpshooters. 18th, supported charge of Corcoran Legion.

III.

May 20, started at midnight on the march to the North Anna, via Bowling Green; marched about 24 miles, and bivouacked 1 mile south of Milford Station. 23d, marched about 10 miles and picketed on the North Anna; a few men wounded by artillery. 24th, crossed the river and deployed as skirmishers, relieving the Seventh Virginia; remained on this duty until the next day (the 25th); casualties south of the river, 14. 26th, at night recrossed the river.

IV.

At 12 m., May 27, started for the Pamunkey, and camped 1 mile from that river. 28th, crossed at Hanover and constructed breast-works. 29th, advanced and built breast-works. 30th, further advance; no general engagement, but skirmishing all day. 31st, on the skirmish line; charge rebel works, with considerable loss. Lieutenant Musson wounded.

June 1, started at night for Cold Harbor. About 2 p. m. the following day reached Cold Harbor, much wearied with the march. 3d, charged a strong position of the enemy and were repulsed, but held the ground within 10 rods of the enemy's works, and built pits under severe fire. Casualties in regiment, 13. Remained in this position under constant fire until night of Sunday, June 12.†

Very respectfully,

T. O'BRIEN,

Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. E. CURTISS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see revised statement, p. 131.

† For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 53.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Davis, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations May 3-13.

HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
August 11, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 209, Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the several operations of the campaign from the crossing of the Rapidan River to the 30th of July, before Petersburg:

After crossing the Rapidan River, which was accomplished on the night of the 3d of May, we did not become engaged with the enemy until May 5, when, after forming line of battle in the evening, I was directed to advance my regiment with the troops on my right and left, which I did, driving the enemy's skirmishers from their position, which we held until 4 a. m. on the morning of the 6th, when we advanced, drove the enemy for the distance of nearly 1 mile, taking a line of rifle-pits and capturing a portion of their skirmishers. After driving them this distance, their lines became strengthened, and we were compelled to fall back to the rifle-pits taken at the commencement, losing nearly all the ground so recently taken.

On the morning of the 6th I was ordered by General Owen to throw out skirmishers from the regiment for the purpose of developing the enemy, which I did, and at sunrise an engagement was brought on. The enemy were forced back through thick underbrush for the distance of ———, when we came to an opening, across which the enemy had a breast-work constructed of fallen timbers and fence rails, upon which we charged, drove the enemy, and captured a small number of prisoners. We continued advancing for the distance of nearly 2 miles, when our ammunition became expended. We were then relieved by the Third Division, who followed as a support, forming three lines of battle. After being relieved we marched on the plank road until the Shady Grove road was reached, when we turned to the left and formed in front of and parallel to the last-named road, and left of the plank road. In a short time after reaching this place the Third Division was driven back, on account of which I was ordered to the right, along with the rest of the brigade, about a distance of 1 mile from our last position, where we formed line of battle on a high hill and awaited further orders. We had not remained in this position long when we were attacked by the skirmishers of the enemy. I received orders to fall back to another hill about the distance of 300 yards in rear of the first one. The enemy still kept advancing, and after delivering a few volleys of musketry they fell back. As the rest of the troops on the right and left of us had fallen back, it was deemed necessary to withdraw us, and hence I was ordered to fall back to the right of the plank road, where we built breast-works and remained for a short time, after which I was ordered to the support of the troops on my left, who were attacked. After reaching the position I was ordered to, the fighting there was all over, and I then stacked arms and remained for the night. During the 7th we remained in same position as on the night previous. Thus ended the first epoch. Three killed, 11 wounded, 5 missing.

On the 8th marched to Shady Grove road, where, after a halt of about two hours, the march was resumed and continued until near dark, when we bivouacked near the River Po. On the 9th I was ordered with my regiment on picket duty, and in the afternoon crossed the river and remained for the night. On the morning of the 10th I moved forward in obedience to orders from General Owen, having a heavy skirmish line in my front, until my command reached the Ta River. After informing General Owen of this fact, I was ordered to hold the bridge at this point, having under my command the Seventy-second with my own regiment. I remained at this point, holding the bridge until, being informed by a staff officer of the First Division that the troops had all been withdrawn from my right and had fallen back to the north side of the Po River, and finding that the enemy was rapidly advancing on my right and threatening my rear, I deemed it prudent to fall back to the River Po, having to march a distance of over 3 miles. I ordered my men to double-quick, and succeeded in reaching the bridge in time to save my command from capture. The greater part of one company of the Seventy-second was captured, with 1 of its officers. They lost their way when ordered back from the outpost to my reserve. I was forced to recross the river, and, after doing so, I joined the First Division on the right and formed line of battle, and remained for a short time, then fell back to the rear of the batteries, while I sent my adjutant to find out where my brigade was. He returned after an unsuccessful search. It being now dark, and the men exhausted from fatigue and want of food, I remained here for the night.

At daylight on the morning of the 11th I again dispatched an officer in search of the brigade, who this time succeeded in finding it, and received orders from General Owen to report with my regiment to the front and join the rest of the brigade, which I did, and was then ordered to build breast-works, which I succeeded in doing notwithstanding the heavy fire I was subjected to from the enemy's sharpshooters. At 10.30 p. m. I received orders to move immediately. Leaving my pickets out I moved my regiment to the left with the rest of the brigade. The march was continued all night. At times it was very difficult, there being abatis at various points on the line. On the morning of the 12th, about 4 a. m., we reached the front of the enemy, who were posted on Liberty Hill behind works of great strength, and formed line of battle and advanced immediately, charging the works of the enemy, which we succeeded in capturing, taking also a number of guns and 1 stand of colors. The colors were taken by Lieut. Charles McAnally, of Company D, who received a slight flesh wound in the act, and remained on duty with his regiment until he afterward received another wound in the knee, on June 3. For the want of more support, we were unable to take the second line of works. The enemy also made several attempts to recapture the works in our possession, but without success. Fighting was kept up until about 4 p. m., at which time I was relieved and sent to the rear to the second line of our works.

I have the honor to mention the names of Captain Kelly, who behaved with great coolness, and rendered me great assistance until he fell mortally wounded; also Adjutant Whildey (who was since killed), who rendered me valuable aid, and behaved with coolness throughout the engagement; Lieut. Charles McAnally, for gallantry in capturing the stand of colors.

In this engagement I superintended the taking off of twelve guns by my men. After being relieved I was placed temporarily in command of the brigade, placing Lieutenant McAnally in command of regiment, and received orders to report to Colonel Carroll, commanding First [Third] Brigade, which I did. On the morning of the 13th the regiment was moved forward, having as skirmishers in front of my regiment a portion of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and supported by a portion of the First Brigade, for the purpose of charging on the enemy's works. I had not proceeded far enough to become engaged, when the order for the charge was countermanded.

I remain, very respectfully,

WM. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieutenant PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 54.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, U. S. Army, commanding
Third Brigade, of operations May 3-13.*

WEST POINT, N. Y., September 9, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from division headquarters of date September 1, and this day received, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the brigade (Third), consisting of the Fourth and Eighth Ohio, Fourteenth Indiana, Seventh Virginia, Fourteenth Connecticut, First Delaware, Twelfth New Jersey, One hundred and eighth New York, and Tenth New York Battalion, which I had the honor to command from the crossing of the Rapidan to the morning of May 13, 1864:

The brigade, with the exception of the Fourth Ohio, which was detailed as a wagon guard before leaving camp, crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford with the division at 8 a. m. on the 4th of May. On the 5th, reached Todd's Tavern, when I was put in position to support some cavalry who were engaged in my front. Threw out six companies as skirmishers, and remained in position till 11.15 a. m., when I received orders to march in the direction of Parker's Store. On arriving at the crossing of the Brock plank road, about 3.30 p. m., was ordered to report to Major-General Birney. By his command, I advanced in the wood on the right of the plank road, and relieved the troops engaged in our front, pushing the enemy about one-quarter of a mile from that position and holding the swamp at dark.

May 6, at 5 a. m., I advanced, the enemy retiring for nearly a mile, when, finding no enemy except dead and wounded in my front, and hearing rapid and heavy musketry on the left of the plank road very near my position, I crossed that road by the left flank, and marching toward the firing, passed some brigade that seemed badly cut up, and engaged the enemy. Before engaging them, however, by General Birney's personal order, I sent the Eighth Ohio, Fourteenth Indiana, and Seventh Virginia back to the right of the

plank road, under the command of Col. John Coons, Fourteenth Indiana, where they became separated from the rest of the command, were flanked by a vastly superior force of the enemy, and after losing heavily forced to retire. With the rest of my brigade I was engaged continuously with the enemy until 11 a. m., when I was relieved by the Vermont brigade, my men being out of ammunition. About 10 o'clock, when I was hard pressed on my right (that flank being held by the Tenth New York and much exposed), the Fourth Ohio came up, and I immediately put it in on that point. Shortly after noon the troops in my front commenced hastily falling back, and I perceived the enemy coming round their left flank. I at once changed the front of my command so as to meet them and fought them for some twenty minutes, but finding that everything else was retiring in great confusion, being hard pressed and flanked myself, besides hearing from some source I cannot recall that orders had been received to fall back to the rifle-pits on the Brock road, I followed the rest of the troops and emerged from the wood on the Brock road to the right of the plank road, where my command was immediately formed in proper order, being rejoined by the three regiments which had become detached in the forenoon. By General Birney's order I massed the brigade in the third line in rear of his headquarters to the right of the plank road and remained so until about 3.30 p. m., when Longstreet's corps charged and drove a portion of the troops from the breast-works on the Brock road to the left of the plank road and planted their colors there. At this juncture General Birney in person ordered me to regain the breast-works, which I did in double-quick at the point of the bayonet, and shortly afterward resumed my position in rear of his headquarters. After dark that night I was ordered by General Birney to take a position vacated by a brigade of the Sixth Corps, joining the left of the Ninth, which I did. During the night we threw up strong breast-works. On the morning of the 7th joined our division; were not engaged that day. At 8 a. m. on the 8th marched past Todd's Tavern, formed line of battle, and threw out skirmishers to support a part of Gregg's cavalry that was skirmishing with the enemy in my front, but did not become engaged. At noon left this position and moved down the Catharpin road, toward where the Fifth Corps was engaged, and bivouacked there that night.

May 9, at 8 a. m., was ordered to return to Todd's Tavern, where we took position and remained till 12.20 p. m., when we moved to the left and took possession of a line of hills near the Po River. At dusk, crossed the river and bivouacked in mass on the other side.

May 10, formed line of battle about 7 a. m., the right extending nearly to the road on which the enemy's train moved the previous evening. At 11.20 a. m. recrossed the Po and massed in a meadow behind the left of Crawford's line of the Fifth Corps. At 1 p. m. moved in the wood and replaced Coulter's brigade, which was engaged with the enemy. Finding that the enemy were behind breast-works and firing was useless, I had it cease, sending out sharpshooters and only allowing them to fire. About 4 p. m. was ordered by General Gibbon, commanding division, to assault the enemy's line in my front, which I executed as ordered. Charging through a belt of burning woods, 35 or 40 yards wide, the right of my line gained the enemy's breast-works and the whole line reached the abatis, but was exposed to such a concentrated and murderous fire

from two lines as to make the position untenable, and I fell back to the original position, where we remained.

May 11, remained in position all day skirmishing with the enemy, and in the afternoon received quite a number of shots from their batteries in my front. Cut a road and built places for three guns on my line, but the guns were not furnished me. At 11 p. m. received orders to march and moved out to the left with the division, left in front. Marched until near dawn, when we were halted behind a line of breast-works.

May 12, at dawn received orders from Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, to move forward on the left of First Division (General Barlow) and assault the enemy's works. The First Division had started and I was compelled to double-quick in order to get up with them, which I did in time to take part in the grand assault of that date. We captured three battle-flags and over 300 prisoners, with several pieces of artillery. Remained in this position, throwing out skirmishers.

May 13, about 8 a. m. I was ordered by General Gibbon, commanding division, to take the Second Brigade (General Owen) and make a reconnaissance in front of my right. I started to fulfill the order, but shortly after throwing out skirmishers received a severe wound, which compelled me to leave the field.

Never did officers and men display more gallantry than those of this command, and they deserve the thanks of their country and of their commanding officers. Colonel Coons, Fourteenth Indiana; Colonel Ellis, Fourteenth Connecticut, and Colonel Powers, One hundred and eighth New York, were at different times in command of a line of battle and displayed great skill and coolness. The first of these officers was killed while gallantly leading his regiment in the charge of the 12th. The last was also badly wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, commanding Twelfth New Jersey, was wounded on the 5th, but remained in the field until the 12th, when he met his death like a soldier and patriot. Lieutenant-Colonel Pierce, commanding One hundred and eighth New York, was wounded on the 6th, but kept the field up to the time I left. My thanks are due Captain Butterfield, Eighth Ohio, assistant inspector-general; Captain Hawley, Fourteenth Connecticut, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Mitchell, Fourteenth Indiana, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Caldwell, Fourteenth Indiana, aide-de-camp, for their gallantry and the assistance they rendered me throughout the period mentioned. The latter promising young officer was killed on the evening of the 5th. Captain Butterfield, in charge of the skirmish line, captured a stand of colors from the enemy on the morning of the 13th. I received a flesh wound on the evening of the 5th, and another on the morning of the 13th, which latter disabled me.

I inclose herewith a nominal list of casualties.*

Sir, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. CARROLL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. A. HENRY EMBLER,
Acty. Asst. Adj. Gen., Second Div., Second Corps.

*Embodied in revised statement, pp. 121, 139.

No. 55.

Report of Col. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations May 17-June 12.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, August 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, from May 17, 1864, the date upon which I assumed command, to July 30, 1864, divided into four epochs, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac.

SECOND EPOCH.

I assumed command of this brigade by order of Brigadier-General Gibbon, May 17, 1864, the army then being in the vicinity of Spotsylvania Court-House. About 10.30 p. m. I was ordered to mass the brigade in front of the Landrum house, and near the vacated line of the enemy's intrenchments, before daylight, which was accomplished, the brigade being in column of battalions between the Landrum house and the road. Subsequently it was deployed into line by battalions, in mass, and I was ordered by Brigadier-General Gibbon to move forward in support of the Corcoran Legion. At daylight the legion moved forward and I followed at short supporting distance. The first line was repulsed, and my brigade, taking a position in a ravine, covered their retreat. I at once deployed a line of skirmishers and held this position until 12.35 p. m., when, in obedience to orders from General Gibbon, I withdrew to the second line of intrenchments, where the command formed line of battle and rested. At 10 p. m. the brigade moved to Anderson's Mill, where it took position.

On the morning of May 19 the command went into camp, the First Delaware Volunteers being detailed for picket. At 6 p. m. an order was received for the brigade to march at once. The brigade moved quickly to the Fredericksburg road. The order was soon countermanded and the command returned to camp at Anderson's Mill.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 20, I received an order to move with my command at 11 p. m. I moved at 11.20 p. m., taking the road toward Massaponax Church, continuing the march during May 21, passing Guiney's Station, passing through Milford and Bowling Green, and crossing the Ny River, where the command went into position and threw up intrenchments, the Eighth Ohio Volunteers being detailed for picket.

May 22, I received orders from General Gibbon to take my brigade and make a reconnaissance to develop the strength and position of the enemy. The regiments composing the force were the Fourteenth Connecticut, Seventh Virginia, Fourth Ohio, Fourteenth Indiana, Tenth New York, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers. The First Delaware and One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers were employed in erecting earth-works. I deployed the Fourteenth

Indiana and Fourth Ohio Volunteers as skirmishers. One lieutenant and 20 men of the Tenth New York Volunteers were placed on the right and rear of the skirmish line to protect that flank, and two companies of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers were similarly placed to protect the left flank. Col. T. G. Ellis, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, Fourth Ohio Volunteers, were assigned respectively to the command of the left and right wings of the skirmish line. Two companies of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers were sent to reconnoiter the Hanover Junction road. The Twelfth New Jersey and Tenth New York Volunteers were placed in support of artillery near the cross-roads, and the Seventh Virginia stationed near the cross-roads. The skirmish line was then pushed forward about 2 miles, finding nothing but cavalry or mounted infantry to oppose them. About 3 p. m. I received orders from General Gibbon to halt, and I was subsequently ordered to assemble my command and return to camp. On May 23 the command marched at 7 a. m. to the North Anna River, where the enemy were discovered to be posted in force. At noon my brigade was massed behind a ridge of hills. At 4 p. m. the Fourth Ohio Volunteers was deployed as skirmishers and moved to the river bank, where it became engaged at once with the enemy on the opposite shore. It was relieved at dark by the Seventh Virginia Volunteers. At 7 p. m. I was ordered by General Gibbon to make a demonstration against the railroad bridge across the river. I moved the Eighth Ohio and Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers to the bridge, where they opened fire on the enemy's skirmishers. During the night my brigade intrenched itself. Shortly after midnight the enemy succeeded in burning the bridge. At 7 a. m. May 24 I received an order from General Gibbon to construct a rough bridge and cross a regiment as skirmishers. About 10.15 a. m. the bridge was completed and the Eighth Ohio Volunteers moved to the opposite side, deployed and advanced to the enemy's earth-works, which they occupied, the enemy having fallen back. The remainder of the brigade was then crossed and took position in line of battle. At 3 p. m. I was ordered to advance and ascertain the position of the enemy. The First Delaware and One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers and advanced about a half mile, the left swinging forward. At this point the enemy offered a strong resistance, and I deployed the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers to strengthen the line. I then moved forward again, but as the enemy were posted in rifle-pits in the edge of the woods, while my skirmishers were obliged to pass on an elevated plowed field, the line was again brought to a halt. I then ordered the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers to charge the enemy's rifle-pits, which was done in fine style, the enemy being driven about 500 yards. The enemy having been re-enforced, I brought up the Seventh Virginia and Tenth New York Volunteers to strengthen the left center of my line. The pressure still continuing strongest at this point, and the Nineteenth Maine Volunteers having reported to me, I ordered it also to that part of the line. Learning that the enemy was moving troops toward my right, I directed the Eighth Ohio, Fourth Ohio, and Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers to take position to cover the right flank of my line of battle. At 5.30 p. m. the enemy made a determined attack on my center. The Sixty-ninth and One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers, which had reported to me, were brought in to strengthen this part of the line, and the Fourth and

Eighth Ohio and Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers were moved from the right to the center. This attack of the enemy was handsomely repulsed. The Fifteenth and Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers having reported to me, I directed them to form on the right, relieving the Twelfth New Jersey, First Delaware, One hundred and eighth New York, and Seventh Virginia Volunteers, which regiments were formed in the rear, and resupplied with ammunition. The Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers reporting to me at this time, was formed on the left of my line of battle. Just at dark a vigorous attack was made by the enemy on my left, which threw the Sixty-ninth and One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers into considerable disorder, which resulted in their falling back. I succeeded in rallying them, however, and formed that part of the line at right angle with the main line. During the night my command threw up intrenchments. The first line now consisted, from right to left, of the Seventh Virginia, One hundred and eighth New York, First Delaware, Eighth Ohio, Twelfth New Jersey, Fourteenth Connecticut, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, and One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers. The Fourth Ohio, Fourteenth Indiana, and Tenth New York Volunteers were in the second line. At dark the Fourth Ohio and Fourteenth Indiana were moved by me to the Doswell house to cover the left flank of my position. At 5 p. m. May 26 I received orders from General Gibbon to advance my skirmish line by swinging forward the left, and to dislodge a force of the enemy who held a salient near the left of my line. At dark I pushed forward the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, One hundred and seventieth New York, and two companies of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, who charged the enemy and drove him from his position. Soon after dark received orders from General Gibbon to be prepared to recross the North Anna. At 8 p. m. the brigade moved across the river and bivouacked until morning.

FOURTH EPOCH.

On May 27 the command marched within a mile of Hornquarter Creek, where it bivouacked for the night. At noon, May 28, we crossed the Pamunkey River. At 1 p. m. I received an order to follow the cavalry, which was subsequently countermanded, and my brigade filed into the field on the left of the road, and took position in two lines of battle. On May 29 I was directed to swing forward the left of my command, now about half a mile to the front from line of battle, and intrench. Subsequently I was ordered to hold the command in readiness to march at short notice. At 5.30 a. m. May 30 the command marched, acting as reserve. At 9.25 a. m. I was ordered to move farther to the front. My brigade was then formed in line of battle near the Jones' house. The Seventh Virginia Volunteers was directed to drive the enemy's sharpshooters from a house about 500 yards in front of my left flank, which they accomplished. On May 31 I received orders to be in readiness to support the First Brigade. At 2 p. m. the command was marched across Totopotomoy Creek and massed in rear of the First Brigade. At 2 p. m. the One hundred and eighth New York and Seventh Virginia Volunteers were sent to the support of the right. At dark the Fourteenth Connecticut, Eighth Ohio, and Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers were formed in an interval between the First and Second

Brigades. Soon after dark the Eighth Ohio Volunteers was relieved and returned to its original position. At 2.35 p. m. June 1 I was ordered by General Gibbon to be in readiness to march at once. This order was subsequently countermanded, and the brigade threw up intrenchments. At dark I was ordered to occupy the earth-works and relieve the First Brigade. At 9 p. m. the brigade marched, taking the road to Cold Harbor, which place it reached June 2. At 2.20 p. m. June 2 my brigade was deployed in line of battle, and by order of General Gibbon advanced to a vacated line of rifle-pits, where it took position under a severe fire from the enemy's skirmishers, who were concealed in rifle-pits within short range of my right. At 5 p. m. I was ordered to attack the enemy's position, but the attack was subsequently deferred. The One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers reported to me and was placed on the extreme right of my line. During the night sharp skirmishing occurred on my right. At 4.30 a. m. June 3 I was ordered to attack the enemy. I formed my brigade in line of battle, and at 4.30 a. m. advanced and charged the enemy's works. When the command arrived at from 60 to 100 yards from the enemy's works the ranks had become so thinned and the fire from the enemy's artillery and musketry was so destructive that the men were compelled to halt and seek such shelter as presented itself. In this position the command soon erected a rude breast-work. At 9 a. m. Berdan's Sharpshooters and a battalion of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery reported to me. I deployed part of the sharpshooters in front as skirmishers, and held the battalion of First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery in reserve. At 4 p. m. the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers and the remaining battalion of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery reported to me, which regiments I formed on the opposite side of a ravine on my extreme right. My line strengthened their works, and was arranged from right to left as follows: First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, One hundred and Sixty-fourth New York, Fourteenth Connecticut, Eighth Ohio, Fourth Ohio, Seventh Virginia, Twelfth New Jersey, Tenth New York, First Delaware, and Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers. About 8 p. m. the enemy opened upon us a heavy artillery fire, which lasted about thirty minutes, after which he charged along my whole line. He was repulsed with considerable loss. During the night one-half of the command was kept awake and under arms. In this action Lieut. Benjamin Y. Draper, acting aide-de-camp on my staff, a brave and gallant officer, was killed. At 10.30 a. m. June 4 the enemy opened on us a heavy artillery fire which continued until 11.35, doing but little injury. Sharp skirmishing was kept up all day. At 8.40 p. m. the brisk skirmish fire changed to very heavy musketry fire on both sides, followed by a short artillery duel, which did no damage to my brigade, except the wounding of one of my staff orderlies, Private James Ray, Tenth New York Volunteers. Severe skirmishing continued all day. June 5, in the afternoon, my standard bearer, Private Elliott, Tenth New York Volunteers, was mortally wounded while carrying an order. At 8.30 p. m. the enemy commenced a vigorous attack with artillery and musketry, which lasted twenty-four minutes without doing any injury. Heavy skirmishing continued June 6 and until 4 p. m. June 7, when a cessation of hostilities was ordered to give opportunity to bury the dead. During the 8th and 9th of June there was

very little skirmishing, and on the 10th my command was relieved from duty in the intrenchments. There was skirmishing all day June 11. At dark June 12 the command marched to the left.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. SMYTH,

Col., Comdg. Third Brig., Third Div., 2d Army Corps,

Capt. A. H. EMBLER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 56.

Report of Capt. John C. Broatch, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,

August 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: The following is respectfully submitted as a brief sketch of the operations of this regiment during the present campaign, divided into five epochs, as required by Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac:

FIRST EPOCH.

Left camp at Stony Mountain at dark May 3, 1864; crossed the Rapidan River at Ely's Ford next morning; halted and went into camp for the night on the old Chancellorsville battle-field at 2 p. m. Resumed our march upon the morning of the 5th, moving through a place called Todd's Tavern, and toward Spotsylvania Court-House. Halted toward noon and threw up breast-works. In the latter part of the afternoon marched back again over the same ground to a cross-roads, where we advanced in line of battle into the woods which bordered the road, receiving a fire from the enemy, but without being able to return it, as some of our own troops were in advance of us. Loss in the regiment about 15 killed and wounded, among whom were 2 commissioned officers. At daylight next morning moved upon the enemy, the brigade being formed in two lines of battle, the Fourteenth upon the left of the first line. After advancing for upward of half a mile met the enemy, and were hotly engaged with them. Fell back for a distance of 4 or 5 rods, but promptly rallied and completely repulsed the rebel attack. Were then relieved by another line of battle, and the brigade was ordered to withdraw for a short distance to the rear, where it was resupplied with cartridges. The regiment received the hearty commendation of Colonel Carroll, brigade commander, for its conduct upon this occasion. Later in the day, an attack being made by the rebels upon the left flank of our lines, a part of our brigade was swung around to meet it. For upward of twenty minutes the Fourteenth held that part of the enemy's line opposite to it in check. At the expiration of that time the First Delaware, which was upon its left, being outflanked by the rebel line and forced to retire, the Fourteenth fell back in good order to the cross-roads, where it was at once reformed in line and ready for further services. Our loss this day was severe, particularly in officers.

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

SECOND EPOCH.

Upon the 9th of May, the march to Spotsylvania Court-House having been resumed, crossed the Po River and went into bivouac for the night. Upon the 10th recrossed the river and moved up to attack the rebel position upon the north side. Took up a position in a piece of woods some 50 or 60 yards in front of the enemy's works, and opened a heavy fire upon them. Our ammunition at length being exhausted, we were relieved and ordered to fall back to a more sheltered position. This was done in good order. At night threw up breast-works. Upon the night of May 11 quietly withdrew from our position and marched all night toward the east. At daybreak next morning made a charge upon the enemy, and, taking them by surprise, assisted in capturing the prisoners, guns, &c., taken upon that occasion. Several of the captured guns were turned upon the enemy and worked with good effect by members of this regiment. We occupied for the remainder of the day a position farther to the left. Were under a constant fire, but being protected by a low breast-work our loss was small.

THIRD EPOCH.

Received marching orders about midnight May 20. Our line of march led by Massaponax Church and Guiney's Station, and through Bowling Green and Milford Station. Crossed the Mattaponi River below this latter place in the afternoon of the 21st, and took up a position, which we fortified. Upon the 22d went out skirmishing, but were unable to discover anything except a small force of rebel cavalry. Upon the 23d marched to the banks of the North Anna River. Crossed this river upon the morning of the 24th. About 1 p. m. we advanced upon the enemy, deployed as skirmishes, drove them across a plowed field, and, with the assistance of other regiments of the brigade, from out a breast-work which they occupied upon the edge of a piece of woods. Continued to skirmish with the enemy in the woods until nearly dark. May 26, toward evening, half of the Fourteenth, under command of Captain Nichols, was ordered to drive the rebels from a post of observation occupied by them about 200 yards in front of our line. This task was done in good style, with the loss of 1 commissioned officer killed, and 3 or 4 men wounded.

FOURTH EPOCH.

That night we withdrew across the North Anna, and, marching down the north bank of the river all the next day, crossed the Pamunkey at Taylor's Bridge upon the 28th. Upon the 30th advanced to Totopotomoy Creek, 10 miles north of Richmond. Upon the 31st moved up to the front to support General Owen's brigade; are not, however, engaged. Upon the night of June 1, our regiment, with another, is left upon picket in front of our works, while the remainder of the brigade is withdrawn and marches toward Cold Harbor. We are withdrawn a little before daylight and rejoin the rest of the brigade upon the afternoon of the 2d near the above place. At daylight next morning advance upon the enemy and take up a

position, distant about 100 yards from their works, which we are subsequently ordered to fortify. An attack made upon us by the enemy in this position is easily repulsed.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BROATCH,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. T. E. PARSONS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 57.

Reports of Col. Theodore G. Ellis, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,

June 7, 1864.

GENERAL: Although during the past month I have not been continually in command of my regiment, being part of the time in command of the brigade, and during the battles in which the regiment has been engaged having been placed in command of other regiments, in addition to my own, whereby my attention has been somewhat diverted from it, I feel it incumbent upon me to make the best report of the movements and engagements of the regiment since the commencement of the present campaign that lies in my power. On the evening of May 3 the regiment left Stony Mountain, on the Rapidan, with the four other regiments, composing the detachment stationed at that point, which I then commanded, and marched to join our brigade near Brandy Station. Marching all night, we crossed the Rapidan with the rest of our corps at Ely's Ford about daylight and proceeded to the old battle-field at Chancellorsville, where we halted for the night. The next day our corps marched southwesterly toward Todd's Tavern, where it was attacked in force by the rebel army. We turned northward and marched to the cross-roads, about 5 miles west from Chancellorsville, formed by the junction of the plank road from Chancellorsville to Orange Court-House and the road upon which we marched. The firing was quite heavy when our brigade reached the scene of action. We were formed in line of battle immediately north of the cross-roads, and advanced into the woods, where we at once became engaged with the enemy. The Fourteenth was in the first line of battle and behaved nobly, at one time executing a change of front under fire to repel an attack on our left. Before going into action our force was 20 commissioned officers and 325 enlisted men.

The battle was resumed at daylight on the 6th. Our brigade advanced to the attack and moved forward about half a mile through the woods, changing front toward the northwest, and crossing the plank road running westward from the cross-roads. Here the enemy were found in force. After being engaged in the front line until our ammunition was exhausted, the regiment was withdrawn to the second line until again supplied. In the early part of the afternoon, the enemy made a fierce and desperate assault upon our left flank, which was for some time resisted, but our brigade being unsupported on the left, it was obliged to fall back beyond the north and south

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

road before mentioned. During the rest of the afternoon the regiment was placed in reserve near the road, being occasionally moved as different points were threatened. In the evening we were moved a short distance up the road, and were engaged most of the night in constructing breast-works along the west side of the road. Our force in this day's engagement was 18 officers and 300 enlisted men.

On the 7th, 8th, and 9th we were formed in line of battle at various points, changing our position more to the southwest. About dark on the evening of the 9th we crossed the River Po near Mr. Giles Graves' house and encamped for the night. The next morning our division had recrossed the river, and went to the support of the Fifth Corps. We marched by a circuitous route to the left, where we lay for some time exposed to a heavy shell fire in rear of part of the Fifth Corps. Soon our brigade was in line of battle. We advanced over the line of breast-works, behind which lay part of the corps we were supporting, and charged forward against the enemy. Our advance was through a tangled road, difficult to pass in order, dispersing our men, and obliging us to halt occasionally to reform our line. To add to the difficulty, the woods were on fire for some distance over which we had to pass. At times the heat of the fire was suffocating. Our men, however, moved bravely forward, under cover of the woods, to within about 50 paces of the enemy's works, which opened upon us a galling fire. Unable to advance farther, we opened fire upon such of the enemy as could be seen, and maintaining our position for about six hours, when, our ammunition being exhausted, we were relieved and lay in the second line, still in front of the breast-works, all that night and the next day. Our force in this engagement was 11 officers and 220 enlisted men. About midnight we marched eastward with our corps to the right of the rebel position, where about daylight on the 12th an assault was made upon the enemy's works. We were in the second line, and passed over the rebel intrenchments directly after a portion of the First Division, which preceded us. We captured a great number of prisoners, which we sent to the rear in charge of Captain Nichols. We pursued the flying enemy for about a quarter of a mile, when I found our men becoming scattered, our colors in advance of any other troops, and the fire from the enemy's second line of works becoming serious. The rebels had also rallied and were advancing a line of battle in our front. I therefore ordered our men to fall back to the first line of works. In this first line were the enemy's cannon, which were all captured. Many of these guns were turned on the enemy. Two of them were worked by men of the Fourteenth, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore and Lieutenant Morgan. These guns were drawn off by our men. Our force in this engagement was 8 commissioned officers and 200 enlisted men. The regiment was afterward moved to the left during the day and lay in the rebel intrenchments all night.

The 13th and 14th were passed in the same vicinity with slight changes of position. About dark on the evening of the 14th our brigade was marched westward to another line of rifle-pits to resist an expected attack. The Fourteenth remained in the works in line of battle. On the night of the 17th, the regiment being on picket, it was formed into a skirmish line with some two or three other regiments and advanced upon the enemy's position. The whole of the 18th was passed upon the skirmish line, the regiment being at times under a shell fire, but meeting with no casualties. We were relieved

at night. On Sunday, the 22d, we were again engaged in skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, near Milford Station. About 11 a. m., on the 24th, we moved across the North Anna River and were engaged most of the day in a severe skirmish with the enemy. Our line advanced and drove the rebel skirmishers about half a mile across a wheat field on the left and through the woods on the right.

We were relieved at night with our ammunition entirely expended. Our force this day was 7 commissioned officers and 185 enlisted men. The next morning the regiment was again moved to the front, and was engaged all day in throwing up intrenchments. On the 26th, about 7 p. m., the Fourteenth with two other regiments was ordered to advance and drive the enemy from their advanced works on the left of our position, which they did in gallant style after a terrific struggle, which lasted until dark. The strength of the regiment engaged in this encounter was 8 officers and 165 enlisted men. The 27th and 28th were passed in marching down the left bank of the Pamunkey River, which was crossed about 4 p. m. on the 28th. The next two days were passed near the river, with some slight change of position. On the afternoon of the 31st we were moved to the extreme front, where our pickets were engaged with the enemy. Here we remained all the next day, behind breast-works, which we had partially constructed during the night. On the night of June 1 the regiment was left behind on picket when the corps moved to Cold Harbor, rejoining it the next day about 5 p. m., after a hard day's march. On the morning of the 3d the whole line moved forward toward the rebel works, causing some sharp skirmishing but no general engagement in our vicinity. Our men intrenched themselves in front of the enemy's works and remained quiet, except a continued exchange of shots between the pickets. At times, however, the enemy opened a severe fire, from which we were protected by our works. On the evening of the 4th a charge was made by the rebels, which was handsomely repulsed.

The strength of the regiment is at present 7 commissioned officers and 160 enlisted men. The present campaign has thus far been a severe one. Since its commencement to the present time, the regiment has been in line of battle and under fire almost every day. At night we have almost invariably bivouacked in line, prepared for an attack. The fatigue and exposure of the night marches, and continual encounters with the enemy have been extraordinary, but the officers and men of this regiment have met them nobly and uncomplainingly, cheerfully bearing all the hardships they have been called upon to endure. Among the officers especially noticed for their gallantry in the various actions in which they have been engaged, I would mention the names of Lieut. Col. S. A. Moore and Adjt. William B. Hincks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. G. ELLIS,

Colonel Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General of Connecticut.

Recapitulation.*—Killed : Commissioned officers, 1 ; enlisted men, 20. Wounded : Commissioned officers, 11 ; enlisted men, 129. Missing : Enlisted men, 24. Total, 185.

* Nominal list of casualties omitted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 9, 1864.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from June 3 to June 20, 1864:

At the date when I closed my last report the regiment was occupying an intrenched position immediately in front of and about 100 yards from the enemy's works at Cold Harbor, a place 10 miles northeast of Richmond, Va. An incessant picket-firing was kept up between the two sides. On the evening of the 3d of June the enemy made an attack upon us in heavy force. Their skirmishers advanced with fixed bayonets, followed by several lines of battle. They were met by a very heavy fire, which caused them to fall back in confusion. One lieutenant and 3 privates came over into our works and were captured. They stated that they belonged to the Forty-second North Carolina Regiment, Martin's brigade, Hoke's division, of Beauregard's army. During the night the enemy could be heard removing their dead and wounded, and by daylight had carried off all but 3 of the dead, who were too near our position to be removed with safety.

On the 5th, 6th, and 7th of June picket-firing was kept up by the enemy, which was replied to by our men with considerable effect. Private Henry Worden, of Company A, shot one of their sharpshooters in the very act of discharging his piece, killing him instantly. Private Franklin M. Goff, of Company B, wounded 2, who were seen to be carried off upon stretchers. This was at a distance estimated at about 800 yards back of the enemy's second line of fortifications, and was done with a Sharps rifle. It is interesting, as showing the comparative value of that weapon and the Springfield rifle, several trials with the latter, using an ordinary charge of powder, failing to carry that distance.

On the night of the 5th of June, the enemy advancing his skirmishers, our men fired upon them under the impression that they contemplated an attack. The enemy replied from his breast-works, and for some fifteen or twenty minutes, each party thinking itself attacked, a very heavy fire was kept up, doing, however, but very little damage on either side. Such mistakes as this cannot always be avoided when the enemy is in such close proximity. After the firing had ceased a working party was sent out, which, under cover of darkness, threw up a rifle-pit for the protection of our pickets, some 25 yards in advance of our main line. The two were connected by a deep trench, which afforded shelter to our men in passing backward and forward.

June 7, toward evening, Assistant Surgeon Jewett, of the Fourteenth, was sent out by Colonel Smyth, commanding the brigade, with a number of pioneers, under the protection of a flag of truce, for the burial of the dead lying between our brigade and the enemy. This was in consequence of an arrangement entered into between General Grant and General Lee. Dr. Jewett reported that he was politely received, and afforded every facility in the execution of his office, by a staff officer of General Martin, who commanded the brigade of the enemy opposite us. On the evening of the 10th of June our brigade was relieved by another, and we withdrew for about half a mile to the rear, to enjoy a much-needed rest.*

THEO. G. ELLIS,

Colonel Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. H. J. MORSE, A. G., *State of Connecticut.*

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 58.

Report of Cbl. Mathew Murphy, One hundred and eighty-second New York Infantry (Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery), commanding Fourth Brigade, of operations May 17-18.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
September 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864, I have the honor to forward the following as my report of the part taken by this brigade, while under my command, in the operations of the Army of the Potomac:

During the first epoch named in the order above referred to, that part of this brigade known as the Irish Legion was guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and the Eighth New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery were doing garrison duty in and about Baltimore, Md.

During the second epoch, on the 17th day of May, the Irish Legion, under my command, joined this army, and was assigned to the Second Division, Second Army Corps, as Fourth Brigade. On the night of May 17 we were placed in position, our left connecting with General Barlow's right, and our right with some brigade of our division, the designation of which I have not been able to ascertain. At 4 a. m. on the 18th the brigade crossed the intrenchments to advance, and by some mistake the two regiments on the right, viz, One hundred and sixty-fourth and One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Volunteers, were directed by an officer of General Gibbon's staff to advance immediately without my being informed. Consequently I advanced with the two remaining regiments, viz, Sixty-ninth New York National Guard and One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers, driving in the pickets of the enemy and dislodging him from a line of intrenchments which he held in considerable force. I advanced farther by 500 yards through a dense wood until I confronted a line of works, which apparently was occupied by the enemy's main body. I here halted the two regiments, intending to attack as soon as I found my other two regiments (One hundred and fifty-fifth and One hundred and sixty-fourth) and ascertained the wishes of the general commanding division.

I here learned that the two regiments which were separated from me had been engaged with the enemy for more than an hour, and that their ammunition was very nearly expended, as represented by the senior officer, Colonel McMahon. I immediately brought to their locality, situated to my right and rear, the other two regiments (Sixty-ninth and One hundred and seventieth) and found that Colonel McMahon had already fallen back. I occupied the position previously held by him, when I was wounded in the left arm. I thereupon turned over the command to the next senior, Col. J. P. McIvor, and proceeded to the rear.*

I am, captain, yours, very respectfully,

MATHEW MURPHY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. HENRY EMBLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Second Corps.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 59.

Report of Col. James P. McIvor, One hundred and seventieth New York Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade, of operations May 18-June 6.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 2D DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS, November 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience with instructions from division headquarters, I beg leave to report the operations of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, while under my command.

Assumed command of the brigade (then known as the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps) by right of seniority after Col. M. Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery, commanding brigade, had been placed hors de combat during the engagement of the morning of the 18th of May. The brigade maintained the position it held when the command devolved on me until ordered to fall back and occupy a line of rifle-pits some distance in our rear. Same evening, moved by the left to the Po River, where we rested till the night of the 20th. While here the brigade was ordered to the right to support Tyler's division. Services not needed; marched for Milford on the night of the 20th of May, which place was reached about 2 p. m. next day. Immediately commenced throwing up breast-works, which occupation was carried on during the night and following day. On the 23d, marched for the North Anna, which was reached same evening. The brigade was formed in line of battle and supported four batteries; during the night advanced in front of the guns and threw up rifle-pits. On the following morning crossed the North Anna, with orders to support (Smyth's) Third Brigade. Colonel Smyth asked for a regiment to hold some works which he had taken from the enemy. Sent him the Sixty-ninth Regiment New York National Guard Artillery; subsequently received an order directing me to give what regiments Colonel Smyth needed. Afterward sent him the One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers. Was ordered with the balance of the brigade to advance to a rail fence (about 200 yards in our front), tear it down, and construct a temporary rifle-pit. Did so, when I was ordered to move to the right and have the right of the brigade rest on the railroad. During the night threw up breast-works, behind which we remained until the evening of the 26th, when we recrossed the North Anna and occupied the rifle-pits which we constructed before crossing. At this place the Sixty-ninth and One hundred and seventieth reported. On the morning of the 27th marched for Cold Harbor; halted at or near Cedar Grove and threw up breast-works. On the 29th May advanced about 300 or 400 yards, when I was relieved of the command by Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler. On the morning of the 3d of June the command again devolved on me, by Brigadier-General Tyler and Col. P. A. Porter, of the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, being put out of the fight, the former having been wounded, the latter killed. In obedience to orders from division headquarters reported for orders, when I was directed to organize the brigade and intrench; did so. On the 4th nothing occurred. On the 5th was relieved of command of the brigade by Colonel Ramsey, of the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers.*

J. P. McIVOR,

Colonel 170th New York Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. A. HENRY EMBLER, A. A. A. G., 2d Div., Second Corps.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 60.

Report of Col. John Ramsey, Eighth New Jersey Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade, of operations June 4-12.

HDQRS. EIGHTH BATTALION NEW JERSEY VOLS.,
Near Petersburg, Va., November 28, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Second Division, Second Corps, dated November 7, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the brigade under my command in the movements from the 4th to the 16th day of June, inclusive:

By instructions from Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, I was directed to report to Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, commanding Second Division, for duty, and was assigned by Special Orders, No. —, dated headquarters Second Division, Second Corps, near Cold Harbor, June 4, 1864, to the command of the Fourth Brigade of said division. The brigade consisted of the following regiments: Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, Sixty-ninth, One hundred and fifty-fifth, One hundred and sixty-fourth, and One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers. When I assumed command of the brigade it occupied the front line of works, with the exception of the One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers, which was in a rear line, close enough to support any part of the front line that might be attacked. On the evening of the 5th the enemy made a fine assault in front of the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, but were handsomely repulsed, with a loss of but 2 men in that regiment. In front of this regiment the pickets of the enemy were close enough to see the men behind the breast-works. On the night of the 6th the picket-line was advanced for the purpose of giving protection to the troops in rear of the works. The line was successfully established, and a continuous trench dug during the night. On the evening of the 10th I relieved the Third Brigade, which connected with my left, took the position occupied by it, the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, occupying the part of the line which I had vacated. Remained in this position until the evening of the 12th, when we retired, marching in the direction of the James River. The night was clear and calm. To drown the noise of the tramp of men, and as a means to counteract any suspicion of the movement, the band played while the brigade was executing the movement, and followed out in rear of it.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN RAMSEY,
Colonel Eighth Battalion New Jersey Volunteers.

No. 61.

Report of Maj. Erastus M. Spaulding, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations May 18-June 11.

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGT. NEW YORK VOL. ARTILLERY,
August 10, 1864.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, paragraph 5, I have the honor to report the part taken

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

by the Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Artillery, in the operations of the several epochs of the campaign as stated in said order, and the casualties in the regiment from May 4 to July 30, 1864, as follows:

The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac at or near Spotsylvania Court-House on the morning of May 18, and, therefore, took no part in the first epoch of the campaign. On the p. m. of May 19 an attack upon our supply train was made by a body of the enemy under Ewell, and brought on the battle of the Ny, which commenced about 3 p. m. The Eighth New York Artillery, at about 3.30 p. m., was ordered to the scene of action, where it arrived at 5 o'clock; was held in reserve until 8.30 o'clock, when it was advanced, and engaging the enemy fought until 10 p. m. The casualties in that engagement were 8 men killed, 1 captain and 20 men wounded, and 4 men missing.

May 20, marched to Milford Station, via Bowling Green, and thence to the North Anna River May 23; crossed the river May 24; recrossed May 25, between 3 and 4 p. m. The casualties there were 1 man killed and 1 wounded by the enemy's shell while crossing the bridge. Marched from the North Anna to Old Church May 27; thence to Cold Harbor June 1. Arrived on the morning of June 2. Lay in the intrenchments until the morning of the 3d, when, in the assault of that day upon the enemy's lines, the regiment charged upon a formidable line of earth-works. The casualties of that day and during nine succeeding days up to June 12, during which time the regiment was constantly under fire, were 7 officers and 73 men killed, 16 officers and 323 men wounded, and 1 officer and 85 men missing. A few of those reported missing were prisoners, and some wounded, and have since been reported in hospital, but by far the larger portion of them were undoubtedly killed.*

E. M. SPAULDING,

Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. A. LA MOTTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 62.

Report of Maj. John Byrne, One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Infantry, of operations May 13-June 12.

HDQRS. 155TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

August 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated August 5, 1864, I would respectfully report, for the information of the colonel commanding the brigade, as follows:

The regiment forming part of the Irish Legion, stationed on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Burke's Station, Va., broke camp on May 13, 1864, and was conveyed from Alexandria to Belle Plain by transport, and marched from there to Spotsylvania

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

Court-House and joined the Army of the Potomac on May 17, when it was immediately assigned to the Second Division, Second Corps, and the legion of which it formed a part was designated as the Fourth Brigade. On May 18 the regiment with the brigade and other troops took part in the assault on the enemy's works in front of Spotsylvania Court-House, but were repulsed. The regiment was placed on picket duty that night, and on the evening of 19th rejoined the brigade with the corps on the left of our line. The loss sustained by the regiment was 3 officers severely wounded, 8 men killed, 42 wounded, and 5 missing. At 11 p. m. on the night of the 20th, the regiment with other troops left our position in front of Spotsylvania Court-House and by a left-flank movement arrived at Milford, crossed the bridge there at 1 p. m. on 21st, and 1 mile beyond took up position on a hill and fortified it. Left there on 23d at 7 a. m. and marched to the North Anna River. Arrived on the banks of the river, 1 mile below the railroad bridge, at 4 p. m. The regiment was at once placed on picket and some skirmishing ensued. Crossed the river May 24, and the regiment, with the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, was held as support to the balance of the brigade while engaged in the battle of this day. The regiment has no casualties to report while operating on the banks of the North Anna River. On the night of May 26 recrossed the North Anna, and on the morning of the 27th took up the line of march in a southeasterly direction, and on May 28 crossed the Pamunkey, maneuvering in the neighborhood of the Totopotomoy, building breast-works, and in supporting on 31st to the First Brigade, of Second Division. June 1, marched to Cold Harbor, and on the 2d took up position in breast-works in front of the enemy.

On June 3, at 4 a. m., the regiment formed line of battle, and in company with other troops (the Sixty-ninth New York State National Guard Artillery on the left and the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery on the right) assaulted the enemy's works. The regiment advanced within 50 yards of the enemy's works, but owing to a deep ravine which intervened and the heavy fire from the enemy's breast-works, it was impossible for the regiment to gain the works. The regiment, however, held its ground for half an hour, returning the fire of the enemy vigorously, and only fell back when it was found useless to remain. At about 150 yards from the enemy's line the regiment halted and established a new line on the crest of the hill, by using fence rails and throwing up earth with bayonets and tin cups. The following day, when supplied with intrenching tools, the breast-works were further strengthened and made formidable. The regiment to the 12th of June was employed doing duty in the breast-works and on picket, &c.

The casualties of the regiment at this place was 1 officer killed and 5 wounded, 12 men killed and 108 wounded, and 17 missing.*

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

JOHN BYRNE,

Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM A. LA MOTTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 63.

Report of Maj. John Beattie, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations May 17-June 12.

HDQRS. 164TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
August 9, 1864.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to transmit the following report :

SECOND EPOCH.

Joined the Army of the Potomac May 17, 1864. Participated in the assault of the 18th, losing 5 officers and 86 men, killed, wounded, and missing.

THIRD EPOCH.

Participated in all the engagements and marches in which the Second Corps was engaged to the North Anna, at which place we were engaged as support for Ricketts' battery, building breast-works, skirmishing, and doing picket duty.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The withdrawal from the North Anna and the march across the Pamunkey was performed in good order and with very little straggling. From the 29th to the 1st of June we were employed building breast-works, skirmishing, and doing picket duty. The march to Cold Harbor was performed in good order, and without straggling. Participated in the assault of the 3d of June, carried two heavy lines of rifle-pits, capturing in prisoners 1 officer and 45 men. In the engagement we lost 11 officers and 143 men killed, wounded, and missing. From June 3 to 12 we occupied the front and skirmish lines, and participated in repelling two several attacks in our front, on the nights of the 3d and 5th of June, in both of which our loss was 1 killed and 1 wounded.*

JOHN BEATTIE,

Major, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. WILLIAM A. LA MOTTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 64.

Report of Col. James P. McIvor, One hundred and seventieth New York Infantry, of operations May 11-June 12.

Record of operations of the One hundred and seventieth New York State Volunteers, Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, from May 4, 1864, to July 30, 1864.

FIRST EPOCH.

Guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

SECOND EPOCH.

Left camp on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad May 11, 1864, and on arrival at Belle Plain the next day was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Nothing of note occurred until its arrival at Spotsylvania Court-House, at which place, on the 18th of May, it was brought into action, suffering a loss of about 28 in killed, wounded, and missing.

THIRD EPOCH.

Left Spotsylvania Court-House on the evening of May 18, and picketed during the night some 5 miles distant from the town. Resumed our march in the morning and arrived at Milford Station, at which place breast-works were thrown up and various fatigue duties performed by the men. Resting at this place for a day or two we again started and arrived at North Anna River May 23. During the morning of May 24 breast-works were thrown up, and in the evening, under a drenching rain and a tremendous fire from the enemy, charged their works; their superior force compelled the regiment to retire, leaving our dead and wounded on the field. In this engagement we lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, some 97 officers and men.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The march across the Pamunkey River was uninterrupted and we arrived at Cold Harbor June 2, where for three or four days it supported Sleeper's battery. During the remainder of its stay here the regiment was employed in building breast-works and doing picket duty. The loss at this place was small, as will be seen by the inclosed return.* †

J. P. McIVOR,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

No. 65.

Report of Capt. John Coonan, One hundred and eighty-second New York Infantry (Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery), of operations May 17-June 11.

HDQRS. 69TH REGT. N. Y. NATIONAL GUARD ARTY.,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with indorsement, headquarters Second Brigade, August 6, 1864, on Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, current series, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Sixty-ninth Regiment New York National Guard Artillery, from the 4th of May, 1864, to the 31st of July, 1864, together with a statement of casualties during the same period:

FIRST EPOCH.

This regiment, not having then joined the Army of the Potomac, did not take part in any of the movements executed during this epoch.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

† Embodied in revised statement, p. 168.

SECOND EPOCH.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment reported at headquarters Army of the Potomac on the 17th of May, 1864, and was, with the other regiments comprising Corcoran's Irish Legion, assigned to the Second Division, Second Army Corps, as the Fourth Brigade. On the evening of the regiment's arrival it was placed in position, and at daybreak of May 18 participated in the assault on the enemy's intrenchments near Spotsylvania Court-House. In this engagement the regiment lost 4 men killed, 3 officers and 20 men wounded, and 3 men missing; total, 30. From the 18th to the 20th of May, 1864, the regiment rested near Spotsylvania Court-House.

THIRD EPOCH.

At 11 o'clock on the night of May 20 the Sixty-ninth took up line of march in a southerly and easterly direction; marched all night, crossed the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, and arrived at Guiney's Village about daybreak; continued the march, passing through Bowling Green and Milford Station, where our advance met with some opposition from the rebel cavalry; crossed Milford bridge and bivouacked for the night at a point about 1 mile south of the bridge, throwing up strong intrenchments and abatis. At Milford bridge the regiment rested until 7.30 a. m. of May 23, when it continued its march toward the North Anna. Marched until noon. When near Chesterfield the corps became engaged with the enemy. The Sixty-ninth was posted in support of a battery, and sustained no loss. On the 24th of May the regiment crossed the North Anna on the pontoons, and was immediately deployed as skirmishers. On the enemy falling back, the regiment was employed in throwing up breast-works along the line of woods. On the 26th the regiment rested. The loss of the Sixty-ninth Regiment for the 24th, 25th, and 26th of May was 6 men killed, 2 officers and 14 men wounded, and 2 men missing; total, 24. On the 27th of May, 1864, the regiment fell back to its position of the 23d. On the 28th resumed march at 6 a. m., crossing the Pamunkey about noon, and camping on the opposite bank, throwing up breast-works, &c.

FOURTH EPOCH.

On the 1st of June resumed march, and on June 2, 1864, arrived in front of the enemy's position at Cold Harbor. On June 3, about 4 o'clock, the regiment left its works and were sharply engaged for about three hours, when our forces withdrew. At night the enemy made an attack on our lines, which was handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss to them, and the works held. The loss of the regiment was 1 officer and 4 men killed, 5 officers and 58 men wounded, and 1 officer and 25 men missing; total, 94. On the 4th of June, 1864, at dark, another attack was made on our lines by the enemy, who were repulsed. From June 5 to June 11 the regiment was engaged in skirmishing, picket duty, &c., around our line.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JOHN COONAN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.
 Capt. WILLIAM A. LA MÔTTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 66.

*Itinerary of the Third Division, Second Army Corps.**

May 3.—Broke camp at 11 p. m.

May 4.—Crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford at 9 a. m. and bivouacked near the Chancellor house.

May 5.—Marched at 5 a. m.; reached Todd's Tavern at 9.30 a. m.; countermarched and took position on the Brock road, attacking the enemy about 3 p. m.; engagement lasted until after dark.

May 6.—Advanced to attack at 5 a. m.; fell back to breast-works on Brock road at 12 m.; withstood an assault by Longstreet's corps at 4.20 p. m.

May 7.—About 9 a. m. made reconnaissance with Crocker's brigade and drove in enemy's skirmishers. At 5 p. m. marched toward Chancellorsville on plank road, countermarching after going about 5 miles, and returned to breast-works, where we lay all night, awaiting the passing of the Fifth Corps.

May 8.—Head of column started about 8 a. m.; arrived at Todd's Tavern about 5 p. m.

May 9.—Marched at 3 p. m., engaging the enemy's rear guard and crossing the Po River.

May 10.—The Third Maine and ——— Regiments went on a reconnaissance over Gladly Run, under Captain Briscoe, aide-de-camp; recrossed the Po about noon. The Second Brigade participated in an assault on the enemy's lines at 6.45 p. m.

May 11.—Marched at 10 p. m. toward the left.

May 12.—Assaulted the enemy's works at 5.20 a. m., taking many prisoners and guns.

May 13 to 18 was passed in drawing in and extending the lines, protecting the right flank of the army, with continual skirmishing, including an attack by a brigade at dark of the 17th, which we readily repulsed.

May 19.—Marched at 1 a. m. to the Anderson house; supported General Tyler's brigade in repelling an attack made along the Fredricksburg plank road.

May 20.—Advanced at daylight and picked up about 400 prisoners, but found no resistance.

May 21.—Marched at 1 a. m.; reached Milford Station at 5 p. m.

May 23.—Marched at 6 a. m., and came up with the enemy at the North Anna. At 7.15 p. m. the First and Second Brigades, with other regiments, attacked, driving the enemy across the river, occupying their redoubt, and preventing the burning of the bridge.

May 24.—Crossed the river at 10 a. m.

May 26.—At 10 p. m. retired and destroyed the bridge.

May 27.—Marched at 12 m. and halted at midnight.

May 28.—Crossed the Pamunkey at 4 p. m.

May 29 and 30.—Advanced to and took position on the Totopotomoy.

May 31.—Attacked and drove the enemy from their line of rifle-pits, which we held until midnight, when we withdrew to former position.

June 1.—The division moved at 1 a. m. via Salem Church.

June 2.—At 12 m. was massed at Cold Harbor.

* From returns for May and June.

June 3.—Moved to the right, reporting to Major-General Warren, and filled a gap between the Fifth and Eighteenth Corps; threw up intrenchments.

June 4.—Were relieved by a division of the Ninth Corps and returned to the Second Corps.

June 5.—Moved at 4 p. m. to the left to extend the line toward Barker's Mill, which was accomplished by 3 a. m. of the 6th.

June 6.—Threw up intrenchments and remained until the 12th.

June 12.—Moved at dark toward the Chickahominy.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., SECOND CORPS,
No. 29. } May 7, 1864.

The major-general commanding the division regrets that its famous reputation for bravery and good discipline should have been tarnished by the conduct of the skulks, cowards, and scoundrels, wearing officers' uniforms, who aided in the disgraceful stampede of yesterday morning after the division had added to its reputation by its glorious conduct on the day before and that morning by its advance. Those regiments that disgraced themselves by the cowardly conduct of their officers will be noticed in the official report of this the great battle of the rebellion, without they show by their conduct of to-day their regret for their cowardice.

By command of Major-General Birney :

F. BIRNEY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. BIRNEY'S DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 13, 1864.

SOLDIERS: I congratulate you on your glorious conduct of yesterday and your endurance under the most trying circumstances. Your charge and the storming of the enemy's works will be forever remembered.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

No. 67.

Report of Brig. Gen. P. Regis de Trobriand, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND CORPS,
October 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 209, paragraph 5, headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated August 5, 1864, I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this brigade in the several operations of the campaign from the crossing of the Rapidan to the assault on the enemy's position in front of Richmond, July 30, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

The brigade, composed of Third Maine Volunteers, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, One hundred and forty-first

Pennsylvania Volunteers, Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, Fortieth New York Volunteers, Second U. S. Sharpshooters, numbering in all 172 commissioned officers and 3,381 enlisted men for duty, marched from camp near Cole's Hill, Va., on the night of May 3, 1864, crossing the Rapidan River at Ely's Ford about 10 a. m. on the 4th of May; arrived and encamped near the Chancellor house about 2 p. m. on the same day, where it remained for the night.

May 5, marched at 5 a. m., and proceeded on the road to the Furnaces, arriving at Todd's Tavern about 10 a. m., where a strong picket was thrown out, the left resting on the road leading to Spotsylvania Court-House, the remainder of the brigade resting en masse at the tavern. During this halt heavy cannonading was heard on our right, and at 1 p. m. the command marched in the direction of the firing, and at 3 p. m. formed line of battle near Brock's Cross-Roads, and were soon engaged with the enemy. The fighting was very severe until dark. In this fight the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers captured the colors of the Fifty-fifth Virginia (rebel) and a large number of prisoners. The brigade laid on the field all night, and about 4.30 a. m. of the 6th advanced in line of battle, but the enemy having massed a large body of troops on our left succeeded in turning our left flank (Fortieth New York and Third Maine Volunteers). When it was apparent that our left was being turned the right (Twentieth Indiana and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers) was pushed forward, thus forcing the enemy to strengthen his left, thereby enabling this brigade to fall back to the front line of works near Brock's Cross-Roads with small loss. Remained in this position until late in the afternoon, when the enemy (Longstreet's corps) charged our works, but after severe fighting he was repulsed and driven back in disorder. Here the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania and Twentieth Indiana Volunteers (on the right) did great credit to themselves, and received the thanks of the major-general commanding division on the field. The loss in the brigade during this engagement was quite severe.

The brigade remained in the breast-works all night and the next day until about 5 p. m., when it marched in the direction of Chancellorsville, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and returned again to the breast-works, where it remained all night in the same position it had held the preceding day

SECOND EPOCH.

May 8, marched from the Wilderness at about 8 a. m., and arrived at Todd's Tavern at 11 a. m., and immediately took up a position a short distance from the house, the left resting on the Spotsylvania Court-House road, and the right connecting with Second Brigade. Some skirmishing took place at this point. The brigade threw up breast-works and remained in position all night.

May 9, at about 3 p. m., marched toward Spotsylvania Court-House. The Twentieth Indiana and One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers were thrown out as skirmishers for the division, by direction of Major-General Birney, commanding division. The Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers were dispatched toward the ford of Po River to intercept the crossing of the enemy, who it was supposed were retreating in that direction from our skirmishers. Colonel Biles, commanding, soon formed a junction with the

Twentieth Indiana and One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers (skirmishers). In the mean time the brigade was massed under cover of the hill, preparatory to crossing the river. Our skirmishers met little opposition at the ford, and crossed at once, capturing a few prisoners of the rear guard of the enemy. The brigade crossed the Po River about dark, and marched till about 8 p. m., when it encamped for the night.

May 10, at about 10 a. m., the Twentieth Indiana and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under direction of Major-General Birney, were dispatched to cover the retreat of a body of skirmishers of the division, who had crossed the Ny River and advanced about 2 miles. In the mean time the remainder of the brigade recrossed the Po River, moved to the left, and relieved a portion of the Fifth Corps in the front line. At 12 m. the brigade was double-quick back to the Po River to cover the crossing of the First Division, they being heavily pressed by the enemy. As soon as the crossing was effected, it returned to its former position in the works. Soon after the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers had taken position, the enemy advanced in heavy force upon them, and subjected them to a heavy artillery fire, with some musketry, and they were soon withdrawn to the rear of General Barlow's (First) division, and both regiments were assigned to a place in his line of battle, which they held until an order from General Birney, commanding division, brought them back to the brigade. The brigade was then massed in columns of regiments in the following order, preparatory to an assault on the enemy's works, viz, Eighty-sixth New York, Third Maine, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania, Twentieth Indiana, One hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, and Fortieth New York Volunteers. The order for the charge was promptly obeyed, and the Eighty-sixth New York and Third Maine Volunteers planted their colors on the enemy's breast-works, but owing to the superior position of the enemy to our own and the rough ground over which the brigade had to charge, support could not advance in time to hold the position, and the charge was unsuccessful. The Eighty-sixth New York and Third Maine Volunteers lost quite heavily in this assault, but fell back to our works in good order, bringing their colors with them. In this charge Brigadier-General Ward, commanding brigade, was struck on the side of the head by a piece of shell, but did not leave the field.

The brigade remained in this position with only picket-firing until the night of the 11th, when, with the balance of the corps, at about 9 p. m., under the darkness of the night, marched to the left and formed for another charge on the extreme left of the Sixth Corps. The brigade was formed in two lines, and at daybreak advanced at quick time. The order was given by Brigadier-General Ward, commanding brigade, to make no noise until near the enemy's works, and then to double-quick with a yell, but when the brigade had advanced a short distance some thoughtless person raised a shout, and the whole line immediately took it up, and thus gave the enemy warning of what was coming. Nevertheless the charge was successful, and the first line was taken with a large number of prisoners, and the troops, inspired with success, rushed forward to the second line of the enemy's works, but our line had become so weakened that it was unable to hold this line any length of time, although

nearly every color in the brigade was planted on the enemy's second line of works. The brigade fell back to the captured works in good order, and held them through several successive charges of the enemy, who endeavored their utmost to retake them during that day and succeeding night. Here Brigadier-General Ward was sent to the rear in arrest and Colonel Egan, Fortieth New York Volunteers, took command of the brigade.

May 13, the brigade held its position and was employed in turning the captured works and otherwise rendering the position stronger.

May 14, the brigade marched a short distance to the right, relieving a portion of the Sixth Corps.

May 15, the brigade moved a few miles to the left, but was soon moved back and took up a new line with right resting on Ta River and left near the Landrum house. During this movement the brigade had some skirmishing with the enemy, when we took some prisoners, built breast-works during the night, and remained in this position until the evening of the 17th instant, when the enemy advanced on our works, but were easily repulsed. Two regiments (the Twentieth Indiana and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers) were then ordered to retake the works vacated on the morning of the 15th instant, which they did without opposition. They remained in the works a few hours, when, being relieved by other troops, they rejoined the brigade. On the morning of the 18th the brigade moved and formed in rear of the works, which the Twentieth Indiana and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania had been relieved from the preceding day to support the Sixth Corps and a portion of the Second Corps in making an assault on the enemy's works. Remained in this position all day and at night withdrew and massed near the Landrum house till near daylight, May 19, when we moved off and massed near the Anderson house. Remained here until about 6 p. m., when the brigade was ordered to support a brigade of heavy artillery, which was then engaged with Ewell's corps, they having made a raid on our wagon train on the Fredericksburg road. Formed line of battle, and at daylight advanced and captured about 500 prisoners from Ewell's corps, and at 11 a. m., 20th instant, returned to near the Anderson house.

THIRD EPOCH.

At dark on the evening of May 20 the brigade moved to the left, crossing the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad near Guiney's Station, passing through Bowling Green, and halting for dinner on the 21st on the farm of Colonel Fauntleroy. The march was then continued to Milford Station, crossing the Mattapony River near this point, and halted for the night 2 miles beyond. On the morning of the 22d, moved out and built a splendid line of works near the Coleman house. Early in the afternoon a small reconnoitering party was sent out, which soon returned, reporting that they had found the enemy. Colonel Egan, commanding brigade, was then ordered to make a reconnaissance in force to find out the strength of the enemy, and to capture a body of the enemy's cavalry, which was supposed to be near Pole Cat Station. For this purpose the Third Maine, Fortieth New York, and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers were dispatched with orders to proceed to Pole Cat Station. Numerous scouting parties were sent out in all directions from the main

party, and after having reached the station without finding any enemy returned; 1 cavalryman was captured from the enemy. Early on the 23d instant the brigade moved, arriving in front of the enemy's works on the North Anna River about 1 p. m. At about 5 p. m. a portion of the brigade charged and carried the enemy's first line of breast-works and captured some prisoners. Breast-works were immediately constructed, which the brigade occupied until about 12 m. 24th instant. On the morning of the 24th the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Meikel, was ordered to effect a crossing, which was done most splendidly by felling trees across the river, on which he crossed his command. At 1 p. m. the brigade crossed to the south side of the river and massed in rear of the Fox house. At 3 p. m. the brigade moved out and constructed breast-works in front of the Fox house, under a very severe artillery fire of the enemy. The brigade remained in the breast-works in front of the Fox house until the evening of the 26th instant, when it recrossed the North Anna River and massed about 2 miles from the crossing.

FOURTH EPOCH.

About noon of the 27th instant the brigade moved toward the Pamunkey River, which it crossed at Nelson's Ford on the 28th instant and threw up a line of works near the Elliott house, which it occupied until the evening of the 29th, when it moved out to the support of the First Division, near Totopotomoy Creek. Here the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering —, was consolidated for present duty with the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The brigade remained in support of the First Division, changing position several times, until the 30th, when a portion of the brigade advanced to within 800 yards of the enemy's line and intrenched themselves under a heavy fire, and remained there over night. Quite a number of our men were killed and wounded, owing to the commanding position of the enemy. On the morning of the 31st, the First Division having routed the enemy in their position, the brigade advanced across the Totopotomoy and threw up works in advance of the line captured from the enemy, but at dark recrossed the river and took up a position behind the works held on the night of the 29th, where it remained until midnight June 1. Here the Seventeenth Maine Volunteers, numbering —, were transferred to this brigade from the Second Brigade. In the mean time one regiment was sent on picket at the Overton house to watch the movements of the enemy, who, it was believed, was moving troops in that direction. On the night of June 1 the picket was withdrawn, and about 1 a. m. June 2 the brigade marched to Cold Harbor, where it arrived about 10 a. m. and massed on the left of the army, and in rear of the First and Second Divisions, as a support. About noon June 3 the brigade moved on the right to occupy a gap between the Fifth and Eighteenth Corps, and was again relieved from this position about 4 p. m. of the 4th instant by a division of the Ninth Corps, when it returned to its former position on the left. This position it occupied until 5 p. m. June 5, when it was assigned a position on the left of the First Division, and threw up works running parallel with the Dispatch Station road, which position it occupied without fighting until the evening of June 5. The term of service of Third Maine Volunteers having expired, the veterans

and recruits, numbering 129 men for duty, were transferred to the Seventeenth Maine Volunteers.

June 12. Here the remnant of the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, numbering 58 men for duty, was consolidated with the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers.*

Respectfully submitted.

R. DE TROBRIAND,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 68.

Report of Capt. Madison M. Cannon, Fortieth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTIETH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
August 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the operations of the campaign beginning May 4, and ending July 31, 1864:

The regiment broke camp at Brandy Station at midnight May 3, with 28 officers and 630 muskets, under the command of Col. T. W. Egan, and with the remainder of the brigade marched toward the Rapidan, crossing at Ely's Ford at 11 a. m. May 4, arriving at the Chancellorsville battle-field at 3 p. m., and halting for the night. Started at daylight morning of the 5th, with the brigade, for Todd's Tavern, arriving at 10 a. m., where we remained until 1 p. m., when we marched to Brock's Cross-Roads, formed line of battle on the left of the plank road, and went under fire at 3 p. m., supporting the Vermont brigade, of the Sixth Corps. The command remained in support until 3.30 p. m., when we advanced, relieving the troops in our front, and engaged the enemy. The regiment fought in line of battle until dark, when the firing ceased, holding its position with heavy loss. We were then relieved by a brigade of the First Division (Barlow's), which we supported during the night. At daylight on the morning of the 6th the command was moved to the extreme left to protect the flank. In executing this movement we cut off and captured about 100 prisoners. The regiment remained in this position until about 10 a. m., when the enemy advanced in our front, but were driven back. Finding that the enemy were attempting to flank us, the regiment changed front obliquely to the rear, and remained in this position about an hour. During this time the line was extended to the left by a brigade of the First Division (Barlow's). They had but just established their line when the enemy advanced a strong skirmish line, followed by a heavy column. As soon as their skirmishers became engaged, the entire line on our left gave way, leaving our left flank and rear exposed to the enemy's fire. Our front was then changed to the rear, temporarily checking their advance, but in consequence of the exposed condition of our left flank, which the enemy had succeeded in turning, and the heavy fire received in rear from our own troops that had given way, we were compelled to fall back in order to escape being captured, as we

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

were partially surrounded. The regiment was rallied at the second line of battle, where we fought for some five minutes in conjunction with the Fourth Division, which also gave way. The confusion now became so great it was impossible to rally them again. We then fell back in rear of the breast-works on the Brock road, and formed the regiment on the right of the plank road. We were soon afterward moved in the breast-works, about 150 yards left of the plank road. In this position we were assaulted about 3 p. m., the engagement lasting about one hour, when the enemy were compelled to retire. The regiment, with the remainder of the brigade, occupied these works until 4 p. m. 7th, when we moved in the direction of Chancellorsville. Had proceeded about 5 miles, when we about faced and marched back to the cross-roads, and took position on the Brock road, about one-fourth of a mile on the right of the plank road, where we remained during the night. Our loss up to this time was 7 officers and 165 men.

SECOND EPOCH.

At 9 a. m. on the 8th, with the remainder of the brigade, marched to Todd's Tavern, arriving about 12 m., and took position to the right of the tavern, throwing up a strong line of breast-works. This position we occupied until 3 p. m. 9th, when we again moved with the brigade to the left about 2 miles, supporting our artillery and skirmishers, which were engaging the enemy's rear guard near the Po River. Crossed the Po River at 5 p. m., marched several hours, and bivouacked for the night on the right bank of the river. At 10 a. m. 10th recrossed the Po River on pontoons, moved to the left and relieved a portion of the Fifth Corps in the front line. At 12 m., with the brigade, was double-quickened back to the Po River to cover the crossing of the First Division, they being heavily pressed by the enemy. As soon as the crossing was effected we returned with the brigade to our former position in the works and occupied them until 5 p. m., when the brigade was massed in column of regiments preparatory to assaulting the enemy's position. Moved forward with the column, but the assault proving a failure we were returned to our former position in the works, where we remained until 10 p. m. 11th, when we again moved to the left with the remainder of the brigade, and took position on the left of the Sixth Corps. At daylight on the morning of the 12th participated in the charge upon the enemy's works, carrying their first and planting our colors on their second line, capturing a large number of prisoners and guns, but owing to the confusion occasioned by having so great a distance to charge and the enemy rallying upon our right and having but feeble support, we were compelled to fall back to the first line of captured works. At this time Colonel Egan was placed in command of the brigade, and Lieut. Col. A. J. Warner assumed command of the regiment. We had but just formed the regiment and had our position assigned us in the works, when we were several times assaulted by the enemy in heavy masses, but they were each time repulsed with fearful slaughter. We held this position, fighting all day and night without cessation, until the morning of the 13th, when the firing ceased and the command was allowed to make coffee, this being the only opportunity in thirty-six hours.

The command remained in this position strengthening the works until the morning of the 14th, when the command moved a short dis-

tance to the right, relieving a portion of the Sixth Corps, and constructed breast-works, which position it occupied until the morning of the 15th, when the regiment with the brigade withdrew from the position, moving to the left and massing in rear of the Ninth Corps. After remaining here about an hour we moved to the right and massed with the brigade in rear of the Landrum house. The regiment with the remainder of the brigade was soon afterward formed in line of battle and moved forward to the support of the skirmish line, which was briskly engaged, and threw up a line of works running at right angles with the works captured on the 12th.

On the evening of the 17th our position was unsuccessfully assaulted by the enemy. These works we occupied until the morning of the 18th, when we moved forward to the works captured on the 12th in support of the First Division, of Second Corps, where we remained until 10 p. m., when we withdrew and massed in rear of the Landrum house. Moved with the brigade at 2 a. m. 19th, crossing the Ny River and temporarily camping near the Anderson house. On the evening of the 19th moved with the brigade to the right to the support of General Tyler's division of heavy artillery, which was engaged in protecting the trains on the Fredericksburg plank road. Advanced with the brigade relieving the heavy artillery, and remained in line of battle until near daylight, when we again advanced about a mile and found the enemy had fallen back during the night across the Ny River. A portion of the regiment was then deployed as skirmishers to scour the woods for straggling rebels, and succeeded in capturing a large number of prisoners. About 10 a. m. 20th, withdrew and returned with the brigade to the camp previously occupied near the Anderson house. Loss since leaving the Wilderness, 8 officers and 88 men.

THIRD EPOCH.

At dark on the evening of the 20th moved with the brigade to the left, crossing the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad near Guiney's Station, passing through Bowling Green, and halting for dinner on the 21st on the farm of Colonel Fauntleroy. The march was then continued to Milford Station, crossing the Mattaponi near this point and halting for the night 2 miles beyond. On the morning of the 22d moved out with the brigade and built works near the Coleman house, which we occupied until near dark, when with other regiments of the brigade was sent out on a reconnaissance toward Pole Cat Station, returning without finding the enemy. The command moved with the brigade early on the morning of the 23d, arriving in front of the enemy's works on the North Anna River at 1 p. m. At 6 p. m., in conjunction with the Third Maine Regiment and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assaulted and carried the enemy's redoubt, capturing a small number of prisoners. We then strengthened our position by building breast-works, which we occupied until about 12 m. 24th, when we crossed over with the brigade to the south side of the river and massed in rear of the Fox house. At 3 p. m. the regiment moved out with the brigade and constructed breast-works in front of the Fox house under a very severe artillery fire. The command remained in the breast-works in front of the Fox house until the evening of the 26th, when we recrossed the North Anna River and massed about 2 miles from the crossing. Loss since leaving Spotsylvania, 18 men.

FOURTH EPOCH.

About noon of the 27th moved, with the brigade, toward the Pamunkey River, which stream we crossed at Nelson's Ford on the 28th, and threw up a line of works near the Elliott house, which we occupied until the evening of the 29th, when we moved out to the support of the First Division near Totopotomoy Creek. On the 30th, moved to the front with the brigade, and remained in support until dark, when the regiment moved out to the line, and constructed works. On the morning of the 31st, with the remainder of the brigade, advanced across the Totopotomoy and threw up works in advance of the line captured from the enemy. At dark, recrossed the Totopotomoy with the brigade, and took position behind the works held on the night of the 29th, where we remained until midnight June 1, when we marched with the brigade to Cold Harbor, arriving at 9 a. m. June 2, and massing near the left of the army and in rear of the First and Second Divisions as a support. About noon June 3 moved with the brigade to the right to occupy a gap between the Fifth and Eighteenth Corps, and was assigned a position in the second line of works. This position we occupied until 4 p. m. June 4, when we were relieved by a division of the Ninth Corps, and returned to our former position on the left. This position we occupied until 5 p. m. June 5, when with the remainder of the brigade we were assigned a position on the left of Barlow's division, and threw up works running parallel to the Dispatch Station road. This position we occupied without any fighting until the evening of June 12. Loss since leaving North Anna River, 1 officer and 32 men.*

Respectfully submitted.

M. M. CANNON,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

[ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., 1ST BRIG., 3D DIV., 2D CORPS.]

No. 69.

Report of Lieut. Col. Casper W. Tyler, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 141ST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 27, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, dated August, 1864, requiring a report of operations during the campaign of this command, I have the honor to make the following:

This command left camp near Brandy Station, Va., under command of Lieut. Col. G. H. Watkins, on the morning of May 4, 1864, being at this time in the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps. It marched rapidly to the Rapidan, crossing at Germanna Ford about 6 a. m. Continued the march, and at 3 p. m. camped upon the old Chancellorsville battle-ground. Remained here until the morning of the 5th, resuming the march at 4.30 a. m. Marched to a place called Todd's Tavern, where we halted. Remained here some hours, when we moved toward the Gordonsville and Freder-

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

icksburg plank road. Arriving near the Gordonsville road we moved by the left flank into the woods, engaging the enemy. We drove the enemy about one-half mile, when darkness put an end to the engagement. During the night the line was reformed, the Twentieth Indiana on our right, and the Eighty-sixth New York on our left.

At daylight on the morning of the 6th we received orders to advance and keep intact our connection with the right. We moved rapidly forward, soon engaging the enemy. We drove him before us, carrying two lines of rifle-pits. The One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, in carrying the second line of pits, captured the colors of the Thirteenth North Carolina Volunteers, together with almost the entire regiment. The prisoners were sent to the rear under guard taken from the Fortieth New York, that regiment being in our rear as support. We received due credit for the capture of the colors, but not for the prisoners. At this juncture of affairs our ammunition gave out, and our men were much exhausted. During the entire morning's operations there had been neither a general nor staff officer along this portion of the line. It seemed to have been left without a commander, and each regiment acted independently of the others. Soon the regiment on our right, the Twentieth Indiana, moved to the right and rear. Obediently to the only orders we had received during the day we followed, moved to the plank road, and, being supplied with ammunition, moved up the plank road, formed line on the right of the road, and engaged the enemy, General Webb's brigade being on the right. The enemy being in overwhelming numbers soon drove us from the field. We then fell back behind some breast-works thrown up intersecting the plank road. Here our regiment reformed, the Twentieth Indiana still on our right. By this time the whole line, both right and left, had fallen back, and taken possession of the rifle-pits. Soon the enemy moved upon the works, which he succeeded in carrying on our left. The line gradually gave way, and when all upon our left had vacated the works, the One hundred and forty-first went also. Rallying behind the second line of works, we soon returned to the front line, the enemy having failed to hold it. During the remainder of the first epoch nothing of importance occurred in this command. The One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers took into the fight 16 commissioned officers and 278 enlisted men. Lost during the first epoch 6 enlisted men killed, 2 commissioned officers and 70 enlisted men wounded, and 4 men missing.

May 9, 10, and 11. The operations of these days consisted chiefly in marching and countermarching with the brigade, with some unimportant skirmishing. The night of the 11th moved to Laurel Hill, at the foot of which the brigade was formed in two lines, the One hundred and forty-first in the second line, with orders to move upon the enemy's works. Soon after starting the lines became mingled together; regimental organizations more or less broken up, the whole moving forward, surprising and capturing the enemy's works, taking a large number of prisoners. The One hundred and forty-first remained in the captured works during the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th. On the evening of the 17th the enemy advanced a skirmish line close to our works, which was easily repulsed, the One hundred and forty-first taking 3 prisoners, which were sent to division headquarters under guard. On the morning of the 18th changed position in the line of works, moving to the

left. Remained here until early on the morning of the 19th, when the line was abandoned, the One hundred and forty-first moving with the brigade and going into camp. Toward night of the 19th formed line of battle near army headquarters, the Fortieth New York on our right; advanced across the Fredericksburg and Richmond pike, through woods and across an open field, relieving the First Maine Heavy Artillery Regiment. Threw up temporary breastworks and remained behind them until morning, when we advanced, connecting with the Fortieth New York on our right. After the line had advanced about three-quarters of a mile, halted, remained about two hours, and then returned to camp. The skirmish line, composed in part of a detail from the One hundred and forty-first, succeeded in capturing some 500 of the enemy who had straggled from their command. This concludes the operations of this regiment during the second epoch. The duty imposed upon the regiment was extremely severe and almost constant. Many of us passed four and five successive days and nights without an hour's refreshing sleep or rest. Most of the time we were exposed to the enemy's fire, and no day passed without casualties occurring. The conduct of both officers and men during this trying period was more than simply duty; it was heroism. I regret that I am unable to particularize our movements with more accuracy during these terrible days. But I only have such facts to give as memory has presented, little imagining at the time that I should ever be called upon to chronicle our operations. During the second epoch the One hundred and forty-first lost in action 3 enlisted men killed, 2 officers and 34 enlisted men wounded, and 8 men missing. The missing men of this epoch were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, or captured on the morning of the 12th of May, doubtless having ventured too far within the enemy's lines.

May 21, marched all day, having broken camp late in the evening of the 20th, camping at night some 2 miles from Milford Station.

May 22, moved out of camp and commenced building breastworks, when Lieutenant-Colonel Watkins was ordered to make a reconnaissance with his regiment toward Hanover Junction, which was successfully and satisfactorily accomplished, the regiment returning to the brigade at dark without loss.

May 23, marched early to near the North Anna River. The One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers was one of three regiments ordered to take a redoubt held by the enemy on the north bank of the river. Formed line under a severe fire, both from artillery and infantry, and advanced across an open, level field. The First U. S. Sharpshooters deployed upon our right, the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers on our left. The First U. S. Sharpshooters soon sought protection from the woods upon the right, breaking away from the One hundred and forty-first. The Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers obliqued to the left behind a small hill, under cover of which they advanced. The One hundred and forty-first advanced double-quick across this open field, and took shelter behind the bank of a small creek running through about the center of the lot. About 20 rods ahead the conformation of the ground offered ample protection. To reach this natural cover we had to run the gauntlet of the enemy's sharpshooters and artillery in the redoubt and rifle-pits, extending both right and left of it. The regiment, hesitating only a second, at the command "Forward!" rushed across the field, connecting on the right with the First

U. S. Sharpshooters and on the left with the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The impossibility of so small a force taking the redoubt was evident. We were ordered to hold this position. Toward night, other dispositions having been made, the line was ordered forward. Moving forward, line deployed, the colors of the One hundred and forty-first Regiment were the first planted upon the redoubt. We took 2 prisoners, who were sent to the rear under guard. After holding in part the redoubt and placing sharpshooters to cover the bridge, we moved to the left and built breast-works.

May 24, 25, and 26 were unimportant days. During the time we crossed the North Anna, built two or three lines of works, marched and counter-marched several times, shelled lively, and on the night of the 26th recrossed and bivouacked upon the north bank of the North Anna River, about 1 mile from the railroad bridge. During this epoch the loss of the One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was 2 enlisted men killed, 2 wounded, and 2 missing. During the fourth epoch the One hundred and forty-first Regiment was commanded by Col. H. J. Madill, he having joined the regiment on the morning of the 30th. The regiment was frequently under fire, though at no time engaged with the enemy, except in some unimportant skirmishes. Our loss was 1 enlisted man killed, 4 wounded, and 1 missing.*

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. TYLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Captain MARBLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 70.

*Report of Col. Elijah Walker, Fourth Maine Infantry, commanding
Second Brigade, of operations May 19-20.*

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND CORPS,
May 20, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that during the operations of last night, 19th instant, and this a. m., 246 prisoners were taken by my command, but by some authority, either valid or otherwise, the guard who conducted them to the rear for the purpose of turning them over to the division provost-marshal were ordered to turn 102 over to the First Brigade, commanded by Col. T. W. Egan, Fortieth New York Volunteers; also 11 were turned over to the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. These commands are accredited with them, although the Second Brigade captured them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIJAH WALKER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. F. BIRNEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Second Corps.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

A D D E N D A .

*Itinerary of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps.**

May 3.—The brigade broke camp at Brandy Station, Va., and marched all night.

May 4.—Crossed the Rapidan in the morning and marched over the old battle-ground of Chancellorsville.

May 5.—Began the battle of the Wilderness, when Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays, then commanding brigade, was shot through the head and killed.

May 6.—The battle raging fearfully.

May 7.—The brigade was sent on a reconnaissance to ascertain if the enemy were there.

May 8.—Started toward Spotsylvania Court-House.

May 10.—Had another engagement.

May 11.—Had no serious fighting, yet we were under fire all day ; marched all night.

May 12.—The brigade participated in the one grand charge of the war, when there was nearly one entire division of rebels taken, including the rebel Generals Johnson and Stuart, besides many stand of colors. This brigade took eighteen pieces of artillery.

May 20.—We started at night on another march by the left flank, marching that night and all the next day, passing through Bowling Green, and crossing the Mattaponi River that evening near Milford Station.

May 23.—Started for Chesterfield, Va., North Anna River, but found the enemy on the river in force. Just before dark the brigade, under Colonel Pierce, of the Third Michigan, together with the First Brigade, made a charge on the enemy, which was very successful.

May 26.—At night we again withdrew from the front of the enemy and started for the Pamunkey, which river we crossed May 28.

May 29.—In the afternoon the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery was assigned to the brigade, being an accession of 67 officers and 1,585 men.

June 1.—Stationed near Cold Harbor, Va. The Seventeenth Maine—consisting of 12 officers and 168 men present and 16 officers and 454 men absent ; aggregate, 656—were transferred to First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, per Special Orders, No. —, headquarters Third Division, Second Army Corps, dated June 1, 1864.

June 4.—Col. B. R. Pierce was assigned to the command of a brigade in the Second Division, Second Army Corps, per Special Orders, dated headquarters Second Corps, June 3, 1864.

June 7.—He was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers.

June 10.—The term of service of the Third Michigan Volunteers expired, and the original organization, consisting of 17 officers and 164 men, were sent to Michigan to be mustered out, while the remainder, consisting of 1 officer and 209 men, were transferred to the Fifth Michigan.

June 12.—We received marching orders, and the same night the brigade started with the rest of the division for James River.

* From returns for May and June.

No. 71.

Report of Maj. Samuel McConihe, Ninety-third New York Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-THIRD REGT. NEW YORK STATE VOLTS.,
August 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, of August 5, 1864, I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the several engagements or operations of the campaign from the crossing of the Rapidan to the assault on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

FIRST EPOCH.

We broke camp near Brandy Station, Va., May 4, 1864, at 12.30 a. m., crossing the Rapidan at 10 a. m., arriving at Chancellorsville, Va., at 3 p. m., and bivouacked in line of battle; distance 26 miles. Remained in that position until 5 a. m. of the 5th, when we marched to near Todd's Tavern; distance 4 miles. At 12 m. were marched up the Brock road to the Wilderness, 4 miles, went into action at 3 p. m., and were hotly engaged until 8 p. m. May 6, in action all day. May 7, in charge at head of brigade. During the operations of the Wilderness on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of May, we sustained a loss of commissioned officers killed, 4; enlisted men killed, 38; commissioned officers wounded, 13; enlisted men wounded, 200; enlisted men missing, 5; making an aggregate of casualties of 260 officers and men.

SECOND EPOCH.

On the 8th of May marched to Todd's Tavern, 4 miles; threw up breast-works, and at 6 p. m. were sent out to support Colonel Miles' brigade, First Division, of the Second Corps. May 9, marching across the River Ny, 4 miles. May 10, crossed River Po, 3 miles; sent to support General Barlow's division under heavy shelling. May 11, marched from right to left, 4 miles. May 12, at 3 a. m. charged the enemy's works near Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., the regiment capturing 2 stand of colors, 6 guns, and 600 prisoners. May 13, were occupied in carrying off the wounded and burying the dead. May 14, the brigade was formed in column by battalions, closed in mass, and moved to the support of General Gibbon's division which, together with the other troops, were to charge the enemy's works. May 15, moved back to the left and were sent out on picket. May 17, the brigade was relieved by General Barlow's brigade. May 18, moved back to second line near Landrum's house. May 19, marched to Anderson's farm, 4 miles. At 4 p. m. moved to the right to the support of General Tyler's division in the attack on Ewell's corps; relieved First Maine Heavy Artillery; lay on our arms until morning. May 20, at daybreak moved to the front, 1 mile, and captured 42 prisoners. At 9 a. m. moved back to Anderson's farm, 3 miles. At 1 p. m. moved into woods, 2 miles. During these operations around Spotsylvania, Va., the regiment sustained a loss of 2 com-

missioned officers wounded, 3 enlisted men killed, 33 enlisted men wounded, 1 commissioned officer missing, and 4 enlisted men missing, an aggregate of casualties of officers and men, 43.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 21, marched through Guiney's Station, Bowling Green, and Milford, and crossed the Mattaponi River ; distance, 30 miles. May 22, advanced 1 mile and threw up breast-works. May 23, 6 a. m., moved 9 miles to North Anna River. At 6 p. m. charged enemy's works and regiment held Taylor's Bridge. 8 p. m., moved half mile to the left and threw up works. May 24, 10 a. m., crossed the river. 7 p. m., moved into position and intrenched. May 25, 6 p. m., moved 500 yards to the right and went into works. May 26, 9 p. m., moved to the right 1 mile. May 27, at 2 a. m., withdrew from the front, recrossed the North Anna, and moved down the Pamunkey River, 12 miles. During these operations the regiment sustained a loss in killed, enlisted men, 5 ; commissioned officers wounded, 2 ; enlisted men wounded, 25 ; enlisted men missing, 4 ; an aggregate of casualties of officers and men, 36.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 28, 6 a. m., marched 8 miles to Pamunkey, crossed and marched 2 miles and bivouacked. May 29 moved 1 mile to the front and intrenched. May 30, worked on intrenchments. May 31, 8 a. m., moved 1 mile to the front. June 1, in breast-works. June 2, moved out by the left 12 miles, joined General Smith's corps (the Eighteenth), and bivouacked. June 3, moved in behind works in rear of Sixth Corps ; at 3 p. m. moved to the left one-half mile, near Cold Harbor. June 4, moved back to the old position in the trenches. June 5, moved to Beaver Dam, 1 mile. June 6, built works and remained in camp until June 13. During these operations the regiment sustained a loss of 1 enlisted man killed, 3 enlisted men wounded, and 1 enlisted man missing, an aggregate of casualties in killed, wounded, and missing, 5 enlisted men.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL McCONIHE,

Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. F. E. MARBLE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 72.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Nepper, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH REGT. PENN. VET. VOLS.,

August 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN : In compliance with Special Orders, No. 104, from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, dated August 6, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report as to

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

the part taken, and casualties in the Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers from the 4th day of May to the 31st day of July, 1864 :

FIRST EPOCH.

We broke camp near Brandy Station, Va., about 9 p. m., on the night of the 3d of May, and took up our line of march at 1 a. m., May 4, with 330 men armed and equipped. In the forenoon of May 4 crossed the Rapidan River at Germanna Ford; that night bivouacked on the old battle-ground at Chancellorsville. On the morning of the 5th marched to Todd's Tavern, faced about, marched back to the Wilderness, and engaged the enemy on the right of the plank road. The Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers on our right, and the Fourth Regiment Maine Volunteers on our left, across the plank road, had a severe engagement with the enemy.

May 6, took position on the left of the plank road, met the enemy, and a sharp engagement ensued. In the afternoon was forced back by a flank movement of the enemy on our left to the turnpike leading to Todd's Tavern, where we formed in the third line of battle. The first line being broken, the third line charged on the enemy and drove them back into the woods.

May 7, made reconnoissance; found the enemy in force; skirmished sharply with them; was ordered to fall back; did so in good order; took the position we had left in the morning; remained there until the morning of the 8th of May. Lost in first epoch: Col. Peter Sides, wounded through the left fore-arm by gunshot (severe); First Lieut. F. V. Shaw, Company H, wounded in head by gunshot (severe); 24 enlisted men killed, 111 enlisted men wounded, 2 enlisted men missing.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 8, 6 a. m., took up line of march by the left flank to Todd's Tavern, which was reached by noon. At 2 p. m. marched out and erected breast-works; remained there until 12 m. May 9; thence taking up line of march crossed the Po River at 5 p. m.; marched about 2 miles and bivouacked for the night.

Made reconnoissance 6 a. m. May 10; found the enemy in force, fell back, and were held as reserve; bivouacked for the night in the field.

May 11, 6 a. m., moved into the rifle-pits on the right of the Fifth Corps. At sundown received orders to make large fires and let them gradually burn down. Took up line of march at 10 p. m.; marched all night. At daybreak formed in front line on the right of the Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteers and on the left of the Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteers; charged on the enemy and drove them out of their third line of works, then fell back to the first line; held our position and helped remove horses, guns, and caissons captured from the enemy; remained in the breast-works until the next day, May 13. Lost in second epoch: Capt. Edgar Williams, mortally wounded; First Lieut. John Bowers, Company I, mortally wounded; Capt. J. B. Lyons, Company A, slightly wounded; Second Lieut. J. C. Green, Company A, killed; 5 enlisted men killed, 16 enlisted men wounded, and 4 enlisted men missing.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 13, remained in rifle-pits during the day and night.

May 14, moved back to the rear into an open field. 6 p. m., moved to the right not far from the Brown house, and threw up rifle-pits. We seemed to be on the extreme right of the army, and threw out vedettes and pickets a considerable distance to the right.

May 15, there seemed to be a general move of the army. The other divisions of our corps crossed the Ny River. Our division was left as rear guard, and took a defensive position in rear of General Burnside's right flank. In afternoon there was strong prospects of an attack on our right and rear, but all passed off quietly.

May 17, relieved General Mott's brigade early in the morning, and remained quietly in the rifle-pits. About 6 p. m. a reconnaissance was made by the enemy on our lines near the Landrum house, the First Brigade being the opposing party. Charged the enemy and drove them back; quiet was again restored.

May 18, started on a tedious march to the left; arrived in an open field near army headquarters. Remained here quietly until May 19, 5 a. m.; an attack was made on our communication by the enemy; we were sent back hurriedly some 3 miles to assist Tyler's brigade, who were fighting; got into position in front of the enemy.

May 20, advanced, but found they had withdrawn. In conjunction with the First Brigade captured about 400 stragglers. Returned to the open field near army headquarters. Remained quiet until 1 a. m.

May 21, took up line of march to the left, passed through Bowling Green, and halted at Milford Station for a short time; crossed the Mattaponi River and took position 1 mile or more from the river after performing various evolutions and marches. On the 23d of May came to the North Anna River; threw up line of rifle-pits; were ordered on picket; deployed along the bank of the river.

Morning of May 24 was shelled by the enemy from the south side of the river; 11 a. m. were relieved; bivouacked for the night in rear of rifle-pits.

May 25, moved across the river at 11 a. m., and joined the brigade; formed a line of battle on the brow of a hill to the left of the Fox house.

May 27, recrossed the river to the north side. Lost in third epoch: One enlisted man killed, 3 enlisted men wounded, 1 enlisted man missing.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 28, crossed the Pamunkey River at Nelson's Ferry; moved up the river about 2 miles and threw up temporary works.

May 31, came up to Cold Harbor; threw up breast-works; skirmished with the enemy; remained in this vicinity until the 12th of June. Lost in fourth epoch: One enlisted man wounded, 3 enlisted men missing.*

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. NEEPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. F. E. MARBLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 73.

*Report of Capt. John Wilson, First U. S. Sharpshooters.*HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from superior headquarters. I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by the First U. S. Sharpshooters in the late operations in Virginia, up to July 30, 1864, accompanied by a numerical list of casualties:

At about 11 o'clock of the evening of May 3, 1864, the regiment broke camp at Brandy Station, Va., and took up its line of march, crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and bivouacked on the old Chancellorsville battle-ground that night. Continued our march the next morning (May 5). At 3.30 p. m. it became evident from the firing that some portion of our army was engaged. We marched in the direction from whence it proceeded with all haste. About 5 o'clock the column halted and formed in line. The sharpshooters were deployed in the woods, in front of the Second Brigade, and had quite a skirmish with the enemy, losing 5 killed, 14 wounded, and 6 prisoners, including Maj. Charles P. Mattocks, Seventeenth Maine Volunteers (commanding regiment).

We that night rejoined the brigade and in the morning covered their advance through the woods, engaging the enemy, and remaining with the brigade until they fell back to the cross-roads. Our loss this day was 4 killed and 12 wounded. On the morning of the 7th made a reconnaissance of the enemy's position in front of our division; by order General Birney drove in the enemy's pickets and skirmishers to their main breast-works, and established a picket-line, remaining here until the next morning. In the mean time our army was moving to the left. Our loss in this skirmish was 5 killed and 13 wounded, including 2 officers. On the morning of the 8th left the picket-line and the Chancellorsville plank road to our left, nothing of especial interest occurring until the morning of the memorable 12th of May, when the regiment covered the flank and a portion of the front of Birney's division in their advance on the enemy's works at Spotsylvania Court-House. The two right companies of this regiment were the first to confront the enemy's works at that point where four pieces of artillery were taken, and by pouring in a rapid and accurate fire at 200 yards distant, where our lines were advancing, prevented the work of this battery, in a manner rendering excellent service and doing good execution. Our loss on this occasion was 4 killed and 13 wounded, including 1 officer. In the skirmish at the McCool house in front of our lines at Spotsylvania, on the 14th, our loss was 2 killed and 6 wounded.

On the 31st of May had a skirmish at Totopotomoy Creek, capturing some prisoners, and losing 1 killed and 7 wounded, including 1 officer. From the 3d until the 12th of June, at Cold Harbor, detachments from the regiment were on duty on the advanced lines of the different divisions in this corps. Our loss during this interval was 3 killed and 21 wounded, including 1 officer. *

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. WILSON,
Captain, Commanding.[Capt. F. E. MARBLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 74.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Gershom Mott, U. S. Army, of the conduct of the Third Brigade May 15 and operations May 30.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
May 17, 1864.

MAJOR: Pursuant to instructions in Special Orders from headquarters Third Division, Second Army Corps, dated May 16, 1864, 8.30 a. m., I have the honor to make the following report:

After making a careful investigation of the facts connected with the conduct of this command during the attack [the 15th instant] referred to, I find that a portion of two regiments, the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, did temporarily withdraw from their position in line in consequence of a severe enfilading fire from the guns of the enemy, which had become very destructive. This break in the line was immediately covered by a skirmish line, and as soon as the artillery fire ceased the troops that were withdrawn were placed again in position. It is evident from the combined testimony of officers occupying positions along other portions of the line, who saw the effect of the enemy's guns at that point, it was impossible to keep a line of battle in position there, the whole line being enfiladed. Considerable confusion was caused along the line by the troops of the First Division of this corps occupying the picket-line in our front; being driven in by the enemy's skirmishers, they took refuge behind the breast-works, and when the enemy opened with artillery broke and ran to the rear.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. MOTT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. F. BIRNEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Second Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
May 30, 1864.

MAJOR: In accordance with instructions from headquarters Third Division, I have the honor to report that at 7.25 this p. m. I received orders to attack the enemy without delay. I immediately ordered my pickets to advance, which was promptly done, and prepared the brigade for an attack. Three regiments of my right advanced some 200 yards, the other about 100 yards, when the order to attack was countermanded. When the order to attack was received, the brigade was lying in the woods, screened from the enemy, with the intention of taking a position or advance at dusk. The position is now taken, and the rifle-pits being built. It was impracticable to do it before, as the command would have been exposed to the fire from the enemy's works. My pickets are now advanced, and the connection on the right and left are perfected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. MOTT,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. F. BIRNEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Second Army Corps.

No. 75.

Report of Col. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division, of operations May 3-13.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,

August 11, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864, I have the honor to report the following as being the operations of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Second Army Corps (which I had the honor to command), in the march from Brandy Station and the battle of the Wilderness, it being the

FIRST EPOCH.

The brigade was composed of nine regiments, viz, the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, the First and Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and the Twenty-sixth and One hundred and fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the division being under command of Brigadier-General Mott.

May 3, received orders to move out of huts late in the day; also, orders to be in readiness to move at 12 o'clock at night.

May 4, at 1 p. m. formed and moved toward Ely's Ford; arrived there at 11 a. m.; detailed Sixth and Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers for ammunition guard; reached Chancellorsville about 3 p. m., and bivouacked for the night.

May 5, resumed the march at 5 a. m. toward Todd's Tavern. On reaching the Brock road received orders to move my brigade up that road and find the junction with the Furnace road. Moved as ordered a short distance, when the order was countermanded and two regiments only allowed to go, the Fifth and Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, under command of Col. William J. Sewell. A short halt and the brigade moved along the Brock road to a high piece of ground, halted, faced to the front, and built breast-works for about one hour, during which time I ordered out a picket on skirmish line, covering my brigade, under command of Major Moffett, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and placed them in person with one of my staff. Returning to the brigade and consulting with General Mott, commanding, thought it advisable to place Colonel Sewell in command of the skirmish line, which I did, with instructions that when we advanced he would advance and drive in the enemy's skirmish line and move forward until they received the fire from the enemy's line of battle; then lie down, and I would pass over them with my line of battle and attack the enemy. An advance was ordered "by the right of companies to the front;" over the breast-works we went, but the dense thicket of underbrush made it impossible for the troops to keep their proper distance, so that when coming into line of battle, owing to pressure from the Sixth Corps on my right and the Excelsior Brigade on my left, there was not room to form line of battle in two ranks, which caused some little difficulty. We moved forward; the enemy's skirmishers opened on us, when I rode forward in front of line of battle and ordered the skirmish line to advance more rapidly. After moving a short distance the line of battle passed over the skirmish line and commenced firing.

On receiving the enemy's fire, to my great astonishment, the line began to give way on the left. It is said first the Excelsior Brigade, then my left regiment—First Massachusetts Volunteers—and regiment after regiment, like a rolling wave, fell back, and all efforts to rally them short of the breast-works were in vain. To assign a cause for this panic is impossible, unless it was from the fact that a large number of troops were about to leave the service. I think this had much to do with it. In the advance the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers was on my right, and in coming up they found themselves in rear of the left regiment of the Sixth Corps, who were engaging the enemy. The Eighth New Jersey laid down, but soon the troops in front gave way and the Eighth received the fire from the enemy. The Fifth, on its left, gave way and carried back with it a portion of the Eighth, leaving Captain Stelle with a small portion of the regiment and the colors. He was afterward relieved by Brigadier-General Ward, and should be noticed for gallantry. The loss in this regiment was heavy. It is now late in the evening and my brigade is formed behind the breast-works along the road. Twelve o'clock midnight called at General Mott's headquarters and received orders to advance at 5 a. m. next morning; detailed Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin, First Massachusetts Volunteers, as brigade officer of the day, who was to report to me as to General Ward's left. Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin left at 2 a. m., and was taken prisoner. Not hearing from him gave me some considerable trouble, for the hour to advance had arrived. He was to have taken command of the skirmish line and had instructions to that effect. I now ordered out the skirmishers and sent an aide to find General Ward's left; moved forward. Receiving reports from my aide as to Ward's left, found it necessary to move to the left by obliquing and moving forward. After advancing a considerable distance General Mott and staff came up and directed me to give Colonel Sewell command of the three right regiments, which I did. The Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers were then under his immediate command, leaving me but three regiments. The Eighth New Jersey, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers were at that time detailed from the brigade and in the rear. We were soon in position, and the three regiments, under Colonel Sewell, had a skirmish as they moved into an open space in General Ward's brigade on their left. When I got my three regiments to their rear they were fighting. A colonel that I did not know asked me to relieve him, so that he could get ammunition, and that he would be back soon. I did so, and he retired, and I saw him no more. We advanced with the line as it advanced and halted when it halted, skirmishing as we moved along, driving the enemy back. I was informed that my left would be protected by General Barlow. I saw no connection. At one time I saw a line drawn up facing to my left, and felt that all was right; in a short time it disappeared. Feeling some apprehension for my left I reconnoitered and saw nothing.

In a short time, Colonel Frank, of General Barlow's division, came with a few troops, and said that he wished to pass through my line to the front. I told him that I had skirmishers out and that I was advancing with the line of battle and did not wish him to go ahead of me, and that I understood that he was to protect my left, that I had orders to advance when this line advanced, and halt when it halted. He replied that he had orders "to find the enemy wher-

ever he could find him, and whip him." Saying this, he spurred his horse, faced his men to the left, and moved around my left flank, and advanced in my front, and soon engaged the enemy. But a very little firing took place until some of his men came back running, and in a few minutes a verbal message came for me to relieve him. This I declined to do, as my orders were to advance with this line. A few minutes more and all his troops came running back. I had my men stop them, and refused to let them through. Colonel Frank said to me, "I want to get ammunition." I asked him "where?" He replied "Away back in the rear." I informed him that mules loaded with ammunition had just come up on my right and if he would detail a few men I would send with them a sergeant and get the ammunition, which could be had in a few minutes. At this moment the pickets became engaged and I opened my ranks and let Colonel Frank's command through, as I supposed, to get the ammunition. This is the last I saw of him or his command. This was near 9 a. m.

All now became quiet, the pickets ceased firing, and my men laid down. I took an orderly with me and went through the picket-line to reconnoiter. By crawling along from tree to tree in front I discovered a ravine; parallel with it lay a number of very large trees; behind these trees and in the ravine were the enemy's pickets; a short distance in rear of the enemy's pickets was a railroad cut, and on the left across a ravine was an embankment; there was the position of the enemy. After taking a careful survey of it, I came back and sent an aide to report the fact to General Mott, commanding division.

About 11.30 a. m. I heard firing on my left and rear. I soon discovered we were flanked. I immediately ordered a change of front to meet it; ordered Colonel Sewell to "change front on the right company, right regiment," which he did. I then ordered "about face, left half wheel by regiments." The line was soon formed, facing the enemy, when General Mott and staff came up and was informed of the difficulty. At this time some troops (but did not know what they were) were engaging the enemy in my front; a few moments more they gave way and I received the fire of the enemy. Held the enemy in front and delivered volley after volley into their ranks, but I soon discovered that they had flanked my left and were receiving a fire in my front, on my left flank, and rear. Here my horse was mortally wounded by two or three rifle-balls, but still able to move slowly. At this time my line broke in confusion, and I could not rally them short of the breast-works. Sick myself, and unable to walk, I urged my wounded horse slowly along before the enemy's advancing line and reached the breast-works in safety. There changed horses and reformed my brigade. My staff was very active and soon had them formed, as ordered, behind the second line of breast-works, my right resting near General Ward's brigade, the interval being filled up by a few stragglers that were between the two brigades.

My instructions to my men were that they must hold this line under any circumstances and at all hazards. Soon the enemy's column charged the front line and the battle raged furiously. Myself and staff rode along my line to prevent our men from breaking if the front line should give way. The first line gave way and we received the shock of battle. My brigade poured volley after volley and held the enemy in check so they could not hold the first line of

breast-works. The regiment on my right, Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Merriam, and Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Schoonover, on my left, advanced and took possession of the front works. They made a handsome charge across the field; everything was now working favorably. In a few minutes my horse was mortally wounded by two rifle-balls. I dismounted and walked toward my line; was hit by a spent ball on or near my old wound that paralyzed my leg, and for the time was unable to perform duty. Communicating the fact to General Mott, I retired from the field.

In conclusion permit me to say that both officers and men deserve credit for the heroism and bravery displayed, for all seemed to do their duty nobly. Much credit is due my staff in all the trying scenes and dangers of this day; not an officer or man left his post except the stragglers between the brigades spoken of above.

Saturday, May 7, 12. m., felt better and reported to General Mott for duty. Took command of my brigade and relieved Col. N. B. McLaughlen. At 4 p. m. moved along the Brock road and relieved General Robinson.

May 8, 4.30 a. m., ordered to be ready to move; at 7.30 a. m. moved; at 11.30 a. m. halted in a pine woods near Todd's Tavern; fortified; some firing on our left; remained all night.

May 9, ordered to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. At 2 p. m. moved, and occupied the line of works near the tavern; remained there all night.

SECOND EPOCH.

It being the march to Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., and the operations in front of that place.

May 10, ordered to be ready to move at 3 a. m. Moved at 4 a. m. toward Spotsylvania Court-House; formed in column of masses in rear of Second Brigade, near the Brown house; 2 p. m., ordered to be ready to move on the enemy's works at 5 p. m.; 4.30 p. m., line ready, with skirmishers in front; Sixth New Jersey Volunteers detailed for that purpose, Colonel Gilkyson in command, with full instructions; my brigade in front line, Second Brigade in rear, Colonel Campbell on my right, with two regiments of the Sixth Corps; 5 p. m. General Mott instructed me to forward. I gave the order. We moved through the woods and drove the enemy's skirmishers back toward their works. On reaching the open field, the enemy opened his batteries, enfilading our lines and causing our men to fall back in confusion, excepting a small portion of the front line. Colonel Blaisdell, Colonel Campbell, and myself consulted as to what was to be done, and concluded that there was nothing left but to fall back, which we did, to the foot of the hill. Before reaching this place we threw out a line of pickets in advance of the old one, and massed our forces as a reserve, and remained for the night.

May 11, 3 a. m., ordered to move my reserves back behind the breast-works and leave the pickets. At dawn of day moved with the division to the right in rear of the Sixth Corps and massed. In the afternoon moved to the left and went into the breast-works vacated by the Sixth Corps. As soon as it was dark ordered to move to the Brown house, and took position behind breast-works.

May 12, at dawn of day we moved forward with other troops to charge the works, my brigade in the third line. When first line reached the open field, in the rapid movements they seemed to part in my front and left an open space into which I pushed my brigade forward during the advance and assisted in driving the enemy from his line of works and followed in rapid pursuit until they rolled the tide of battle back on us, when we fell back into and behind their first line of works. Prisoners were sent to the rear. We now commenced hauling back the artillery that we had captured. My men worked hard at this and turned two of these guns on the enemy, who were at this time advancing upon us. Capt. H. D. Crane, Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, with a squad of men succeeded in removing and manning one of these guns and deserves to be mentioned favorably. Adj. C. F. Moore and Lieut. Joseph T. Note, with a squad of men from the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, brought back and manned another steel gun. Private Page, of this regiment, rendered very efficient service in working it. Two brass pieces were also brought back by other parties from my command and assistance rendered to others. Great credit is due to these officers and men for their gallantry. Capt. William J. Evans, of the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, lost his life while thus engaged; he worked heroically. In the advance and retreat to this point, regiments, brigades, and divisions, as well as corps, became somewhat mingled together, but to do justice, great credit is due to all, for each had their representatives in this fight and fought most gallantly. This place now became the assailing point, for the enemy retook the works to our right and determined to dislodge us. Their massed columns advanced again and again, and each time were driven back, but still the battle raged. Heavy masses of our troops held them in check and determined not to let them gain an inch. Irrespective of commands the officers present moved forward troops to hold this point. Having now lost the intrenchments to our right, we formed a line in an obtuse angle, but line after line melted away before the enemy's fire and it seemed almost impossible to hold the crest of the hill. The Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers was ordered by General Mott from my left to this position. They lost heavily, and the brave Lieut. Col. Waldo Merriam, commanding the regiment, was killed. Much credit is due the officers and men of this regiment. About this time the brave and gallant Capt. T. W. Eayre, assistant adjutant-general of General Mott's staff, was also killed. Ammunition would run out and a new supply would be furnished. Guns would become foul, when we would order the men back to wash them out and then return to fight on. The rain poured down, the mud became almost impassable, men became exhausted, night closed on us, and if we ceased firing a moment the rebels would advance. The First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers was now brought in the line to relieve some that were worn down with fatigue, fought splendidly until the firing ceased, about 3 a. m. on the morning of the 13th, after firing several hundred rounds of cartridges to the man. The brigade I had the honor to command, though mingled with others to some extent, bore a gallant part in this terrible battle, many of them under that galling fire for fourteen hours. The officers and men present did their duty faithfully. Lieutenant-Colonel Schoonover, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, deserves great credit in assisting in getting off the artillery, urging men forward, and encouraging them to stand to their posts, he remaining from the begin-

ning of the contest to its close. We seemed to be connected with the Sixth Corps ; General Eustis was in command and was very efficient. Had not the utmost exertions, bravery, and gallantry been displayed by the officers and men of the several organizations we would have lost all that was gained that day. The cool bravery displayed there by both officers and men as individuals surpasses anything that I have witnessed in battle contests.

May 13, ordered to move out in rear and mass our troops. 12 m., ordered to consolidate Fourth Division with the Third Division. General Mott took command and I returned to my regiment.

Your obedient servant,

R. McALLISTER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Corps.

No. 76.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Schoonover, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations May 4-20.

FIRST EPOCH.

The crossing of the Rapidan and the battles of the Wilderness.

At 1 a. m. May 4, 1864, the regiment left its winter quarters near Brandy Station, Va., and with the remainder of the brigade made a rapid march to Ely's Ford on the Rapidan, which was crossed at 11 the same forenoon. At this point the regiment was detailed to guard the ammunition train, and continued on this duty until it reached the Chancellorsville battle-ground, where it joined the brigade at 3.45 p. m. ; continued the march on the morning of May 5 at 5 a. m., reached the Brock road early in the afternoon, and at once threw up a temporary breast-work. At 4 p. m. the command was passed along the line "By the right of companies to the front," which was repeated and the regiment moved forward as directed. After proceeding a very short distance through the dense underbrush, I was directed by the brigade commander to form line of battle, which I did so far as circumstances would permit. With the regiments on the right and left crowding, and in the midst of an almost impassable underbrush, it was found impossible to form a line of battle in the space I occupied on the road. There was much confusion in the ranks till the regiment reached the crest of the hill, when, by detailing the three left companies, I succeeded in placing the remainder of the regiment in proper line. As yet we had received no fire from the enemy except an occasional shot from the skirmish line, which was returned. We had been in this position but a short time, when a few volleys of musketry were heard to the extreme left and rear, and immediately the line on the left, as far as I could see, commenced falling back in confusion. This was rapidly carried on to the right, and when the Sixteenth Massachusetts, which was on my immediate left, took up the movement my regiment followed and all efforts to rally the men were fruitless. The troops seemed panic-stricken, and for what reason I was never able to imagine. They acted as if their only safety was the works which they had so hastily erected. I desire to mention one excep-

tion, the color company and color guard, under command of Captain Kennedy, retained its position for some time after the troops on my right and left had disappeared, and until he received a direct order from me to fall back. The officers upon this occasion, so far as I could see, made every effort to keep their men in line. The regiment was reformed on the road and the report showed a list of 12 wounded. At 4.30 on the morning of the 6th we again advanced in line of battle through the woods. We continued to advance slowly until 7 a. m., when a heavy fire was opened by the regiments on my right and left, which was taken up for a short time by my regiment. I soon, however, succeeded in stopping it, as I considered it perfectly useless, as we were at that time receiving no fire from the enemy, neither was he in sight. The regiment continued to advance, with frequent halts, until about 9 a. m., when we received a heavy volley from the enemy. Advancing some distance farther the line was halted, a skirmish line thrown out, and the regiment remained in this position until shots were received from our left and rear, when a change of front was ordered by Colonel Sewell, then in command of the Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Regiments New Jersey Volunteers. This change of front took place about 10.30 a. m. At 11 the enemy were heard advancing on our front with heavy firing and cheering. Soon after the troops composing the front line passed over us in much confusion. I then passed along the whole length of my regiment and directed them to reserve their fire until they received orders. At this time there were but few of the enemy's shots passing over us. The approaching yell and loud firing gave us sufficient warning of the advance and position of the enemy. In a few minutes I directed the regiment to commence firing. The regiment with scarcely an exception acted with perfect coolness; not a man flinched. There seemed to be a determination to retrieve what they had lost the day previous. This fire was continued for some time, when the regiment on my immediate left fell back. The one on my right followed. I turned to ask Colonel Sewell for instructions, and I was told by one of my officers that he had gone to the rear with the remainder of the line. At this time an officer from the left of the regiment came to me and said that Colonel Sewell had left orders for me to fall back. As no troops were to be seen on either my right or left, I deemed it proper to do so. The regiment retired to the Brock road, where it took position in rear of the second line of works on the left of the Sixteenth Massachusetts. It remained in this position during the afternoon, assisting in the repulse of the enemy at 4, and also took part in the charge upon the first line of works, which had been captured by the enemy and from which they were driven.

At 4.30 p. m. May 7 the regiment, after moving to the right of the plank road with the brigade, was detailed for picket, where it remained until 10 a. m. the next day.

SECOND EPOCH.

The march to Spotsylvania Court-House and the operations in front of that place.

On Monday, May 8, at 10 a. m., the regiment was drawn in from the picket-line, and composed a portion of the rear guard from the Wilderness to a point near Todd's Tavern, where it joined the brigade early in the afternoon, and at once commenced putting up breast-

works. This work was continued until the afternoon of the 9th, when we moved a short distance and the regiment went into position near Todd's Tavern. Moved forward the next morning at daylight, and about 8 a. m. reached a point near the Brown house, where we remained until 5 p. m., when the regiment took position on the extreme left of the division, preparatory to an advance. At 5.30 the regiment moved forward and was repulsed when it reached the crest commanded by the enemy's canister. I rallied a portion of the regiment and with men from different regiments established a picket-line. On the afternoon of the 11th an attempt was made to take a house occupied by the enemy's pickets, but failed, as it was under the direct fire of the enemy's batteries. The regiment was relieved about 6 p. m. and joined the brigade about a mile to the right. At 9.30 the same night moved back to a point near the Brown house and went into position.

May 12, in line at daylight. Soon after the regiment having position on the extreme right advanced with the brigade to the front. At the moment of entering the woods Lieutenant Egan was killed by an unexploded shell. The regiment advanced steadily, crossed the first line of the enemy's works, and reached our front line, then engaged with the enemy, who occupied his second line. The fire at this point was maintained but a short time, our whole line falling back to the enemy's first line of works. The fire from these works was kept up for an hour or more when all that portion of the line on the right of the crest, where the heavy fire continued during the day, fell back and the enemy took possession of the works. A portion of my regiment was carried back with this line. I maintained, with what men I could collect, the left of the line, which had been formed at right angles to the breast-works. I continued in this position all day and part of the night, when I moved a short distance to the rear with a few men and remained until the following morning, when the regiment moved a short distance to the right and received ammunition. Colonel McAllister assumed command of the regiment to-day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SCHOONOVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. W. J. RUSLING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

During the forenoon moved up with the brigade to the breast-works and took position near the fighting point of the day previous, where we remained during the night.

May 15, moved off at daylight and massed in the woods a mile to the left. At 10 a. m. the regiment moved up and took position in the breast-works under a severe fire from the enemy's sharpshooters. The same forenoon, between the hours of 11 and 12, the enemy completely enfiladed our line with one of his batteries, killing Lieutenant Baldwin, who was struck on the head with an unexploded shell. The regiment remained in this position until 5 a. m. on the morning of the 17th, when it moved half a mile to the rear and massed in the woods. At 9 p. m. the same day, moved half a mile to the right and bivouacked.

May 18, moved to the front at daylight this morning and again entered the works under a heavy shell fire; 9 p. m., moved to the left and took position in the works near the place occupied on the 15th.

May 19, marched off hurriedly at 2.30 p. m., and reached the Anderson house early in the morning, where we remained until nearly dark, when we marched rapidly to the right about 2 miles and went into line of battle.

May 20, 4 a. m., moved a short distance to the right and advanced through the woods in line of battle, and at 7 a. m. reached our camp on the Anderson farm.

JOHN SCHOONOVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

No. 77.

*Report of Col. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry,
of operations May 21-June 12.*

THIRD EPOCH.

The march to the North Anna and the operations on that river.

May 21.—Resumed the march at 12 midnight; moved rapidly and crossed the Mattaponi at 4.30 p. m. and bivouacked.

May 22.—Moved a mile to the front at 7.30 a. m., and was engaged the remaining portion of the day in putting up a secure breast-work.

May 23.—Moved off at 6 o'clock and reached Chesterfield Ford at 4 p. m., where, in accordance with orders from General Mott, I established a strong picket-line covering this point. The regiment with the remainder of the brigade picket was relieved at dark; joined the brigade soon after and marched to the left, reaching a point above the railroad bridge at 9 p. m., where works were thrown up during the night.

May 24.—The regiment was employed this morning in strengthening the works, and at 8.30 a. m. accompanied the brigade in a charge over the North Anna under a fearful fire from the enemy's batteries. The regiment went into position on the crest of the hill beyond, and at once strengthened the works evacuated by the enemy. New works were thrown up during the day and the following night a short distance farther to the front. In the afternoon moved forward to the front works, where we remained until the night of the 26th, when we recrossed the river at 12.30 a. m. Halted on the right of the railroad at 1.30 a. m. and bivouacked.

FOURTH EPOCH.

*The march across the Pamunkey, including the operations on the
Totopotomoy and at Cold Harbor.*

Friday, May 27.—The regiment left its bivouac near the railroad early in the afternoon and marched rapidly until 9 o'clock, when a halt was made until 11 o'clock, when we again moved forward and bivouacked at 1 o'clock for the night.

Saturday, May 28.—Moved off early this morning; marched rapidly and crossed the Pamunkey, near Hanover town, at 5 p. m.; continued the march a mile beyond, went into position and threw up a secure line of works before 10 o'clock at night.

Sunday, May 29.—Resumed the march at 5 a. m. Reached the Tinsley house at dark, threw up a rifle-pit, and bivouacked.

Monday, May 30.—The regiment formed part of a reconnoitering force sent out to develop the enemy's lines, and went into position on an eminence near a branch of the Totopotomoy.

Tuesday, May 31.—The regiment, with a portion of the brigade, moved to the front in the forenoon, crossed the valley and took position on the opposite height, and during the day threw up three lines of works.

June 1.—Recrossed the valley at 3 a. m. and went into position in the works near the Overton house. The regiment was soon thereafter sent by General Mott to picket the roads to the front and right. Continued in this position until 9.30 p. m., when the picket was assembled and the regiment joined the brigade.

June 2.—Marched after daylight and reached Cold Harbor at 9.30 a. m. In the afternoon moved three-quarters of a mile to the left and massed.

June 3.—In motion at 4.30 a. m. At 5 o'clock moved forward on double-quick and passed off by the right flank; having 3 men wounded by the enemy's shells. In a few moments moved to the rear and massed. At this point the regiment remained for a short time when it moved with the brigade to the right, taking position on the left of General Crawford's division of the Ninth Corps, where a heavy line of breast-works was thrown up during the day.

June 4.—Moved back to the left in the afternoon and massed in the woods, where we remained until 4 p. m. on the 5th, when the regiment accompanied the brigade to the left. Halted near our first line of works, where the regiment lay under a severe shell fire for half an hour or more. Resumed the march through the woods at midnight and went into position at 2 a. m. at Barker's Mill, and put up breast-works, as usual. The regiment remained in this position until the night of June 12, nothing unusual occurring.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT McALLISTER,

Colonel, Commanding

Lieut. WILLIAM J. RUSLING,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 78.

Report of Capt. Thomas C. Godfrey, Fifth New Jersey Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,

Camp near Petersburg, Va., August 9, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, paragraph 5, headquarters Army of the Potomac, to make the following report of the part taken by the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers in the actions, &c., between May 4 and July 30, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

On the 4th day of May crossed the Rapidan about 1 p. m., and on the 5th engaged the enemy in the Wilderness. The right wing of the regiment deployed on skirmish line, left holding the right of

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

the brigade; and on the 6th again engaged four companies on the skirmish line, the remaining six companies holding left of the brigade. In the two engagements our loss was 51 in killed, wounded, and missing.

SECOND EPOCH.

On the 7th, 8th, and 9th not engaged. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th engaged before Spotsylvania Court-House, our regiment holding the left of the brigade. On the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th took part in the operations before Spotsylvania Court-House. It is impossible to give the position of the regiment in the brigade during these movements, as it was so often changed. During this time sustained a loss of 13 in killed and wounded.

THIRD EPOCH.

On the 21st of May marched beyond Milford Station and bivouacked for the night. On the 22d, at 8 a. m., advanced about 1½ miles and went into line, and there threw up breast-works. 23d, marched third in line to the North Anna River, and threw up line of breast-works about 50 yards from the river. 24th, crossed the river. Three officers and 50 men were in the first line of skirmishers who crossed. From 9 a. m., the time the regiment crossed the river, they were engaged until 2 p. m., sustaining a loss of 1 man wounded. 25th, was lying quiet all day. In the evening, at 7 o'clock, moved to the first line of works. 26th, nothing of importance transpired during the day. At 12.30 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, re-crossed the North Anna and marched until 2 a. m.; at 12.30 p. m. took up line of march en route for Pamunkey River. It is impossible to give the positions the regiment occupied, as it was changed so often.

FOURTH EPOCH.

On 28th, halted at 1 a. m., and were immediately sent on picket, where we remained until 7.30 a. m., then moved toward the White House. At 3.30 p. m. crossed Pamunkey River, and 5.30 p. m. halted and threw up breast-works. 29th, at 1 p. m., took up line of march, and again halted at 9 p. m. on Tinsley's farm, and built a line of breast-works. 30th, the regiment was ordered to report to Colonel McAllister, to go on a reconnaissance. Six companies were placed on the skirmish line and advanced about 2 miles through the woods, meeting with no opposition. At 10 a. m., halted close on the enemy's breast-works and remained there until 7 a. m., when relieved, with the loss of 1 man captured. 31st, at 10 a. m., moved to the front; at 10.30 took a position on the Mechanicsville road, near Cold Harbor, where we remained until 8 p. m., when relieved. Retired a short distance to the rear, sustaining a loss of 12 killed and wounded. June 1, at 1 a. m. moved to the right, and halted at 5 a. m.; here passed the day and until midnight, when we again moved to the left. June 2, halted at 10 a. m. near Cold Harbor; moved again at 4 p. m.; halted again at 6 p. m., and bivouacked for the night. June 3, at 5 a. m. was ordered out to support First and Second Divisions of the corps. At 12 m. moved to the right and went into

line between Fifth and Eighteenth Corps about 1.30 p. m., and built works and remained there all night. June 4, relieved about 5 p. m. by Burnside's troops, and we returned to the same bivouac we occupied on the 3d instant. June 5, at 6 p. m. moved to the left a short distance, and at 12 midnight commenced to build works. At 8.30 a. m. of the 6th the regiment went on picket and remained all night and the next day until 7 p. m.

After reporting at brigade headquarters the regiment was again ordered back to take a position in the rear of the picket-line, and act as a corps of observation. 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, remained in camp and on picket near New Bridge. At about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 12th started to join the brigade, after which marched some 4 miles, and rested until morning, when we again moved forward toward Wilcox's Landing; at 9 p. m. halted for the night.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. GODFREY,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

No. 79.

Report of Capt. Thomas C. Thompson, Seventh New Jersey Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,

Near Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated August 5, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the several operations of the campaign from the crossing of the Rapidan, May 3, 1864, to July 30, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

The crossing of the Rapidan and the battles of the Wilderness.

Crossed the Rapidan on pontoons at Ely's Ford on the afternoon of May 4, 1864. Marched to near Chancellorsville and bivouacked for the night, Maj. Frederick Cooper at that time commanding regiment. Early on the morning of May 5 marched toward Fredericksburg, and about 3 p. m. halted on the Brock road in the Wilderness, and formed line of battle along the road, the right resting near the plank road, which crosses the Brock road, and the left extending down the road in direction of Spotsylvania Court-House. In compliance with orders, breast-works were hastily constructed, and about 5 p. m., the enemy then being in front, orders were given to advance. The regiment was in the first line of battle, a second line following at supporting distance. Proceeding some 300 yards through a dense jungle of scrub oak, which in a degree was almost impassable, it became necessary to halt and reform line. This was found to be almost impossible, as nearly the whole regiment had become overlapped by the other regiments on right and left. To avoid additional confusion the regiment was withdrawn a few paces to the rear, in order to re-establish the line, and just when in readiness to press forward the enemy attacked, but was repulsed. Pressing

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

heavily on the left of the line the enemy succeeded in forcing our troops to retire, which in turn compelled my regiment to do likewise. Passing over the second line of battle the breast-works were regained, order established, and here remained during the night. Shortly after daylight on the morning of May 6 skirmishers were pushed forward in rear of the first line of battle, this regiment being in the second line, and a third line following within supporting distance. Some few hours were consumed in slowly advancing, and shortly after the first line of battle became engaged my command moved quickly forward to within a short distance of the line engaged and there halted. Our services were not required, as the enemy did not hold their position, breaking and retreating with but little resistance. Relieving the first and advancing to a commanding position a halt was made. No enemy being visible in our front, nothing of importance transpired until about ——— when by some means the enemy managed to file through a gap on the left of the line and made an attack on flank and rear. Facing about, my command marched quickly to the support of the troops attacked. Being nearly surrounded by evidently a greatly superior force, a retreat became necessary, and which was accomplished. Regaining the works, my regiment was placed in the second line. About 4 p. m. the enemy in strong force assaulted the front line of works, a portion of which they carried, but a heavy fire being opened upon them from the second line and a charge made recaptured the work. Nothing of importance occurred during the balance of the day. On May 7 the regiment was not engaged in battle, simply marching and countermarching the greater part of the day, and in the afternoon relieving troops of the Fifth Corps.

SECOND EPOCH.

The march to Spotsylvania Court-House, and the operations in front of that place.

On the morning of May 8 marched toward Spotsylvania Court-House, and upon arriving in the vicinity of Todd's Tavern halted and formed line of battle across the road facing toward Fredericksburg. Here a small breast-work was erected, but no attack was made further than upon a portion of our pickets. Remained all night on that line, and about 2 p. m. on the afternoon of May 9 moved forward to Todd's Tavern, occupying the works at that place. Nothing worthy of note transpired while here, and on the morning of May 10 moved forward and joined the main body of the army, leaving 50 men to guard wagon train, and were assigned to take position near ——— house, on the extreme left flank of the army and directly in front of the right flank of the enemy. Here we remained idle until about 4.30 p. m., when with the brigade we massed in a dense wood. All being in readiness Major Cooper, at the given command, ordered the regiment forward. Driving in the rebel pickets and advancing to an open field brought us into full view of the rebel works some 600 yards distant. Hardly had the line emerged from the wood when the enemy opened upon the column a heavy fire, whereupon the whole line broke and retreated toward our works. By considerable exertion Major Cooper succeeded in rallying a portion of the regiment, and advancing some distance into the wood established a picket-line, which he held until near 9 p. m. of the 11th. Before daybreak on the morning of the 12th of May the division to which

my regiment belongs, having been re-enforced by the balance of the corps (Second), and other troops, assisted in the storming and capture of the works on the right flank of the enemy. The enemy made frequent attempts to retake the works, but were repulsed each time. During the day a heavy rain-storm prevailed, but notwithstanding the uncomfortableness of the situation the men stood well up to their work and kept up a steady fire all day and late in the evening. I regret to state that here the country was deprived of the services of a most gallant and efficient officer in the death of Capt. William James Evans, who was killed while faithfully discharging his duty. In accordance with orders the regiment was withdrawn about midnight to a short distance in the rear, and there obtained what was greatly required—food and rest.

From the 13th of May to the 18th nothing further occurred than changing from one position to another along the line of breast-works, and at various times picket-firing and undergoing a slight shelling. On the night of the 18th of May moved across Po River and camped near the Anderson house. About night-fall, May 19, the enemy having attacked the troops guarding a wagon train, Major Cooper received orders to move with the brigade to the support of the troops attacked. Upon arriving at the scene of action the regiment was assigned to the right of the line, and throwing out skirmishers remained all night. Early in the morning assisted in scouring the woods, and finding that the enemy had retreated during the night returned to camp.

THIRD EPOCH.

The march to the North Anna and the operations on that river.

Early on the evening of May 21 moved toward Mattaponi River, passing Massaponax Church, and shortly after daylight arrived at Guiney's Station, on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad. Here Major Cooper was ordered to proceed to the railroad and occupy a line of works, which were there, until the column had passed. A small force of the enemy were discovered hovering along the banks of the Mattaponi, which runs by Guiney's, but no attack was offered by either side. Being relieved by another regiment we moved on to join our brigade, which we joined at night on the south bank of the Mattaponi, 1 mile beyond Milford. On the morning of the 22d, having advanced a short distance, began erecting breast-works, and on the 23d vacated the works and marched toward the North Anna River, arriving in vicinity of the river about midnight of the 23d. The enemy were found to be in strong force on the opposite bank. Here this regiment was placed in reserve in rear of the brigade, remaining all night. On the morning of the 24th Major Cooper received orders to follow the brigade and cross the bridge which spans the river near the railroad bridge. This feat was accomplished under a severe artillery fire of the enemy with the loss of but 1 man wounded. Taking up position beside the Ellington house, on right of the railroad, we remained idle until 2 p. m., when orders were given to Major Cooper to send his regiment on picket. Complying with orders, Major Cooper sent Captain Thompson to command the regiment, and to report to the division officer of the day. This being done, Captain Thompson, in accordance with orders, pressed forward into the woods, attacked the enemy's pickets, driving them to their breast-works, and established an advanced

picket-line. In this affair 1 officer was wounded and 1 enlisted man killed and 5 wounded. With the exception of throwing up breast-works nothing of importance occurred while in that vicinity.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The march across the Pamunkey, including the operations on the Totopotomoy and at Cold Harbor.

On the night of May 26 recrossed the North Anna and bivouacked for the night. After a severe march across the Pamunkey River on pontoons on the 28th of May, formed line of battle and threw up breast-works. From the 28th to the 31st of May the regiment was not engaged in battle, the duty performed being to advance at times and building breast-works. On the night of May 30 reached the Totopotomoy, and threw up earth-works. Although the regiment was within 100 yards of the enemy's fortifications not a shot was fired during the night. On the morning of May 31 the enemy abandoned their works and fell back across the —— road, where they held a strong line of works. As soon as it was discovered that the enemy were falling back the regiment joined in the pursuit, crossing the creek and occupying the works. About noon on the same day the regiment was ordered to re-enforce the picket-line, and in so doing, the enemy being in close proximity, several men were lost. Reaching the —— road and line formed, the embankment beside the road afforded good protection, owing to which fact the loss was quite small. Here considerable skirmishing took place, but no general engagement. At night, being relieved, recrossed the Totopotomoy and occupied the works built by this regiment on the 29th. Here remaining until midnight orders came to march. Marched all night and arrived at Cold Harbor about noon June 2. Further than moving to various points of the line and erecting breast-works nothing was done on our part worthy of note. On the night of June 5 marched to the left, halting at Barker's Mill and erecting breast-works. Remained idle until June 12, when the regiment was placed on picket.

During the night our forces marched toward the James, and at daylight, June 13, the pickets were withdrawn, and moved on to join our brigade.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. THOMPSON,
Captain, Commanding.

No. 80.

Itinerary of the Fourth Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, May 3-31. †

May 3.—Broke camp at 10.30 p. m. Moved at 11.30 in the direction of Rapidan River.

May 4.—Crossed the river at 10 a. m., and marched to Chancellorsville, and bivouacked for the night.

May 5.—Broke camp at 5 a. m., and marched in the direction of Todd's Tavern. Took position at 2 p. m. on the Brock road, in second line. At 4 p. m. the brigade was marched into the woods, and

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

† From return for May. Up to May 13 this command was the Second Brigade of the Fourth Division.

became engaged with the enemy. The line fell back to the first position on the road.

May 6, at 5 a. m., advanced into the woods and engaged the enemy. At 11 a. m. the left flank of the division was turned, and we fell back to the road. At 3.30 p. m. Longstreet's corps advanced and charged our position, and was repulsed with loss.

May 7.—Brigade moved to the extreme right of division, resting on Germanna Ford road. No engagement during the day.

May 8.—Moved to Todd's Tavern, and threw up intrenchments.

May 9.—Moved at 5 a. m. toward Spotsylvania Court-House. Three regiments detached to the Provisional Brigade, commanded by Colonel Ramsey, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers.

May 10.—Moved at 3 a. m. to Brown's farm. Met the enemy and deployed the Seventy-first and One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers as skirmishers. At 3 p. m. the brigade was advanced, and discovered the enemy in a strongly intrenched position. At 5 p. m. the division charged the enemy's position and fell back with severe loss. Reformed and intrenched.

May 11.—At 3.30 a. m. the brigade moved to the right. At 9 o'clock the Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-third, and Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers were sent back to reconnoiter the enemy's position, and skirmished with the enemy all day, and rejoined the division at dark.

May 12.—At 12.15 a. m. moved to the left and took up old position on Brown's farm. The remainder of the Second Corps massed in our front, and at 4 a. m. they charged the enemy's works and were successful. The brigade advanced in line and captured 2 rebel colors and 1 piece of artillery; brigade engaged all day.

May 13.—Same position; brisk skirmishing all day; Fourth Division consolidated with the Third Division.

May 14.—Moved at 12.30 a. m. to the right and threw up a line of works.

May 15.—Moved to the left of Landrum's farm and took position; sharp skirmishing during the day.

May 16.—No change.

May 17.—Same position. At 6.30 p. m. enemy made a demonstration in our front and were repulsed.

May 18.—At 4 a. m. brigade massed in front of Landrum's house and advanced with the corps on the enemy's position. At 9 a. m. moved to the right and occupied breast-works. At 10 a. m. moved back to Landrum's house.

May 19.—At 2 a. m. moved to the Anderson farm and bivouacked. At 6 p. m. brigade moved at double-quick to support Tyler's division; took position on skirmish line on south side of Ny River and remained all night.

May 20.—At 4 a. m. the enemy disappeared from our front; returned to Anderson's farm and encamped.

May 21.—Moved with corps to Milford Station, arriving at 7 p. m.; brigade rear guard of the corps.

May 22.—Massed in rear of first line in the woods and remained all day.

May 23.—At 5 o'clock marched toward the North Anna River; met the enemy at 12 m.; Seventy-first and Seventy-second New York Volunteers deployed as skirmishers. At 3 o'clock these two regiments, with the First and Second Brigades, participated in a charge on the enemy's works. At 4 p. m. the balance of them advanced

to their support, and held a position on the east bank of the river under a heavy fire of the enemy.

May 24.—Crossed the North Anna at 2 p. m. and massed on the Fox estate. At 7 p. m. advanced and took position in front line and intrenched.

May 25.—At 5 p. m. were relieved by First Brigade ; took position in second line and remained.

May 26.—No change.

May 27.—At 12.15 a. m. recrossed the North Anna and marched toward the Pamunkey River.

May 28.—At 5 a. m. crossed the Pamunkey at Hundley's Ferry ; went into position ; built breast-works for the night.

May 29.—Moved out on Hanover Court-House road to support Barlow's division reconnaissance. At 7 p. m. took position on right of the road ; built works and encamped for the night.

May 30.—Remained in same position ; sharp skirmishing.

May 31.—At 9 a. m. brigade advanced on the enemy's works and became hotly engaged ; drove the enemy and occupied their works ; remained in this position all day.

No. 81.

Report of Lieut. Col. Michael W. Burns, Seventy-third New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-THIRD NEW YORK STATE VOLS.,

August 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated August 5, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report :

This command broke camp near Brandy Station, Va., May 3, 1864, at 10 p. m., and with the balance of the corps took the direction of the Rapidan River, which was crossed at Ely's Ford at daylight the next morning. Pressing forward without halting, it reached the old battle-field of Chancellorsville about 3 p. m., where it bivouacked for the night. The march was resumed early the next morning on the road leading to Fredericksburg. After proceeding in this direction, however, for some 2 or 3 miles, the column turned to the right, and shortly afterward, at the junction of two roads, the brigade was halted, closed in mass, and skirmishers thrown out. Remained in this position about one hour, when the command moved to the right in the direction of the plank road leading to Orange Court-House, brisk cannonading going on at the time. Pressing forward rapidly, line was soon formed in the Wilderness, to the left of the plank road, and a breast-work hastily constructed of such material as was at hand, such as logs, brush, &c., a similar line having been thrown up in front of us by a line of battle stationed there. The works were scarcely constructed when the first line of battle was fiercely assailed by the enemy. After a stubborn resistance it was forced back and the second line was ordered forward over its works to its support. The advance was accordingly made, and this command advanced into the woods to the distance of, perhaps, one-quarter of a mile. The first line having broken and fell back, this command was soon attacked, and after sustaining the shock for fifteen or twenty minutes, when it was discovered that the enemy had thrown a heavy column on our left flank, and the bri-

gade (Excelsior) was obliged to fall back to the breast-works which had been thrown up by the first line, which was done in good order. The enemy followed up his temporary success, but on coming within range of the breast-works they were most signally repulsed. This ended the attack of May 5.

Early on the morning of the 6th the line again advanced, driving Wofford's brigade of Georgia troops before it for a distance of a mile, when the line halted and remained in position for two hours, skirmishing going on continually. At the expiration of that time the enemy attacked the whole line in strong force. The regiments on our left were soon broken, and this command found itself confronted by heavy masses of the enemy on its left flank and rear. It accordingly fell back in good order to the breast-works it had held at daylight. The enemy followed up his advantage, but with no better success than the day previous, he being most signally repulsed. At this time, however, the breast-works, formed as they were of dry logs and brush, caught fire and soon became untenable. The command had also expended all of its ammunition. It accordingly fell back to the second line of works, and afterward was formed as a second line of battle some 300 yards in the rear and resupplied with ammunition. The enemy attempted to occupy the ground so abandoned between the two lines of breast-works, but were received with such a withering fire from the troops in the second line that they were forced to retire, leaving their dead and wounded behind them.

This command with its brigade (Excelsior) remained on the reserve until the afternoon of the 7th of May, when it moved to the right of the plank road, relieving a portion of the Ninth Corps. This command was engaged in skirmishing during the night, but was withdrawn on the morning of the 8th, to act as infantry rear guard to the army, which was moving toward Spotsylvania. It reached Todd's Tavern the same evening, when it was relieved and rejoined its brigade (Excelsior), which occupied the right of the Second Corps. Was engaged in throwing up works until the afternoon of the 9th, when the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, but there being no connection on either flank and the same being threatened by the enemy's cavalry, it was withdrawn to the works and formed connection with other troops. At 3 a. m. of the 10th the regiment joined the brigade (Excelsior) and the whole command moved to the extreme left of the corps, threw up works under a heavy fire of sharpshooters and pickets at a place called Brown's house. Between 2 and 3 p. m. a charge was made on the enemy, the brigade (Excelsior) being in the second line. The enemy were driven through a belt of woods and across a field into their works. The enemy being too heavily intrenched the troops fell back to their original position. On the morning of the 11th six companies of this regiment were deployed as skirmishers, four companies being held in reserve. They soon succeeded in driving the enemy's skirmishers through the woods into an open field, but the fire proved so heavy the line could advance no farther. They accordingly held their position, connecting with the skirmishers of the Sixth Corps. Information was immediately sent to Generals Mott and Wright of the position of the enemy; remained on the skirmish line until 5 p. m., when the regiment was withdrawn. Joined its brigade (Excelsior), marched 3 miles to the right, received rations and ammunition, and marched immediately back to its old position and commenced throwing up works on the continuation of the old line.

About 6 a. m. of the 12th the regiment was detailed to act as a provost guard to keep back stragglers from the Second Corps, which was then charging the enemy's works. In this capacity the regiment advanced through the belt of woods previously mentioned, and on arriving in the open field was ordered to proceed to the assistance of the first line, which was then engaged with the enemy. The regiment then moved rapidly forward over the first line of the enemy's works (which had already been taken) up to and over the second line, under a heavy fire, capturing 150 prisoners, 2 stand of colors, and 2 pieces of artillery, one of which was turned and used against the enemy with great effect. The command succeeded in getting the prisoners, colors, and guns to the rear, but being entirely unsupported, and the enemy concentrating his whole fire upon it, the works so gallantly won had to be abandoned, and the regiment fell back to first line of rebel works captured. The loss of the regiment both in officers and men was heavy, especially the former. The regiment remained behind the first line until 2 p. m., when it was relieved to again act as provost guard, which duty it fulfilled until after dark, constantly under the enemy's fire, both of small-arms and artillery, and losing severely during that time. In this engagement the regiment suffered more severely than at any other period of the campaign. It has to mourn the loss of the brave Captains Phelan, McDermott, Purtell, Le Fort, and Lieutenant Leonard, together with scores of gallant men, whose highest praise is that they fell in the discharge of their duty.

From this date to the 19th day of May, the regiment was engaged as usual in throwing up works, skirmishing, &c., at various portions of the line. On that date this command crossed the Po River and bivouacked at a place called Anderson's house; remained until the 21st, when the regiment was detailed as wagon guard, crossing the Mattaponi River at dark. On the 23d marched to the North Anna River, attacked the enemy, drove him across the river. The regiment remained on picket until the afternoon of the 24th, when it crossed the river under a heavy shell fire and rejoined its brigade (Excelsior), which had preceded it. Remained until the 26th, when the brigade recrossed the river and remained until the 27th, when the line of march was taken up for the Pamunkey. Crossed that stream on the 28th, moved forward and crossed the Totopotomoy Creek. Skirmished heavily with the enemy until the next day (June 1), when the creek was recrossed. Remained until the 2d, when the march was taken up for Cold Harbor. The brigade (Excelsior), acting as rear guard to the corps, reached its destination the same night, and the next day (3d) advanced under heavy fire and threw up breast-works. On the 5th took position in second line of works, and the same night three separate assaults were made on the first line by the enemy, but they were repulsed without calling for assistance. Moved to the left on the morning of the 6th to a place called Barker's Mill, threw up works, and remained until the 12th, when the army was withdrawn.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. W. BURNS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. JAMES H. LOCKWOOD,

A. A. A. G., First Brig., Third Div., Second Corps.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 82.

Report of Lieut. Col. George Zinn, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FOURTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
August 7, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 104, headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the several operations of the present campaign:

FIRST EPOCH.

The regiment, in conjunction with the Second Corps and Army of the Potomac generally, broke camp on the evening of the 3d day of May, 1864, and marched to the Rapidan, crossing at Ely's Ford. Camped late in the afternoon of the 4th on the old battle-ground of Chancellorsville. 5th, marched to the Wilderness and took position on the left of the Sixth Corps, about a quarter of a mile to the left of the plank road leading to Orange Court-House, and threw up breast-works. Took part in the battles of the 5th and 6th. Loss, 2 officers and 46 enlisted men—1 commissioned officer wounded, 1 commissioned officer missing, 5 enlisted men killed, 41 enlisted men wounded.

SECOND EPOCH.

8th, marched to Todd's Tavern, threw up breast-works, and drew ammunition and rations. 10th, marched to near Spotsylvania Court-House and had a skirmish with the enemy on the Ny River. 12th, took part in the engagement in front of Spotsylvania Court-House, losing 1 officer and 38 enlisted men—1 commissioned officer wounded, 8 enlisted men killed, and 30 enlisted men wounded.

THIRD EPOCH.

21st, marched to and across the Mattaponi, passing through Bowling Green and Milford Station. Took position and threw up breast-works. 23d, marched to the North Anna River; engaged the enemy, driving them across the river and held the Jericho Bridge. 24th, crossed the river and skirmished with the enemy, losing 6 enlisted men—1 killed and 5 wounded.

FOURTH EPOCH.

27th, recrossed the river and marched to the Pamunkey River, crossing near Hanover town, and threw up breast-works. 29th, advanced about 1 mile and erected another line of works. 31st and 1st of June, engaged the enemy on the Totopotomoy Creek; lost 3 officers and 18 enlisted men. June 2d, marched to Cold Harbor and participated in the various engagements at that place, losing 4 commissioned officers wounded, 4 enlisted men killed, 16 enlisted men wounded, and 3 enlisted men missing.*

Respectfully, your-obedient servant,

GEORGE ZINN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. F. E. MARBLE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 83.

*Report of Col. John C. Tidball, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery,
commanding Artillery Brigade.*

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, VA.,

July 1, 1864.

May 3.—Left camp near Stevensburg, Va., at 8.30 p. m., moving the Artillery Brigade to Madden's house, where it halted; as the divisions passed the batteries assigned to them reported and fell into the column. The reserve battery and foot artillery marched in rear of the Third Division.

May 4.—Crossed the Rapidan at 9 a. m. and moved out on the Chancellorsville road, arriving at Chancellorsville at 2 p. m. Brown's and Arnold's batteries being found in a bad position, were changed. The reserve battery and foot artillery camped at Fair View, one-half mile off.

May 5.—Moved at daylight on the road leading to the Furnace, passed it, and arrived at Todd's Tavern at 12 m., waited orders for one hour, and then moved by the Brock road in the direction of Wilderness Tavern. At 2 p. m. the enemy were met near the plank road crossing. Captains Dow's and Edgell's batteries were immediately placed in position in the woods, 75 yards in rear of the line of Mott's division, which extended along the south side of the Brock road. An opening was cut in front of them and a road in rear joining the plank road. General Getty being hard pressed and his artillery not being at hand, Captain Ricketts was directed to report to him with his battery. At this time General Hancock met Colonel Tidball and told him that certain high ground, open, about a mile back, must be occupied. All the remaining batteries, six, of the corps were here halted and put in position, Captain Ames' battery, supported by the heavy artillery, forming the extreme left of the line. A short time after the line was extended still farther to the left, and Captain Sleeper's battery placed in position, supported by Colonel Miles' brigade, of Barlow's division. The position was then as follows, commencing on the left: Sleeper, Ames, who was at this time retired to a crest forming the second line; Arnold, Brown, Roder, and Gilliss. In reserve Gibbon's division. This line of artillery was supported by Barlow's division. In about an hour one brigade of Barlow's division was sent into action, rendering it necessary to shorten the line. All of Sleeper's battery was withdrawn, except a section from the extreme left, and the four guns placed in reserve in rear of Arnold's battery, and the heavy artillery in position to support Ames. At dark, orders came to withdraw all the artillery, except Roder's battery, which was on Gibbon's left; all the other batteries were taken back into an open field in rear of Gibbon's right and parked for the night. The foot artillery were left as a support to Roder's battery, and a regiment of Barlow's also. There was no artillery firing this day, except some solid shot by Dow.

May 6.—The batteries moved out at 4 o'clock and took their positions of the day before, Gilliss remaining in the field where the artillery had been parked. The position for the artillery had been fortified the day before, and this work was now strengthened. At 9 o'clock the Third and Fourth Divisions made an attack, Dow's battery throwing solid shot over their heads as they advanced. They

were driven back into the intrenchments. At the time of this attack General Gibbon, who was in command of the left, required a battery to take up an enfilading position on the right of Roder. Gilliss' battery was here placed and strongly intrenched. No firing was done during the day until 2 o'clock, when Sleeper fired a few shots at a battery of the enemy which was shelling our cavalry, and apparently caused it to change its position. At 4 o'clock a rebel battery opened on Sleeper's from the edge of the wood, about 1,400 yards off, but was driven off in a few minutes by the fire of Sleeper's battery and before damaging anything. At 5.30 o'clock the enemy made an attack on our forces on the Brock road, charging after the fire and succeeding in crossing over the breast-works in front of Dow's and Edgell's batteries, but were driven back with great slaughter by the canister fire of the batteries. Ricketts' battery was engaged during the day and lost a gun, which was recaptured by Carroll's brigade. He also burst the muzzle off of one piece, which was afterward buried at Todd's Tavern. The other batteries simply remained in position, but did not fire a shot. The supports of the artillery during the day consisted of Barlow's division, which was continually changing position. At night it was reported that the enemy was massing on our left, infantry and artillery, and dispositions were made accordingly by the infantry.

May 7.—The artillery held the same position all day, Dow firing solid shot occasionally into the woods in his front. He was resupplied with ammunition. At night orders for a movement came, when division batteries were ordered to report to their division commanders.

May 8.—The Ninth and Fifth Corps having passed, at 6 o'clock the heavy artillery and reserve batteries moved, following the Fourth Division, Mott; Birney brought up the rear, and Gibbon led, followed by Barlow. The troops took the road to Todd's Tavern, where they arrived at 12 m., and the artillery was massed in the open field around the tavern. The troops rested for two hours, and were then put in position in a semi-circle round the tavern. The left rested on the Spotsylvania road, and the right at the junction of the Brock with the Furnace road. About 5 in the evening an attack was made by a division of the enemy, and Roder's battery was placed on the right of the tavern, 600 yards, one section on each of the roads and one section more retired. The infantry fortified themselves very strongly, as did the artillery. At dark the batteries were in position, Dow and Ames on Mott's line, the Brock and Furnace road, placed there by Mott; Ricketts' battery in the field near the tavern, the guns pointed at it. Roder, Sleeper, and Arnold parked on the right of the tavern, Brown, Edgell, and Gilliss, the heavy artillery supporting Ricketts. At 10 p. m. General Hancock sent for Colonel Tidball to intrench the position at the tavern; Arnold, Brown, Roder, and Sleeper were placed in strong works in rear of the tavern, between it and the second line of infantry, forming a third line. Ricketts' position was changed so as to fire to the front—Gilliss.

May 9.—The enemy developed a strong force in Birney's front, and the foot artillery was put in the rifle-pits on the second line. The artillery retained the same positions. No attack was made, and at 12 m. the corps moved 2 miles south of the Spotsylvania road, and took position on the north side of the Po River. Captain Edgell's battery was moved to the crest of a hill commanding a view of the road

on which the enemy were retreating, and fire was opened with effect. At 4 o'clock a crossing was made by Barlow's, Birney's, and Gibbon's divisions, a section of Ames' battery being taken down to the river to support the movement. An hour before this a section of Arnold's battery, under Lieutenant Hunt, had an artillery duel with a rebel battery, finally driving it away from its position on the other side of the Po. The troops then rested for the night.

May 10.—The troops were across the river. Brown's battery had a sharp fight on the extreme right of Birney, as did Arnold's. Gibbon's and Birney's divisions moved to the support of the Fifth Corps, leaving Barlow to hold the position south of the Po. A section of Sleeper's battery opened on the enemy's works, as did Brown's battery. The batteries attached to divisions moved with them to the left and were parked. Roder and Sleeper were parked in rear of the line under heavy fire, Captain Sleeper losing some men. At this time the enemy attacked Barlow, who had in his front line of battle one section of Brown's and one of Arnold's batteries. In the retiring of our forces one gun of Arnold's battery was lost. Colonel Tidball was directed to mass his artillery on the north bank of the Po, to protect Barlow's recrossing. Rittenhouse's battery, of the Fifth Corps, was already in position. Edgell was put with Sleeper and Arnold in a second line. The first line was Brown, Roder, and one section of Gilliss; four guns of Gilliss in reserve. Orders were given that when the first line retired it should be by the right flank, so that the second line could open. Brown, Roder, and Beck's section opened on the enemy with solid shot over the heads of our troops with effect. A rebel battery opened a severe enfilading fire, and Rittenhouse attempted to silence it. Edgell was sent to his assistance and drove it away immediately, blowing up one limber; each time that it opened it was silenced by Edgell's fire with great promptness. Our line having recrossed the river, the enemy advanced to take the vacated works. A heavy fire was opened on them with much effect, but they advanced under it and took the works. Word was brought at this time that a heavy force was moving on our flank. Captain Ames' battery was put in position and the foot artillery deployed as skirmishers, there being no infantry at hand. They engaged those of the enemy until relieved by infantry. A new line was now taken up for the night, and two batteries of the Sixth Corps and Ames' were placed in position, supported by Miles' brigade and the heavy artillery. The batteries of the Sixth had been preceded in this position by two of the Fifth, Rittenhouse and Cooper.

May 11.—Moved during the night, conducted by Captain Paine, to the Fifth Corps hospital.

May 12.—At daylight advanced and took position in breast-works of Second Corps. Sleeper reported to Captain Mendell, charge of Second Corps, to take position at the deserted house. Advance of Arnold to first line. Brought up Ames and Brown, placed them to the right and left of Landrum's house. Sent Gilliss to Tompkins (section disabled). Section of Brown and two of Ames' advanced to first line and did good work; brought up Dow and Ricketts to second line (Landrum's). Brought up Sleeper and parked in rear of house. Roder relieved Gilliss, who went to the rear to refit. Ames brought off nine guns with his horses, got off Gilliss' guns, and brought heavy artillery in the evening to intrench Roder and support him. Captain Clark reported at night, battery parked in rear of rear house. Edgell all day with Fifth Corps in rear line, parked at night with Clark. Arnold parked in rear of Ricketts.

May 13.—No fighting or change of position until 3 p. m. Heavy artillery and intrenching tools taken to extreme right. Also Roder, Edgell, Sleeper, and Gilliss, all supported by Birney. Held position.

May 14.—Moved all the batteries across the Ny River, in rear of Sixth Corps, and massed near Harris' house; remained all day. In evening came orders taking batteries from divisions.

May 16.—Lay still all day. Sleeper, Roder, and Edgell with Birney.

May 17.—Moved to Anderson's Mill by concealed road at 4 p. m.; grazed and parked. At 11 p. m. moved back to Harris' house.

May 18.—Moved from Harris' house to the deserted house, and Roder, Ames, and Ricketts to Landrum's. Sent Edgell's battery to Colonel Tompkins. Brown, Roder, and Ames, in first line, silenced rebel battery; 12 m., still in position. Clark and Ricketts moved down to works on extreme right. Edgell already there with Birney's division. The other six batteries, with trains, &c., moved back to Anderson's house, under command of Major Hazard, who had reported May 17 with Burton's and McKnight's batteries. Moved with Tyler's division and camped near general headquarters. The other batteries, under charge of chief of artillery, withdrew to the same camp at dark. This day batteries reduced to four guns.

May 19.—Brigade moved down near Anderson's Bridge and camped with rest of corps. At 5 p. m. a battery was sent for to repel attack on our right. Clark's sent very promptly. Staff officer of General Hunt's came in half an hour for three more batteries. Arnold, Dow, and Sleeper, all under charge of Major Hazard, went up, all the rest were ordered to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and Gilliss and Burton were ordered up and put in reserve in rear of line of battle. At dark all the batteries, except Captain Clark's and McKnight's, withdrew and returned to camp. They remained with Birney's division, under charge of Major Hazard.

May 20.—Order for movement. Two batteries ordered to each division. Order countermanded. Batteries stood in harness all night, and at daylight Clark and McKnight withdrew after Clark had fired half a dozen shots. The enemy having disappeared from their front, batteries were ordered to unhitch and unharness. Order for march at 11 p. m., and train sent to rear, and battery wagons moved. Reserve artillery in rear of Fourth Division, followed by extra caissons and foot artillery.

May 21.—Arrived at Milford at 1 p. m., took position, Tyler left, Gibbon center, Barlow right. No artillery with Tyler. Gilliss and Edgell with Gibbon, Gilliss on right, the other in center of his line. Dow and Sleeper on left, Roder and McKnight in center, and Brown, supported by foot artillery, on right of Barlow's line. Strong intrenchments thrown up by batteries and by the Fourth Artillery, on the right of Brown. Later, Arnold, Ricketts, and Clark with Tyler, on the left.

May 22.—Small reconnaissance accompanied by section of Gilliss' battery. Lay still the rest of the day. Issued rations.

May 23.—Ordered to move at daylight. The reserve (Roder, Ames, Sleeper and Edgell, Brown and McKnight) with Barlow, Gilliss and Burton with Gibbon, Clark and Arnold with Birney, Dow and Ricketts with Tyler. Arrived at 1.30 at North Anna River. The reserve batteries, put in position on the right, supported by Mott's brigade, opened fire on rebel battery and silenced it on

right. In center near road to bridge, Dow. Arnold on left of Birney's line, Brown out in front, Gilliss in reserve in rear of them. Ricketts, Burton and McKnight and Clark on Tyler's line. Opened fire in the evening with effect, covering the charge of Birney. After the capture of the works, a rifle battery crossed, and afterward Ames.

May 24.—Birney sent for another battery. Roder sent. During the morning Edgell and Sleeper were moved down in front on right of railroad. Major Hazard moved Burton, Clark, McKnight, and Ricketts down in front of the line of infantry. Burnside's batteries relieved ours on the right on the 24th, in the morning. Birney at noon sent for more batteries. Gilliss sent. Then Edgell and Sleeper. Major Hazard moved Clark and Ricketts on the extreme left, Ricketts in reserve; also moved Brown over on left of brick house, also Arnold, Burton, and McKnight. Five p. m., Ames, Roder, and Gilliss on the island. Arnold, McKnight, Burton, Brown, and one section of Edgell in front line, the other in reserve. Sleeper in park on Brown's left. Clark on the extreme left of Gibbon. Ricketts in his rear in reserve. Dow north of the river in the woods near the Telegraph road. Enemy opened fire on the position near brick house; silenced by a section of Edgell and by Arnold. Brown moved up on left of railroad, on front line of infantry, Barlow. Did not fire. Clark did good service.

May 25.—Clark and Ricketts relieved at daylight by Dow and Sleeper. Brown moved over to right of railroad, a little advanced. Edgell, Burton, McKnight, and Arnold advanced to first line at 9 a. m. Third Battalion, Fourth New York Artillery, Clark, and Ricketts near pontoon bridge. Ames, Roder, and Gilliss on island. At 1 p. m. one section of Clark put in position on left of railroad, Barlow's line. Mortar battery reported at 9 p. m.

May 26.—Mortar battery put in position on right of Roder and strongly intrenched. Third Battalion, Fourth New York Artillery, moved back with train 1 mile north of river at 4 p. m. At 7 p. m. ordered to move. Brown and Edgell assigned to Barlow; Dow and Sleeper assigned to Gibbon; McKnight and Gilliss assigned to Birney. All others ordered to park at 8.30 p. m. in rear of center of old line.

May 27.—Marched at 9 a. m.; arrived 4 miles north of Pamunkey River at night; parked.

May 28.—Marched in same order, and crossed the river and took position near Elliott's house; reserve batteries, &c., parked in rear of Second Corps line of battle. At 11 a. m. Burton ordered to report to General Birney forward, in rear of Colonel Shelton's house, on the creek.

May 29.—Remained so all day.

May 30.—At 6 a. m., details from the batteries and foot artillery with intrenching tools commenced throwing up works for artillery in front, and to the right and left of the Shelton house. The enemy shelled slightly, but did no damage. These works were on the skirmish line, and were prepared for Arnold on the left, Roder on his right, and Coehorn mortars in front of the house. Roder went into position without support at 11 a. m., Arnold at 12 m., and the mortars soon after, between them. Ricketts and Clark had the positions for their guns ready, but awaited the movement of the infantry. The foot artillery, Second and Third Battalions, took position between the house and mill-pond, supporting the batteries. The

Second Battalion reported early on the morning of the 29th. In the afternoon Miles' brigade moved up to the front line, and Ames' battery was ordered to prepare to move there. In afternoon Ricketts, Clark, and Fourth New York Artillery on right of main road. Roder, Arnold, and mortars on left of main road; heavy fire from enemy from 1 to 4 p. m. replied to all afternoon with success. Particularly heavy fire at 6.25, lasting twenty-five minutes. Batteries did not open; were in position with their division commands.

May 31.—McKnight's (Third Division) battery was ordered over the creek to support Birney, who had taken the works, and did good execution, until his ammunition gave out, at 700 yards; was relieved by Roder, who did good work, the enemy falling back to his main line of works. Four mortars were ordered over, but did no firing. No other change except Burton, who supported Birney's advance. No further change during the day. At 8 p. m. ordered to establish a line of artillery on Birney's advance line—in works to be built—three batteries to go at 3 a. m., the 1st.

June 1.—Order countermanded. Ordered to withdraw to west side of creek. Recountermanded at 11.30. At 1.30 the order was again countermanded. No batteries moved under these orders. Roder and the mortars returned across the creek at 11.30 p. m., May 31. Roder and Burton placed in reserve. Mortars turned over to Captain Jones, Company D, Fourth New York Artillery. At dark the reserve batteries withdrew, Roder, Ames, Clark, McKnight, Burton, and Edgell, and marched by way of Harris' Store toward Cold Harbor. Parked near army headquarters, followed by Fourth New York Artillery; other batteries assigned to divisions.

June 2.—Arrived at Cold Harbor and parked reserve artillery. Second Corps took the left of the line. Divisions posted; Gibbon right, Barlow left, Birney reserve. Batteries on the lines of the divisions.

June 3.—Assaults made by Birney and Barlow at daylight. Dow in position and doing good service. At 7 a. m. Clark ordered to take position on the right of Dow and open fire. Brown put in on Barlow's left, Arnold on his right. Roder put in at 9 a. m. on Brown's left and Edgell on the extreme left. Sleeper was on the extreme right, Birney, with Ricketts and Gilliss, in reserve. The Eighteenth Corps sent for a battery; McKnight sent. Birney reported to General Smith, taking his batteries. Burton at 4 p. m. placed on the right of Edgell. The Fourth Artillery moved at the same time to rifle-pits in rear of Gibbon's line. At 2 p. m. positions selected for mortars (two) were taken on the left of the road, in charge of Captain Jones, doing good execution. At 6 p. m. positions, at which strong works were to be built, were selected, commencing on the right; Edgell to be advanced 200 yards, Sleeper on his left. Clark and Dow advanced 200 yards on his left, Barlow's right. Brown, Roder, and Burton at the big pine tree, farther to the left. Arnold nearly in front of Brown. The mortars to the right of the road, 40 yards from the enemy's lines. All these batteries to be in these positions at daylight next morning. In the attack at 8 p. m. the batteries did good execution in shelling them.

June 4.—All in position except Edgell and Arnold, who was placed too far to the front, and afterward moved farther back. The works were to be built by working parties of the Fourth New York Artillery. McKnight reported back and supplied with ammunition; Gilliss also. Ricketts removed with Eighteenth Corps. Ames had

been ordered in position where the mortars were, but countermanded. Everything ordered to open at 1.30 and fire one hour. Did so with effect, 1 shot every two minutes, afterward 1 shot from each battery every fifteen minutes until dark. Attack on Barlow's line at dark, in which Arnold did good execution. The works on Sleeper's right being finished, Edgell moved in at night.

June 5.—At daylight McKnight took position in Edgell's old place. Captain Jones at 12 m. had only 26 rounds left; attack made at 8.30 p. m. repulsed; artillery opened heavily. During the afternoon a work was built on the left of Arnold, and at dark Arnold was withdrawn and replaced by Ames. No other changes.

June 6.—At daylight Burton went into the new work on Ames' left. Gilliss moved to the extreme left with Birney and took position near the mill pond.

June 7.—Captain Stevens' battery of light 12-pounders reported and was sent to General Birney, the extreme left.

June 8.—Captain Arnold left and Lieutenant Dwight took command of battery. Captain Ricketts returned and was placed in position on the right and a little in rear of Dow. Mortar ammunition arrived and Captain Jones, who had yesterday permanently assumed command of the mortar battery, was supplied with ammunition, as were all batteries, 3-inch and light 12-pounders. Full rations of vegetables issued.

June 9.—No change. The mortars fired 15 shots during the day, with very good results.

June 10.—Four mortars placed on the left and front of Ricketts, the other two left in their old position.

June 11.—No change except the withdrawal of Dow.*

JNO. C. TIDBALL,

Colonel Fourth New York Artillery, Comdg. Brigade.

No. 84.

Report of Capt. Edwin B. Dow, Sixth Maine Battery.

HDQRS. SIXTH MAINE BATTY., ARTY. BRIG., 2D CORPS,

August 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the part taken by my battery in the operations of the campaign from May 3 to July 31, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

At 8 p. m. May 3 broke camp near Stevensburg, Va., and marched in the direction of Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan River; arriving at the ford the morning of the 4th, crossed the river and marched to near the Chancellor house, camping upon the old battle-field with the Fourth Division (General Mott's), to which we were attached.

May 5, broke camp at daylight and took up line of march for Todd's Tavern; arriving near the tavern, the enemy was reported advancing rapidly against us, when we countermarched and went

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

into position covering the Brock road about 300 yards to the left of the plank road, and on the second line. Immediately made a breast-work of logs, and was supported by the Fourth Division. Toward evening fired a few rounds of solid shot into the woods in our front, 1,600 yards range, by order General Gibbon.

May 6, battle opened fiercely at daybreak, and raged in our front till 10 a. m., ending in our forces being driven back to their intrenchments. At this time I received orders detailing my right section, under Lieut. William H. Rogers, to hold the plank road. It went into position at the cross-road, and opened fire under the direction of Major-General Birney. At 4.30 p. m. Longstreet's corps made terrific attack in our front, driving the front line back to the second line, and planting their colors upon the first line. I now opened with shell and case-shot, bursting them just over the first line of works, which were on fire, and shot their flag down five times, when my attention was called to a line advancing through the woods on my right and front. I immediately opened upon it with double-shotted canister, cross-firing the fire of my section on the plank road. We checked the enemy's advance until Carroll's brigade charged the enemy with such fury as to utterly rout them, and the day was won. During the firing my breast-works, composed of dry logs, caught fire, and some of my recruits instead of detaching the cartridges from the extra canister at the limber, carried them up to the gun. The cartridges took fire from the breast-works and exploded, burning 5 of the cannoneers severely. Loss, 7 enlisted men and 1 officer wounded. Remained in position all night and during May 7; section on plank road firing occasionally.

During the action of May 6 General Ward ordered one of my caissons to the rear, thereby jeopardizing the position, owing to a scarcity of ammunition.

May 8, resumed line of march to Todd's Tavern. When in sight of the tavern our flankers were attacked and General Mott ordered me into position north of the tavern. Remained there until morning of the 9th, when I was ordered to relieve Captain Sleeper's battery in position south of the tavern and covering the Catharpin road. Two guns were detached for picket duty with Colonel Kitching's brigade about 800 yards out on the road.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 10, marched to Spotsylvania and went into position near the deserted house. Opened fire, covering the advance of the Fourth Division. Had 1 man killed.

May 11, was ordered to report to General Gibbon and marched to the right and went into position on his line. At night was ordered to bivouac near Fifth Corps hospital, and was moved the morning of the 12th and parked in a field in rear of the deserted house. Sent my limbers to the front and hauled off six pieces of artillery captured that morning from the enemy by the Second Corps. At 11 a. m., 12th, was ordered into position near the Landrum house, and opened a heavy cannonade upon the Salient. Lieutenant Thurston was wounded here by a sharpshooter. Remained in position the 13th and 14th. Moved to the position occupied by the enemy the previous day to the left of the Salient. Left position morning of the 15th and marched to the left and parked on the Fredericksburg road. Remained in park till 18th. The 17th turned in one section

of guns. The 18th we moved to old position held by us on the 12th near the Landrum house. About noon 18th withdrew and marched across Fredericksburg road and parked in the field, remaining till 10 a. m. of the 19th, when we marched to the Ny River, near the Anderson house, and parked. At dark hitched up and marched rapidly to the right on the Fredericksburg road to assist in repelling Ewell's flank movement. Our services not being required, we were ordered to return to park near the Anderson house. Remained near the house until 11 p. m. 20th, when we were ordered to report to General Tyler, and marched via Guiney's Station, Bowling Green, and Milford Station across the Mattaponi River, and went into position near Poplar Tavern. Remained there 21st and 22d.

THIRD EPOCH.

At 9 a. m. 23d marched to North Anna River, and immediately went into position, covering the fort near Taylor's Bridge, which we shelled continuously until General Birney's charge, which captured the fort. Remained until the night of the 24th, when we crossed the North Anna River on the pontoon bridge, and relieved Captain Clark's (B), First New Jersey Battery, which was in position on General Gibbon's line near Doswell's house. At 6 p. m. 26th General Gibbon ordered me to open on the enemy's works in front, supporting Colonel Smyth's advance. At 9 p. m. withdrew and recrossed the North Anna River, taking up position on the north bank. At 11 a. m. 27th moved to the left, and 28th, crossed the Pamunkey River, going into position about 2 miles beyond. 29th, we advanced, and again took up position. Morning of the 30th we moved to the left, and went into position near Dr. ———'s house, and remained there until the morning of 31st, when we moved to the right on General Barlow's line, and with the assistance of the Tenth Massachusetts Battery silenced a troublesome battery of the enemy. Remained there until night of June 1, then changed to the left near the doctor's house. At 8 p. m. moved to the left, and at 8 a. m. 2d of June arrived at Cold Harbor.

FOURTH EPOCH.

June 2, went into position about 2 p. m. and remained till daylight morning of the 3d, when we moved to the front of our first line, into the earth-works thrown up for us in the night by Colonel Smyth, Third Brigade, Second Corps. At 6 a. m. opened fire to support General Gibbon's charge on the enemy's works. The charge failing, for want of support, Colonel Smyth intrenched himself in his advanced position, and I moved my right section forward, covering his line, and about 300 yards from the rebel batteries on ——— Hill, and threw up heavy earth-works. The enemy concentrated a heavy artillery fire upon my position, to which I replied vigorously until 8.30 p. m., when suddenly they opened upon us from three different batteries, and perfectly rained iron upon us; at the same time their infantry line advanced to charge our position. We immediately opened with shell, case, and solid shot upon the charging column with great effect, and the desperate resistance made by Smyth's and Owen's brigades hurled the rebel line back broken and shattered, leaving their dead and part of their wounded on the field. Lieutenant McKusick and 5 men were severely wounded. After the fire

had ceased we set to work strengthening our position, and built works for the left section, which we brought forward at daylight, the 4th. The enemy, seeing us at work, immediately concentrated a sharpshooters' fire upon us, occasionally favoring with a few shots and shells. We replied every few minutes throughout the day. About the same time as on the night previous they opened another tremendous fusilade from artillery and infantry, but without leaving their works. At night we built embrasures and made our position doubly strong. 5th, desultory firing by artillery; sharpshooters very annoying. At 9 p. m. their batteries opened again, but without effect. June 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, remained in that position, having built bomb-proofs for the men and ammunition and rendered the works almost impregnable. We expended 400 rounds of ammunition, dismounted three of their guns in one fort and silencing it completely. At midnight 11th we withdrew and parked on White House road, near Second Corps headquarters. On the afternoon of the 12th marched to Levy's house, rear of General Birney's line, and parked till 7 p. m., when the corps moved toward the Chickahominy River via Dispatch Station.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN B. DOW,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 85.

Report of Capt. J. Henry Sleeper, Tenth Massachusetts Battery.

FIRST EPOCH.

The crossing of the Rapidan and the battles of the Wilderness.

Having left camp at Stevensburg, Va., at 7.30 p. m. May 3, 1864, the battery passed the night in a field by the roadside, and at daylight resumed the march, and crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford at 11 a. m., parking for the night at Chancellorsville. At 6 a. m. of the 5th continued the march, passing the Furnaces, and arriving at Todd's Tavern about noon; watered and fed the horses, and at 2 p. m. took the back track for the Wilderness, where we arrived at 4 p. m., and went into position at a place called Hawkins' farm; at night drew out into and parked in a large field. At daylight of the 6th again took our position; then, by order, moved to the extreme left of the line to a place called Poplar Neck. Here a five-gun battery opened fire upon us at 1,000 yards distance, which we soon silenced, and, according to the report of the skirmishers, dismounted one of their pieces, and killed and wounded quite a number of their men. Remained in position during the night. One section remained in position, another took post half a mile to the rear to cover the road to Todd's Tavern, while the third was in line of battle on the Hawkins farm. At night all the pieces withdrew to a field on the right, where we remained parked and ready to move at a moment's notice.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

May 8, started at 9 a. m. ; arrived at Todd's Tavern at noon, encamping there for the night. During the night earth-works were thrown up, and at daylight of the 9th the battery moved into them. Was ordered to take position about a mile from the tavern to cover the Spotsylvania road, where we remained until 4 p. m., when the march was resumed, and at night the battery encamped on the banks of the River Po. During this afternoon shelled, by order of General Birney, the enemy's ammunition train.

SECOND EPOCH.

The march to Spotsylvania and the operations in front of that place.

May 10, battle of the Po. Was under fire most of the day, during which time 1 man was killed and 2 wounded ; also 2 horses killed and 2 wounded. May 11, remained in park during the day. At night received orders to be in readiness to march, and moved out at 10 p. m. May 12, placed in position by Captain Mendell, U. S. Engineers, on the extreme left of the Second Corps; was soon ordered back to the reserve in rear of the celebrated Angle, where the prisoners and guns were captured. May 13, hauled out six limbers and as many caissons, captured from the enemy the day previous. May 14, remained in position till nearly dark, when we were shifted to the right. At 3 a. m. of the 15th retired to the left, remaining parked with the remainder of the Artillery Brigade during the day near general headquarters, and on the next day moved farther to the left. On the 17th, agreeably to orders, turned in two pieces complete, and at night joined the rest of the brigade, having been relieved from duty with General Birney's division. Were afterward stationed, by order of Colonel Tidball, chief of artillery, near a deserted house. On May 18, were in position but not engaged. Sent two caissons to ammunition train, and at noon returned to the left and camped at Poplar Spring near army headquarters. Moved out near the Anderson house, remaining in park all that day, the 19th. At dark, the enemy attacking our trains upon the Fredericksburg road, moved down to that road, and remained in position till midnight, when the battery returned to Anderson's house. On the 19th, was ordered to report to General Tyler, and till 11 p. m. of the 20th laid in camp, when orders were received to march with General Tyler, of the Fourth Division.

THIRD EPOCH.

The march to the North Anna and the operations on that river.

Arrived at Milford Station at 2 p. m. of the 21st, and, by command of Colonel Tidball, went into position on the right of the line at Oak farm, where we remained without change during the 22d. Left our position at 8 a. m. of the 23d, and arrived at the North Anna at 4 p. m., when we immediately went into position on the right, where, engaging a rebel battery, we blew up one of their limbers. At 8 p. m. were relieved by two six-gun batteries of the Ninth Corps. At 7 a. m. of the 24th went into the angle formed by the railroad and the North Anna, and at 4 p. m. crossed the river by the ridge on the right, under heavy fire from the enemy's guns, and went into position on General Barlow's line.

On the 25th moved to the left, and reported to General Gibbon. Relieved Captain Ricketts' battery, near Dawson's farm. At 10 p. m. of the 26th withdrew across the river; went into position and remained all night.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The march across the Pamunkey, including the operations on the Totopotomoy and at Cold Harbor.

May 27, started at 11.30 a. m., and at 1.30 o'clock of the 28th crossed the Pamunkey, immediately going into position on the right of Second Corps. On the 30th, moved to the left and front, taking post on the extreme left of Second Corps, one section advancing to the skirmish line and driving one of the enemy's batteries out of position, having a complete enfilading fire upon it. Lost 1 man killed. Engaged all day on the 31st; the section in advance re-enforced by the remainder of the battery.

June 1, started at dark, and after marching all night arrived at Cold Harbor in the morning, and immediately relieved the First New Jersey Battery (A), of the Sixth Corps, and after being engaged all day moved up to first line, 150 yards in advance.

At 4 a. m. of the 3d fired the signal gun for advance of the line; engaged all day, repulsing two attacks. During the night moved 200 yards to the front, and threw up earth-works.

June 4, after an engagement of two hours, silenced one of the enemy's batteries. No change of importance till June 12, when, hauling out of the works at dark, marched toward the James all night.*

J. HENRY SLEEPER,

Captain, Commanding Tenth Massachusetts Battery.

[Lieut. U. D. EDDY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 86.

Report of Capt. Frederick M. Edgell, First New Hampshire Battery.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTERY,

Before Petersburg, Va., September 1, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, of August 5, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First New Hampshire Battery in the several operations of the campaign from the 3d of May to the 30th of July, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

On the 3d of May my battery was ordered by Colonel Tidball, commanding Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, to be in readiness to march at dark, and was assigned to the Second Division, Genera

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

Gibbon commanding. The batteries of the corps marched from camp near Stevensburg at 8 p. m., and rendezvoused at the ——— house at midnight. Here an accident occurred to the battery. Some of the teams becoming frightened by a runaway wagon, broke away and several men were severely injured, being run over by the carriages. The battery was soon got together and joined its division on its arrival at 3 a. m. of the 4th, and, crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, reached Chancellorsville a little past noon. Here, by order of General Gibbon, the battery took position covering the Fredericksburg road and remained during the night. At 5 a. m. on the 5th marched southward, crossed the Ny River, and passing Todd's Tavern, came in position about a mile below, to the left of the ——— road. After remaining in this position about an hour the division moved rapidly to the right, and entering the Wilderness formed line of battle near the plank road. The battery, following, took position in the only available place near, being a small opening to the left of and near the plank road, and immediately on the left of Dow's (Sixth Maine) battery, of Birney's division. The fighting was severe in our front to-day, but the battery was not engaged, as the thick woods prevented the use of artillery except at short range. About 5 p. m. on the 6th a force of the enemy, reported to be Longstreet's corps, forced back our first lines (whose works were already untenable from the burning of the dry logs composing them), and the batteries in position here at once opened fire with case and canister on the advancing enemy, who, after repeated attempts to carry the works, were driven back with great loss, and the line reoccupied by our troops. My battery here expended 190 rounds of case and canister. Remained in this position till the morning of May 8.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 8, the battery, still operating with Gibbon's division, marched at 8 a. m. toward Spotsylvania Court-House, and after halting two hours at Todd's Tavern, proceeded 4 miles farther and encamped. On the 9th, moved with Owen's brigade, of the Second Division, to a position near Po River, and opened fire on a train of wagons and a column of the enemy's cavalry on the opposite side of the river, dispersing them quickly. About sunset, by order of General Gibbon, the battery moved near the river, and on the completion of the bridge about 9 p. m. crossed and took position to the left of the bridge. About 8 a. m. on the 10th, by order of General Gibbon, opened fire upon the enemy's works, situated upon the high ground to our left, and distant 1,500 yards, with good effect. At 4 p. m., by order of General Gibbon, withdrew across the river and took my former position, covering the bridge. Shortly after, by command of Colonel Tidball, took position in a line of intrenchments running perpendicular to the river and facing the enemy's works on the high ground to the left, from which he was annoying our troops recrossing the river. I succeeded partially in keeping down the enemy's fire, and drove away a section of his artillery, which had taken position within 700 yards of my battery. In this position the battery was much annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters, both in front and across the river to my right. One of my officers and several men were severely wounded, and several horses disabled here. The battery expended on these last two days 470 rounds

of shell and case-shot. About noon of the 11th, by order of General Hancock, the battery was moved to a less exposed position. About midnight of the 11th, by order of Colonel Tidball, moved with the reserve batteries of the brigade to the left, and took position on Spotsylvania Heights near the —— house, remaining in this position till the afternoon of the 13th; then went into park near brigade headquarters. At 4 a. m. on the 14th, by order of Colonel Tidball, moved to a position on the heights, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the right of the —— house, and shelled the woods in front till noon, with the object of creating a diversion in that direction, and then returned to park. Expended here 80 rounds of ammunition.

At 4 p. m. again moved out with the reserve batteries near my position of the morning, and threw up intrenchments. At 3 p. m. on the 15th, by order of Colonel Tidball, moved from position to the left, and went into park near the Fredericksburg turnpike. At 5 p. m. the battery was ordered to report to General Gibbon, and moved with his division 2 miles to the right, taking position at the Brown house. At 2 p. m. on the 16th, by order of General Gibbon, one section was sent with a portion of his command about 3 miles farther to the right to obtain our wounded, and having accomplished this returned about 9 p. m. On the 17th, by order of General Meade, turned in two guns to depot at Aquia Creek, and at midnight moved with Gibbon's division, taking position at daylight of the 18th on Liberty Hill. Opened fire upon the enemy, silencing one of his batteries with 58 rounds of percussion shell. About noon, by order of Colonel Tidball, moved to the right into position behind the works thrown up on the 14th, and at dark by the same authority left position and moved with the reserve batteries about 5 miles to the left, beyond the Fredericksburg pike. On the morning of the 19th moved with the batteries of the corps 1 mile farther to the left and encamped.

THIRD EPOCH.

The battery marched at 11 p. m. of the 20th with the reserve batteries, and crossed the Mattapony about 4 p. m. of the 21st and encamped. On the 23d, was assigned to Barlow's division and marched at 8 a. m.; reached the North Anna River at 3 p. m., and, by order of Colonel Tidball, took position to the right of the Chesterfield bridge, and, together with Roder's (K, Fourth United States) and Sleeper's (Tenth Massachusetts) batteries, engaged the enemy's batteries on the opposite side of the river, which were soon silenced, and one of his limbers exploded. Expended 50 rounds of ammunition. At dark was relieved by a battery of the Ninth Corps, and retiring about a mile encamped. At 7 a. m. of the 24th took position, by order of Colonel Tidball, near the railroad bridge, and remained during the day.

At 5 p. m., by order of Colonel Tidball, crossed the river under a sharp fire from the enemy's batteries above the bridge, and took position near the railroad, firing 6 shots at a battery of the enemy soon after coming into position. On the morning of the 25th the battery was advanced to a position in the first line of works occupied by Mott's division, and remained during the day. At 10 p. m. on the 26th received orders to recross the river and report to General Barlow. Went into position near the railroad and covering the bridge; remained during the night.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The battery marched at 9 a. m. of the 27th with Barlow's division, and after proceeding some 15 miles bivouacked for the night. Resumed the march at 6 a. m. on the 28th, crossed the Pamunkey at Holmes' Ford about 4 p. m., and took position about 2 miles south of the river. On the 29th, by order of General Barlow, one section marched with the First Brigade, Colonel Miles, and took position near the Shelton house. At the same time the other section, marching with the Fourth Brigade, Colonel Brooke, by another road, took position at Oak Grove, and after dark rejoined the other section at the Shelton house, going into position. The battery remained in this position until sunset of the 30th, and was then ordered by General Barlow to advance 1,000 yards and open fire in support of an assault made by the First Brigade. In this affair the battery expended 65 rounds of ammunition.

During the 31st of May and the 1st of June the battery remained in the same position, firing at intervals at the enemy's columns and batteries, expending 216 rounds of shell and case-shot. At dark on the 1st of June, by order of Colonel Tidball, joined the reserve batteries and marched toward Cold Harbor, halting about midnight, and resuming the march at sunrise. Reached Cold Harbor at 3 p. m. of the 2d. About noon of the 3d the battery was ordered forward by Colonel Tidball and took position in the first line of works, and on the left of Barlow's division, firing 7 rounds of shell at a battery of the enemy with good effect. At dark, by order of Colonel Tidball, moved to the right and on the line occupied by Gibbon's division.

At 1.30 p. m. of the 4th, by order of Colonel Tidball, commenced firing on the enemy's works at intervals of two minutes, continuing one hour, and afterward at intervals of fifteen minutes till dark, expending 44 rounds of shell. At dark the battery was advanced 500 yards, taking position in our first line of works. During the 5th the battery remained in the same position. At dark the enemy assaulted and were repulsed. Expended in this affair 22 rounds of shell and case-shot. The battery remained in this position until the night of the 12th without engagement, except an occasional shot at the enemy's works.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. EDGELL,

Captain, First New Hampshire Battery.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., Second Corps.

No. 87.

Report of Capt. A. Judson Clark, Battery B, First New Jersey Light Artillery, of operations May 12-June 11.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,

July 1, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this command in the operations of this corps from the time

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

the battery reported to the Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, to the present date:

Late in the afternoon of May 12 I received orders from Major Hazard, commanding Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve, to report with my battery to General Hunt, chief of artillery, and moving my battery immediately marched to near army headquarters, where, by direction of General Hunt, I bivouacked for the night.

At daylight next morning (13th), I moved to near Second Corps headquarters, and by order of General Hunt reported to Colonel Tidball, chief of artillery, Second Corps. In evening of same day sent one section of my battery through the woods in front and placed it in position on the left of General Birney's line. 14th, placed one section in a. m. on the right of General Birney's division in the old rebel works. In the afternoon an effort was made by our troops to bring [in] two guns and caissons of the enemy's, which were lying between the lines in our front, and the section on the left opened fire on the rebel skirmishers (who were annoying our men), seemingly with excellent effect, as they left their works and retired. In evening of same day withdrew both sections and moved to near army headquarters, reaching there just after daylight on the 15th. 16th, by order of Colonel Tidball, I turned in two guns to ordnance depot. 17th, marched toward the right of the line, but owing to the blocking up of the roads did not go far, only reaching our old position on the right after daylight on the 18th. Took position on the extreme right of the corps in a. m., but in evening of same day withdrew and marched back to camp near army headquarters. In the afternoon of the 19th the enemy made a demonstration on our right and rear, and about 6 p. m. I was ordered in position near the road leading to Spotsylvania Court-House for a short time, and afterward was sent to report to Major-General Birney (Third Division), and by him placed in position about 600 yards to the right of the road, where I remained until the forenoon of the 20th, when I was ordered back to camp. At 11 p. m. I reported to Major-General Birney, and commenced the march to Milford Station, reaching it and crossing the Mattaponi River in the p. m. of the 21st; bivouacked for the night. On 22d, went into position, one section on right and one nearly in the center of General Birney's line. On the 23d, marched to near the North Anna River and to a position on left of railroad. One section (Lieutenant Sims'), in position on hill about 400 yards to the left of railroad, was engaged in p. m. a short time while the Third Division charged the rebel work near the bridge. 24th, the section already in position moved down to near the bank of the river by farm house in a. m. At noon the whole battery crossed the North Anna River. In position short time on west side of railroad, but after firing a few rounds was ordered to the extreme left of the corps and placed in position in a corn-field near the left of General Gibbon's line. Here I was engaged a short time, the enemy attempting, though vainly, to turn the left of the Second Division. Remained in this position all night, and on being relieved in the morning of the 25th withdrew to near river. In p. m. of same day sent one section on the left of railroad to protect a break in the line where it should cross the railroad, a morass preventing a complete connection. Evening of the 26th withdrew my battery across the river, by direction of Colonel Tidball, and bivouacked on the hill on the west side of the railroad. 27th and 28th, on the march to Pamunkey River; crossed and bivouacked on Pollard's farm. Evening of 29th marched to

near ——— Creek. 30th, works were thrown up by aid of Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, and went into position. Slightly engaged in p. m. 31st, opened fire on the rebel rifle-pits and works to cover an advance of our skirmish line. The movement was a complete success, and the enemy's line of works was taken and held.

June 2, marched to Cold Harbor. 3d, in position on left of line and near the Dispatch Station road. Engaged in p. m. In evening went about 300 yards to the front with my own men and a detachment of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery to put up a work for my guns, but were compelled to abandon it for a time, owing to an attack on that part of the line by the enemy. Later in the evening, however, the work was put up; and the battery went into position at 3 a. m. on the morning of the 4th; quite sharply engaged part of the day with the enemy, and also on the evening of the 5th. From that time until the 12th was slightly engaged at intervals the whole time.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. CLARK,

Capt., Comdg. Battery B, First New Jersey Light Arty.

Col. J. C. TIDBALL,

Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.

No. 88.

Report of Capt. Nelson Ames, Battery G, First New York Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY G, FIRST NEW YORK LIGHT ARTY.,
Camp 2d Army Corps, near Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of my battery since May 3, 1864, the date of crossing the Rapidan:

FIRST EPOCH.

May 3, broke winter's camp, and marching all that night, reached Chancellorsville at 2 p. m. of the 4th. On the morning of the 5th, resumed the march, and by your order took position in the line of battle which is known as the battle of the Wilderness. The enemy not making his appearance in our front in force I did not open fire.

SECOND EPOCH.

At 9 a. m. on the 8th again took up the line of march, reaching Todd's Tavern at 12 m. At 5 p. m. took position, where I remained until noon of the 9th without having occasion to open fire. Moved to Hart's farm, on the Po River, on the 9th, and sent one section forward to open fire on the advancing skirmishers of the enemy at 4 p. m. of the 10th. This section, under Lieutenant McClellan, drove back the skirmishers and succeeded in preventing a rebel battery

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

from getting into position by a well-directed fire. On the night of the 11th, being ordered to march, moved in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House, and arrived on the field just as the prisoners captured by the glorious old Second Corps were being marched to the rear. Took several different positions during the day and succeeded in doing good service. For several hours men from my battery were working three or four of the captured guns against the enemy with their own ammunition and did good execution. They fought like brave men, as they are, yet it would seem injustice to give them more praise than other men in the battery, for every man was willing to go and do the same. Each man did his whole duty. On the 13th and 14th did some execution in two different positions. From this field my battery brought 9 guns, 5 limbers, and 3 captured caissons from the field. On the 15th moved near army headquarters, where I remained until the 18th. Turned in two guns and their accompanying implements, equipments, and animals. On the 18th returned to the battle-field of the 12th and took part in the assault on the enemy's lines. On the night of this day returned to camp, 3 miles south of Beverly house.

THIRD EPOCH.

On the night of the 20th moved with the Second Corps, marching through Guiney's Station and Bowling Green to Milford Station. Near this place took position but did not find it necessary to open fire. At 7 a. m. of the 23d marched to near Chesterfield bridge over the North Anna River, where, after turning a captured redoubt, I placed my guns and covered the crossing of the Second Corps.

FOURTH EPOCH.

On the 27th, marching to the left, crossing the Pamunkey River, near Dr. Pollard's plantation, and on the 29th moved to Totopotomoy Creek, and took part in the operations on the farm of the rebel Colonel Shelton. At 10 a. m. June 2 reached Cold Harbor. On the 5th, relieved Captain Arnold's battery, taking position in our advance line. On the 6th I opened fire and the battery of heavy guns in my front, including a 24-pounder howitzer, seemed determined to silence my battery, but the men in my battery were equally determined to "have the last word," so I kept firing until after the enemy ceased. The 24-pounder howitzer spoken of above doing great execution among our infantry, I concluded to silence it, so, training my four guns upon it, I ordered the battery to fire as soon as they opened with it. On the morning of the 8th the howitzer fired one round and has not since been heard from. It is thought that a combination of circumstances produced by 8 solid shot from my battery was a part of the reasons for its continued silence. In this position I remained until the evening of the 12th, when orders were received to be ready to move at a "moment's notice."*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. AMES,

Capt., First N. Y. Arty., Comdg. Company.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Artillery Brig., Second Corps.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 89.

Report of Capt. John B. Vande Wiele, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
October 20, 1864.

Report of operations of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery from May 3 to July 30, inclusive.

FIRST EPOCH.

May 3.—Left Stevensburg May 4 at 9 p. m.; night dark; reached Madden's about midnight; bivouacked.

May 4.—Marched to Ely's Ford, Rapidan; crossed about midday; proceeded to Chancellorsville, camping for the night at a house about a quarter of a mile to the north of the Chancellor house.

May 5.—Moved slowly in the direction of the Wilderness, resting at noon for half an hour near the Furnace, on the road of the same name. Afterward marched rapidly to the battle-field, went into position on extreme left of Second Corps; sent two companies (A and G) on skirmish line, remaining companies ordered to throw up rifle-pits. Before the pits were finished were ordered farther to the right to support Roder's and Sleeper's batteries. Company G was relieved on the skirmish line by infantry, when it constructed a strong line of pits between the batteries. Company A, being relieved from skirmish line, joined the battalion in the pits.

May 7.—Lay all day in rifle-pits.

May 8.—Moved as far as Todd's Tavern; put up a heavy breast-work to protect the rear; supported two batteries; worked all night in the intrenchments.

May 9.—Men much fatigued; at 8 a. m. were ordered to report to Major-General Birney, and under his direction cut a road in a south-east direction through a belt of woods; that completed, rested and got dinner. At 4 p. m. started for Ny River, upon reaching which saw the rebels retreating; bivouacked in good pasture on Hart's farm.

May 10.—At 9 a. m. moved to banks of Ny River; retreated to the farm; rebels advanced toward the river. About 4 p. m. sent Company A to destroy bridge, which they succeeded in doing under severe fire. At the same time sent out a line of skirmishers, left resting on the river, right about a quarter of a mile from it. Having no support were ordered to retire by General Hancock personally, and withdrew under a sharp fire from the enemy's skirmishers.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 11.—Lay in field to the east of Hart's house. At 12 p. m. moved toward Spotsylvania Court-House; raining.

May 12.—Crossed Po River; went into position on extreme left of line with Sleeper's battery. Rained incessantly; mud very deep. At 2 p. m. moved to field with reserve batteries. Ordered to put up works for Ames', Roder's, and Brown's batteries. Made several attempts to capture abandoned rebel caissons, but owing to the mud and sharpshooters' fire could not succeed.

May 13.—Lay still all day; mud and rain.

May 14.—Ordered at 3 a. m. to move to the right with Edgell's battery, where General Sedgwick was killed. Deployed as skirmishers with orders to remain until 3 p. m., at which time withdrew. Put up breast-works across open field and went into position supporting Roder's, Ames', Edgell's, and Sleeper's batteries.

May 15.—At 4 a. m. marched until 7 a. m.; camped in front of General Grant's headquarters.

May 16.—Rested all day.

May 17.—At 3 p. m. marched to a mill near Anderson's house; halted until 11 a. m. Marched back to the same place we left.

May 18.—Commenced fighting at daybreak; took same position as on the 12th. At 11 a. m. marched past Anderson's house.

May 19.—Staid here until 21st. Good water and stream.

May 21.—Left camp at 11 p. m. last night. Marched all night and all this day, passing through Bowling Green at 11 a. m., and Milford Station at 3 p. m.; crossed Mattapony at 3.15 p. m. Took position with Brown's battery on left of line. Dug rifle-pits, &c., all night.

May 22.—Strengthened breast-works and finished work at noon.

May 23.—At 7 a. m. marched, and crossed Pole Cat Creek at 9 a. m. Rested at 3 p. m. on North Anna River. Heavy cannonading.

May 24.—Rested all day.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 25.—Marched 3 miles, and crossed North Anna River at 2 p. m.

May 26.—Recrossed North Anna River at 11 a. m.

May 27.—At 3.30 a. m. received orders to march. At 2 p. m. marched with light batteries until 8 p. m.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 28.—At 1 a. m. moved about 2½ miles; halted until 9 a. m. Crossed Pamunkey River at 3.30 p. m.; halted a mile farther on.

May 29.—Second Battalion joined regiment; marched 8 miles and halted.

May 30.—At daybreak advanced about a mile; found rebels intrenched about 100 yards in front of our pickets. Put up breast-works for Roder's, Dow's, and Ames' batteries, with a line of rifle-pits for our own protection.

May 31.—First Battalion joined the regiment from Sixth Corps. Built works for batteries within 500 yards of the enemy's line.

June 1.—Rebels charged those works. Our forces retired in good order; marched out at dusk; at 11 p. m. halted.

June 2.—At 5.30 a. m. marched to Cold Harbor, arriving there at 2.30 p. m. Heavy thunder shower continuing all night.

June 3.—Camp shelled; no casualties. Moved into rifle-pits about noon. At dark sent out party to build redoubt; were driven back twice by the severity of the enemy's fire. Tried again, and before daybreak erected a strong breast-work.

June 4.—Lay still all night; cloudy and rainy.

June 5.—Attempted to repair redoubt in the afternoon, which on account of rebel sharpshooters was rendered a difficult task. Built corduroy road all day until 11 p. m. Sent out party to strengthen breast-works put up on 3d instant under a heavy fire.

June 6 and 7.—Lay still in rifle-pits. Flag of truce sent out on latter day to bury the dead.

June 9 and 10.—Rested.

June 11.—Built breast-works until 1 a. m., behind which the army was to march.

June 12.—Marched at 2.30 p. m. out of breast-works, 2 miles to the rear; halted until 9 p. m.; marched all night.*

JOHN B. VANDE WIELE,

Captain, Commanding Fourth New York Artillery.

[Lieut. U. D. EDDY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 90.

Report of Capt. James H. Wood, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding Mortar Battery, of operations June 1-11.

IN CAMP, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., *July 1, 1864.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the working of the Coehorn mortars (six in number), served by Battery D, Fourth New York Artillery:

The mortars were placed in charge of said battery, Capt. D. K. S. Jones, on the 1st day of June, 1864. At 12 m. 3d of June one section (two pieces) was first placed in position at Cold Harbor, at a distance of about 800 yards from the rebel lines. The charge of powder used was 6 ounces and the length of fuse 15 seconds. The mortars were stationed in a hollow in rear of a belt of woods; 80 rounds were fired. It was reported by the front line of battle and the skirmishers of the Union forces that the shells made great havoc with the enemy, nearly every one exploding in their midst. At 7 p. m., by suggestion of General Barlow, the entire battery withdrew to the rear. At 10 p. m. of the same day the battery was ordered into position in the front line of battle, about 150 yards from the rebel lines, the preparations for firing being completed at about 3 a. m. on the 4th day of June. At daylight of June 4 the rebels arose in their breast-works and opened a heavy musketry fire on our forces, which was responded to by our infantry and by all the mortars.

At this place the charge of powder was $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and the length of fuse $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 seconds. The effect was excellent, and in about half an hour the rebels ceased to fire entirely. The position was such that the damage caused by the explosion of the shells was plainly discernible; and it was reported furthermore by our skirmishers that great execution ensued and the utmost consternation was visible among the enemy. The battery was highly complimented by Major-General Barlow and Brigadier-General Owen. At 11 a. m. of the 4th the rebels opened a terrific and concentrated artillery fire (from light 12-pounders) upon the battery, but owing to the natural strength of the position and the substantial breast-works in its front, no damage was done to the men nor to their pieces. After this and during the afternoon the firing of the enemy's sharpshooters was incessant and so well directed that no one

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

could assume an upright posture without seriously endangering his life. It was determined to try the effect of the mortar shells upon them and the whole battery delivered its fire, with the same charge of powder and length of fuse as at first. The result was almost instantaneous. Their firing was suppressed and was not resumed for several hours. It is perhaps not improper to observe that, during this affair, 2 rebels were seen to be blown 10 feet into the air, with heads detached. Their companions wildly scattered in every direction, and our infantry (General Owen's brigade) giving a cheer, delivered a volley with telling effect. At dark the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, which was replied to by our infantry, artillery, and the mortars. Of course the execution done by the last could not be seen. The attack was discontinued at the expiration of half an hour. The battery remained in this position night and day until the evening of the 10th of June. During this time but little firing was done, the battery being short of ammunition.

It was observed that the enemy had fallen back in front of the mortars, leaving but a few skirmishers and sharpshooters in their front line of breast-works. In the mean time the rebels fired at our forces with good range, using what was supposed to be a 24-pounder howitzer, trained as a mortar. The projectile thrown was spherical case-shot, by the explosion of one of which a man and a mortar were struck, but no serious damage was done to either. A new supply of ammunition having been received, it was decided to silence the rebel machine, if possible. By observing the smoke of their discharges, it was estimated that the distance was about 800 yards. A charge of 6 ounces of powder and a 15-second fuse were used, and after about one dozen discharges the enemy's machine was silenced.

On the evening of the 10th two sections of the battery were withdrawn. On the 11th the remaining section, in charge of Captain Jones and Lieutenant Moore, was employed in firing at a rebel battery of light 12-pounders, which had opened upon a Union battery a short distance to our left. The mortars were estimated to be about 800 yards from the rebel battery. The charge was $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and the length of fuse 15 seconds. The first shot struck on the left of the battery on a sand-bag breast-work, tearing a large hole therein. Another exploded inside the parapet, another in rear of the battery, another a short distance to the right. Assisted by the Union battery (light 12-pounders), the enemy's guns were silenced. After this a few shells were thrown into a house almost in front of the mortars and 300 yards distant. The charge was $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and the fuse 10 seconds in length. The house was a refuge for sharpshooters. One shell broke through the roof and exploded in the house. No more shots were observed to come from that locality. The two sections that were withdrawn took position about half a mile to the right and 200 yards from the rebel lines.

On the 11th only 7 rounds were fired from these sections, which had the usual effect on the rebel sharpshooters. None of the enemy's artillery responded.*

JAMES H. WOOD,

Captain, Commanding Mortar Battery.

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., ARTY. BRIG., SECOND CORPS.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 91.

Report of Capt. John E. Burton, Eleventh New York Battery.

CAMP ELEVENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
Near Petersburg, Va., September 2, 1864.

SIR: Agreeably to Special Orders, No. 209, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864, I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this battery in the campaign from May 4 to July 30, 1864:

FIRST AND SECOND EPOCHS.

On the 4th of May left camp near Brandy Station, Va., with Third Brigade, Artillery Reserve. Accompanied the reserve to Fredericksburg. Were not engaged at the battle of the Wilderness nor at Spotsylvania Court-House. Were transferred to Artillery Brigade, Second Army Corps, on the 17th of May.

THIRD EPOCH.

On the night of the 20th of May, having reported to General Gibbon, commanding Second Division, left Spotsylvania Court-House with that division, marching until 12 m. next day, when I took position near Milford Station on the south side of the Mattaponi River. On the 23d of May the march was resumed and arrived at North Anna River about 3 p. m., where I took position on the left of the line and opened on the enemy's batteries, and were engaged with said batteries while the Third Division, under General Birney, charged the enemy and drove them across the river. The next day I crossed the river and took position on the south side; were not engaged.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Early on the morning of the 27th recrossed the river and marched until 2 a. m. of the 28th; resumed the march at 7 a. m. and camped at 5 p. m. near the Pamunkey River. On the 29th I reported to Major-General Birney, commanding Third Division, and marched with that division to Totopotomoy Creek. I took position there, but was not engaged. Remained at Totopotomoy Creek until 9 p. m. of June 1, when marched to Cold Harbor, arriving there at 12 m. June 2. On the 3d of June took position on the extreme left of the line near Captain Brown. Opened in the afternoon but received no reply until evening, when the enemy opened with a vigorous fire. The enemy preserved a silence through the day, but opened regularly on the evenings of the 3d, 4th, and 5th of June. On the night of the 5th earth-works having been thrown up on the right of Captain Arnold's battery, I took position at 2.30 a. m. of the 6th within 400 yards of the enemy's first line, and that day succeeded in silencing a battery of the enemy which enfiladed our line. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th everything was quiet with the exception of picket-firing and an exchange of about 20 rounds with the enemy's batteries on the 7th. On the evening of the 10th the enemy threw a few shell from a mortar on their right. They opened again on the morning

of the 11th, when, getting an excellent range on them, I succeeded in silencing them so effectually that they were not heard from again.*

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. BURTON,
Captain Eleventh New York Battery.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 92.

Report of Capt. George F. McKnight, Twelfth New York Battery.

TWELFTH N. Y. BATTY., ARTY. BRIG., 2D ARMY CORPS,
August 11, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864, I have the honor to report as follows:

FIRST EPOCH.

The Twelfth New York Battery marched with the Artillery Reserve of the army at 2 a. m. of May 4, 1864, crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford and camping near Chancellorsville. On the 5th, marched to Old Wilderness Church, remaining in reserve during the battles of the Wilderness.

SECOND EPOCH.

Marched with the Artillery Reserve on the evening of May 7 to Piney Branch Church. Remained in reserve there until the evening of May 10, then marched to Alrich's. On the evening of the 12th marched to Zoar Church; on the morning of the 14th marched to Salem Heights, and on the 15th to Fredericksburg, remaining there until the 17th of May, when, the Artillery Reserve being broken up, I marched via Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania road and reported to the Second Army Corps, near the Anderson house. On the morning of the 18th I was ordered into position near the deserted house on the right of the Second Corps, but did no firing. Ordered back in the afternoon into park near the Ny River.

May 19, in the evening, I was ordered up into the right to repel the attack made on the Spotsylvania road. The enemy retiring during the night, I was ordered in the morning to return to my former park.

THIRD EPOCH.

Marched at 11 p. m. of May 20 with the First Division, of Second Corps, on the road to Bowling Green via Massaponax Church, passed through Bowling Green to Milford Station, crossed the Mattaponi River, and took position about a mile east of the bridge on the hills, where works were thrown up. At 8 a. m. May 23 marched with First Division to the North Anna River. Took position on a hill south of the railroad bridge in the afternoon, and engaged with enemy's batteries during the afternoon and evening. At noon of the 24th moved across the river on the pontoon bridge; took posi-

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

tion on the south side, firing very little. On the morning of the 25th I moved up on to the front line with the Third Division, remaining in position until evening of the 26th, losing 1 man killed.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Marched at 10.30 p. m. May 26 with Third Division; crossed the North Anna to the left bank, and took position until morning to cover the crossing; then marched on to the high land and parked until noon, waiting the assembling of the troops; then marched, passing by Bethel Church and camping near Taylor's Ferry.

May 28, at 7 a. m. marched, crossing the Pamunkey at 2.30 p. m. on a pontoon bridge at Nelson's farm; took position on a hill south of Haw's Store. Marched on evening of May 29 on the Mechanicsville pike near Shelton's house, then marched on the road to Hancock Court-House, about 1 mile, and came into position.

May 31, at 9 a. m. took position on the hill across Totopotomoy Creek, on the Mechanicsville road, in the rear of some works captured that morning from the rebels, engaging in a sharp fire with enemy's infantry and artillery until 1 p. m., losing 3 men wounded and 3 horses killed, when, being out of ammunition, I was relieved [by] Battery K, Fourth United States. The conduct of both officers and men was most satisfactory during the action of the 31st, as in fact it had proved in every instance where they were under fire. Marched at sundown June 1 by Salem Church. Arrived at Cold Harbor at 10 a. m. June 2, and parked until morning of June 3, when, being ordered to report to the Eighteenth Corps, I was put in position by Captain Elder, chief of artillery, Eighteenth Corps, in the front line, and engaged the enemy until dark, losing 2 men wounded and 1 horse. At 9 p. m. I withdrew and parked. At daylight June 5 I was ordered by Colonel Tidball, chief of artillery, Second Army Corps, into position on the line of the Second Division, Second Army Corps, on the line in front of Cold Harbor Tavern. Engaged that evening upon the enemy charging out of their works; remained in position until the evening of June 12, 1864.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. McKNIGHT,

Captain Twelfth New York Independent Battery.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

No. 93.

Report of Capt. R. Bruce Ricketts, Battery F, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY F, FIRST PENN. LIGHT ARTY.,

July 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my battery in the campaign of May and June, 1864:

May 4.—Crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford with Second Army Corps and marched to Chancellorsville.

May 5.—Marched to Wilderness battle-field. The sections of Lieutenants Brockway and Snider engaged on the plank road. One gun was temporarily lost; recaptured by a part of Carroll's brigade,

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

under Captain Butterfield. One gun burst and was afterward buried at Todd's Tavern. Casualties: One man killed and 2 severely wounded; 6 horses killed and 6 wounded. Ammunition expended, 135 rounds.

May 6 and 7.—Not engaged.

May 8.—Marched to Todd's Tavern.

May 9.—In position near Todd's Tavern. Not engaged.

May 10.—Marched with Mott's division and took position on left of Sixth Corps, near the Ny River. Ammunition expended, 28 rounds. Casualties: One horse killed.

May 11.—Marched with Mott's division to near army headquarters. Not in position.

May 12.—Marched with Second Army Corps to left of Sixth Army Corps. In position on left of Landrum's house. Not engaged.

May 13 and 14.—In position but not engaged.

May 15.—Marched with Second Army Corps and bivouacked in rear of Fifth Corps.

May 16 and 17.—Not engaged.

May 18.—Marched to the right with Second Army Corps. In position on the right of the line with Mott's brigade. Not engaged. Withdrew during the night and bivouacked in rear of Fifth Corps.

May 19.—Not engaged.

May 20 and 21.—Marched with Second Army Corps to near Milford Station via Bowling Green.

May 22.—In position on left of the line with Birney's division. Not engaged.

May 23.—Marched with Second Army Corps to North Anna River. In position on left of railroad crossing. Ammunition expended, 218 rounds.

May 24.—Crossed the North Anna River. In position on left of Gibbon's division.

May 25 and 26.—Not in position.

May 27 and 28.—Marched to the left. Crossed Pamunkey River.

May 29.—Marched 6 miles.

May 30.—In position on right of brick house on General Birney's line. Not engaged.

May 31.—Fired 19 rounds. Casualties: One man wounded.

June 1.—In same position. Fired 140 rounds. No casualties.

June 2.—Marched with Birney's division to Cold Harbor.

June 3.—In position with Eighteenth Army Corps. Fired 230 rounds. Casualties: Two horses killed, 3 wounded.

June 4.—In same position.

June 5.—Fired 36 rounds.

June 6.—Same position. Not engaged. Casualties: One man severely wounded.

June 7.—In same position. Not engaged.

June 8.—Relieved from duty with Eighteenth Corps. Took position on General Barlow's line. Not engaged.

June 9.—Not engaged. One man killed.

June 10 and 11.—In same position. Not engaged.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BRUCE RICKETTS,

Captain First Penn. Light Arty., Comdg. Batty, F.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 94.

Report of Capt. T. Fred. Brown, Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

CAMP BATTERIES A AND B, FIRST R. I. LIGHT ARTY.,
Before Petersburg, Va., September 17, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, from 3d of May to 1st of July, 1864:

At 8 p. m. on 3d May broke camp near Stevensburg, Va.; crossed the Rapidan, at Ely's Ford on the morning of the 4th May, and marched to Chancellorsville.

May 5, marched to the Wilderness and went into position designated by Colonel Tidball, commanding brigade.

May 8, marched to Todd's Tavern.

May 9, marched to Po River. A section under the command of Second Lieut. Charles A. Brown advanced to within 600 yards of the river, and opened fire upon a wagon train moving down the right bank toward Spotsylvania Court-House. The enemy replied from four guns. Lieutenant Brown suffered a loss of 2 men killed. The battery crossed the Po about 6 p. m., and proceeded with General Barlow's division about 2 miles down the right bank. On the morning of 10th May kept up a desultory fire. On the afternoon of the 10th May recrossed the Po and took position to cover recrossing of General Barlow's division. Sustained a loss of 1 man killed and 4 wounded. On 11th May retired to a position 500 yards in rear.

On 12th May moved to Laurel Hill and opened fire. During morning of 12th one section, under command of Second Lieut. Charles A. Brown, advanced to the first line, near the Salient, and only retired when out of ammunition. One man was wounded on the 12th. On 14th of May the battery assisted in the capture of two guns that had been abandoned by the enemy, and lay between the lines, by detracting the attention of the enemy from the coveted guns, successfully brought in by hand.

On 15th of May the battery parked on Hart's farm; 17th of May the battery marched to Clark's Mill, and at midnight to Laurel Hill. Was engaged on the morning of the 18th of May, and suffered a loss of 1 man wounded. On night of 18th proceeded to Clark's Mill and encamped. Marched during night of 20th of May, and at 5 p. m. on 21st took position on right bank of Mattaponi. On 23d of May marched to North Anna, took position on left of railroad, and opened rapid fire upon enemy's batteries. On 24th of May crossed the North Anna and took position near bank. On evening of 26th recrossed the river and resumed position of 23d. On 27th of May marched 10 miles beyond Concord. On 28th of May crossed the Pamunkey and took position near bank. On 29th marched to Shallow Run. On 30th and 31st of May was frequently engaged. On 2d of June marched to Cold Harbor. Was engaged on 3d of June, suffering loss of 3 men wounded. On 12th of June marched to Long Bridge, and on 13th June to Charles City Court-House. Crossed James on 15th June, and on 16th marched to before Petersburg, Va. Was engaged on 17th June. On 18th advanced to Hare's house and intrenched. On 21st marched to Jones' house and parked.

T. FRED. BROWN,

Capt. First R. I. Light Arty., Comdg. Batteries A and B.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Arty. Brig., 2d Army Corps.

No. 95.

Report of Lieut. John W. Roder, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY K, FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
Near Petersburg, Va., September 3, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Second Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in the recent campaign from the 4th of May to the 30th of July, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

According to instructions from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, I left camp near Stevensburg, Va., on the evening of the 3d day of May, 1864, and marched with the other batteries of the corps about 4 miles in the direction of Ely's Ford, and halted until daylight, when I was directed by the chief of artillery to report with my battery to General Birney, commanding Third Division, Second Corps. I marched with the division and crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford. Went into camp near the Chancellor house about 4 p. m.

May 5.—Left camp at 8 a. m.; marched with the division in the direction of Todd's Tavern; arrived on the battle-ground of the Wilderness at 3 p. m.; took up a position assigned to me by the chief of artillery nearly on the left of our line; remained there all night.

May 6 and 7.—Remained in the same position; no fighting on this part of the line occurred.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 8.—I was directed by General Birney to leave my position and march with the division to Todd's Tavern, a distance of about 4 miles; was then ordered by the general to send one section to guard the Spotsylvania Court-House road and one on the road to the right of it, which I did by detaching the right and left sections; remained there all night.

May 9.—Left Todd's Tavern at 1 p. m., marched 6 miles in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House, and went into camp for the night.

May 10.—Left camp at 9 a. m.; marched in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House; crossed the Po River in the afternoon; engaged the enemy for several hours; fired 291 rounds of solid shot and shell with good effect; checked the enemy's advancing column twice; recrossed the river toward evening and went into camp for the night.

May 11.—Left camp at 8 a. m.; went into position near by and on the right of our line; remained there all night.

May 12.—Left camp at 1 a. m.; marched about 3 miles to the left of our line and went into position near the Brown house. About 12 m. I was directed by the chief of artillery to send one section to the front, which I did by detaching the left section, under command of First Sergt. Thomas Cusack. I assisted myself to place it in position on line with our skirmishers and about 400 yards from the enemy's works, where it did good execution, firing solid shot, shell, and spherical case. The enemy returned the firing with both in-

fantry and artillery. Had 1 man killed and 3 wounded, 5 horses killed and 2 wounded, left on the field.

May 13.—Withdrew the left section about 8 a. m., joined the rest of the battery, and went into camp near the Brown house.

May 14.—Was directed to leave camp about 2 p. m., and take up a position on the right of our line.

May 15.—Left position at 2 a. m., and went into camp near army headquarters on the Fredericksburg road.

May 16.—By direction of one of General Birney's aides, I sent two sections back to the Brown house and placed them in position. This was at the time the right of our line. I fired 58 rounds of spherical case and solid shot for the purpose of drawing the enemy's attention on this part of the line, while General Burnside made an attack on the center; remained in this position until dark and then returned to my camp near army headquarters.

May 17.—Turned in two guns.

May 18.—By direction of General Birney I left camp at 1 p. m., took up a position in rear of his division and on the right of our line, near the Brown house; fired several rounds of shot and shell in the woods that the enemy occupied; returned to camp about dark.

May 19.—By order of the chief of artillery I was relieved from duty with the division and marched with the other batteries of the corps about one half mile to the left of the Fredericksburg road and went into camp.

May 20.—Remained in camp all day.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 21.—By order of the chief of artillery I left camp at 1 a. m., marched by way of Bowling Green to Milford Station, a distance of 25 miles; took up a position about 2 miles east of the latter place, and on line with General Barlow's division.

May 22.—Remained in the same position all day.

May 23.—Left position at 9 a. m.; marched with the other batteries of the corps to the North Anna River, a distance of 15 miles; was directed by Lieutenant Fairchild, aide-de-camp to the chief of artillery, to take up a position about 1 mile to the right of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad [Virginia Central] and near the river, and engage a rebel battery that was firing on our troops who were at the time advancing to capture a redoubt near the Chesterfield bridge. I opened fire at once, and I think with good effect, as the enemy immediately directed their fire on my battery, which enabled General Birney to capture the redoubt with less difficulty; was relieved at dark by another battery, moved to the rear about a mile, and went into camp for the night.

May 24.—Was directed by Captain Hoxie, of General Birney's staff, to take up a position on a little knoll to the right of the Chesterfield bridge and try and silence the enemy's batteries. They were firing on our troops whenever they crossed the bridge in large parties. I managed to keep them silent for the most part of the day. Fired 450 rounds of ammunition of various kinds. Had 2 men and 2 horses wounded.

May 25.—By direction of the chief of artillery, I sent the right section (under command of Lieutenant Smith) about 300 yards farther to the right. Fired 25 rounds of spherical case-shot with good effect. Had 1 horse wounded.

May 26.—Battery remained in position all day.

May 27.—Was directed to leave my position at 2 a. m. ; marched with the other batteries of the corps down on the left bank of the North Anna, a distance of 20 miles, and went into camp.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 28.—Was directed to leave camp at 8 a. m. ; crossed the Pamunkey River at 4 p. m. ; went into camp 1 mile east of the river.

May 29.—Left camp at 4 p. m. ; marched a distance of 4 miles on the Hanover road, in the direction of the Totopotomoy Creek, and went into camp.

May 30.—Left camp at 6 a. m. ; marched to the Shelton house, when I was placed in position by the chief of artillery, between the house and the Totopotomoy Creek, opposite one of the enemy's batteries ; distance about 800 yards. The enemy's sharpshooters and their artillery annoyed me considerable while building breast-works. About 11 a. m. the shelling became quite severe. They opened with all their guns (three 3-inch rifle guns). I directed Lieutenants Smith and Burnes to return the fire, which they did with such accuracy as to compel the enemy's cannoneers to abandon their pieces. I fired 223 rounds of solid shot and shell. Had 4 men wounded. Remained in position all night.

May 31.—Advanced one piece across the Totopotomoy Creek to within about 400 yards of the enemy's line of works. Fired 54 rounds of shot and shell, and rejoined the rest of the battery at dark.

June 1 and 2.—Was directed to leave my position at 8 p. m. ; marched all night ; arrived at Cold Harbor at 2 p. m. (June 2), and went into park. Three horses gave out on the march and were abandoned.

June 3.—About 8 a. m. I was directed by Major Hazard, assistant to the chief of artillery, to take up a position on the left of our line. I opened fire in the afternoon with solid shot, with what effect I am not able to say as I fired at long range.

June 4.—Remained in the same position. The enemy opened fire with artillery about dark ; had 1 sergeant severely wounded.

June 5 to 11.—Remained in the same position, the enemy occasionally throwing shells at the battery ; had several horses killed and wounded.*

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. RODER,

Second Lieut., Fourth U. S. Arty., Comdg. Battery K.

Maj. J. G. HAZARD,

Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.

No. 96.

Report of Lieut. James Gilliss, Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERIES C AND I, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY,

July 1, 1864.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of this battery from the commencement of this campaign to the present time :

Left camp near Stevensburg May 3, and marched 5 miles, when

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

I was ordered to halt and wait for the Second Division. At 3 a. m. May 4 again started and crossed Ely's Ford, and from there went to Chancellorsville. Took position at 4 p. m. May 4 on plank road half a mile south of Chancellor's house. Left Chancellorsville May 5, and marched with Gibbon's division to Todd's Tavern, distance 8 miles. From there went to Wilderness battle-field, and took position at dark the same day in rear of Second Division.

May 6.—Changed position to Brock road line of breast-works, in the angle, on the left of General Barlow's division.

May 7.—In the same position as the day before.

May 8.—Marched with Gibbon's division; marched 10 miles on Brock road in direction of Spotsylvania Court-House.

May 9.—Marched back 2 miles, and took position at 10 a. m.; again moved forward and took position near Po River. At 6 p. m. crossed Po River and took position on south bank, facing east.

May 10.—Fired about 60 rounds at the enemy's line at a distance of 1,500 yards during attack of the Fifth Corps. Gibbon's division having crossed back, I was left under the command of General Barlow, who ordered me at 1 p. m. to fall back across the river. Took position on north bank at 4 p. m., by order of Colonel Tidball, and fired about 300 rounds at enemy's troops on the other side of the Po River. During this engagement lost 1 man and 1 horse wounded.

May 11.—Started at 9 p. m. and marched to Spotsylvania Heights, reaching there at daylight.

May 12.—After the Second Corps had advanced and taken the enemy's line of works, I was ordered by Colonel Tidball to follow some of the Sixth Corps troops and take a position which Colonel Tompkins, chief of artillery, Sixth Corps, would show me. I applied to the latter for a staff officer to accompany me to indicate the spot but he could only furnish an orderly. I moved forward about three-fourths of a mile and there found that the orderly knew nothing about the place he was to show me. I went in battery in a spot which partially answered to Colonel Tompkins' description and fired solid shot over the woods by his order, to carry 1,000 yards. I could not see the effect of the firing, consequently objected very much to wasting ammunition. I received three messages from Colonel Upton, commanding a brigade in the Sixth Corps, to advance a section some 300 yards to a position on the right of his brigade. I could not find any one to obtain authority from, and knowing that I was sent up to support the Sixth Corps, and that it was a matter which would not admit of delay, I assumed the responsibility of sending a section, and detached Lieutenant Metcalf for the purpose. I submit herewith his report. Shortly afterward I received a slight but painful wound on the left leg, which compelled me to leave the field. Lieutenant Beck was left in command, and he reports that he withdrew three guns of the battery about 2 p. m. on account of the ammunition being nearly expended, pointing rings being broken off, and the men completely exhausted from handling the guns in the heavy mud caused by the rain which had been falling for several hours. He kept the remaining gun in position until he had expended the remainder of his ammunition and then withdrew that. During this engagement the battery had 1 man killed, 1 officer, slightly, and 15 men wounded, 9 horses killed and 6 wounded.

May 13.—In position at Landrum's house.

May 14.—Moved to right and took position half a mile to right of Landrum's house.

May 15.—Marched at 1 a. m. and crossed Ny River to turnpike road from Fredericksburg to Spotsylvania Court-House, distance 4 miles.

May 16.—In camp.

May 17.—Marched 3 miles to left and at dark moved back again.

May 18.—Took position on extreme right and in rear of Landrum's house. At 1 p. m. withdrew and camped in rear and to right of General Meade's headquarters.

May 19.—Moved 1 mile to the left and in rear of the Sixth Corps and camped.

May 20.—Moved at 11 p. m. with Gibbon's division to Milford Station, distance 19 miles.

May 21.—Crossed Mattaponi River at 3 p. m. and took position 2 miles from the river; distance marched, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

May 22.—Sent out a section under Lieutenant Beck on a reconnaissance with Colonel Smyth's brigade, of Second Division. A few shots were fired but no casualties.

May 23.—Marched to North Anna River, distance 10 miles.

May 24.—Reported to General Birney and was sent by him across the North Anna River, and went in position in a rebel work on south side of bridge.

May 25.—In same position as on the day before.

May 26.—Recrossed the river at 8 p. m. and took position on opposite bank to cover the recrossing of the infantry.

May 27.—Started at daylight with Birney's division and marched in direction of Pamunkey River 18 miles.

May 28.—After marching all night reached Pamunkey River at 11 a. m., crossed, and took position with Birney's division at 6 p. m.

May 29.—Moved at 4 p. m. 5 miles to Shelton's house and took position in rear of it.

May 30.—In same position.

May 31.—At 1 a. m. changed position to bank of Totopotomoy Creek with General Mott's brigade. Enemy's works about 300 yards in front; fired about 400 rounds and had 1 man wounded. At 6 p. m. changed position to Shelton's house.

June 1.—Changed position to extreme right of Birney's division. At 7 p. m. relieved, and at 10 p. m. marched to the left.

June 2.—Arrived at Cold Harbor at 10 a. m. Remained in reserve with Birney's division.

June 3.—Marched with Birney's division to the right, and at 6 p. m. was ordered to come back to the headquarters corps and report to chief of artillery.

June 4, 5, and 6.—In camp.

June 7.—Ordered to report to Major-General Birney. Moved 2 miles to Barker's Mill and took position.

June 8.—Same position. Engaged a rifled battery of the enemy with solid shot at 1,900 yards. It ceased firing after I had fired about 50 rounds. One man badly disabled by a premature explosion; no other damage done.

June 9, 10, and 11.—In same position.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GILLISS,

First Lieut., Fifth U. S. Arty., Comdg. Batteries C and I.

Lieut. U. D. EDDY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 97.

Report of Lieut. Richard Metcalf, Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanding section, of operations May 12.

CAMP OF BATTERIES C AND I, FIFTH U. S. ARTY.,
Near Petersburg, Va., July —, 1864.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of my section, which was detached on the 12th of May last, at Spotsylvania Heights: By your order I advanced with my section to the front line of works and took position on the right of Colonel Upton's brigade, of the Sixth Corps. The enemy not being more than 300 yards in front of my position I opened with canister. Just at this time a Mississippi regiment made a desperate charge on the line immediately in my front. They succeeded in mounting the works, but using double canister on them I drove them back. I then kept up a fire of spherical case and shell with 1 second fuse until I had lost 11 men wounded. Being then unable to work the guns I ordered up the limbers to try to get the pieces off but was unable to do so, as many of my horses were instantly shot down. I then had a detail of infantry to assist me and I succeeded in saving my guns. During the action I lost 1 man killed and 9 wounded; also 9 horses killed and 5 wounded. I did not get my limbers off of the field until the morning of the 13th.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. METCALF,

Second Lieut., Fifth U. S. Art., Comdg. Section.

Lieut. JAMES GILLISS,

Comdg. Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Art.

No. 98.

Journal of Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps.

At midnight, the commencement of May 4, the Fifth Army Corps marched out from the vicinity of Culpeper and took the road direct through Stevensburg to Germanna Ford. Head of the column reached there at 6 a. m., and began crossing at 7 a. m., as soon as General Wilson's cavalry division had cleared the bridges. The corps was all across by 1 p. m., and moving on bivouacked at Old Wilderness Tavern, General Griffin's division holding the road leading to Robertson's Tavern. The cavalry, which had been out nearly to this point, were all withdrawn by General Wilson, and the cavalry went on to Parker's Store.

May 5.—Set out according to orders 6 a. m. toward Parker's Store—Crawford, Wadsworth, Robinson; enemy reported close at hand in force, and when Crawford had nearly reached Parker's, Generals Meade and Grant arrived and determined to attack the force on the road near Griffin. Wadsworth was immediately gotten in line to left of Griffin with one brigade of Crawford, Robinson in support. We attacked with this force impetuously, carried the enemy's line, but being outflanked by a whole division of the enemy was com-

pelled to fall back to our first position, leaving two guns on the road between the lines which had been advanced to take advantage of the first success. The horses were shot and the guns removed between our lines. The attack failed because Wright's division, of the Sixth Corps, was unable on account of the woods to get up on our right flank and meet the division (Johnson's) that flanked us. Wright became engaged sometime afterward. We lost heavily in this attack, and the thick woods caused much confusion in our lines. The enemy did not pursue us in the least. We had encountered the whole of Ewell's corps. The enemy that moved on past Parker's along the plank road was Hill's corps. General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, was sent to the intersection of the Brock road to check the column, which it did, and General Hancock was ordered up from Todd's Tavern, and also engaged Hill's corps. At this time I sent General Wadsworth with his division and Baxter's brigade to attack Hill's left flank as he engaged Hancock. It was late when this was ordered, but the attack produced considerable impression. Wadsworth's men slept on their arms where night overtook them. During the night I sent instructions to Wadsworth to form in line northeast and southwest, and go straight through, and orders were to attack next morning at 4.30 o'clock with the whole army, General Burnside being expected to be up by that time to take part. With the rest of my force I prepared again to attack Ewell in conjunction with a part of the Sixth Corps. The hour of attack was changed to 5 a. m., and at precisely 5 a. m. May 6 the fighting began. General Wadsworth I re-enforced with Colonel Kitching, 2,400 strong. He fought his way entirely across the Second Corps' front to the south side of the plank road, and wheeling round commenced driving them up the plank road toward Orange Court-House. The accumulating force of the enemy staggered his advance, and the line became confused in the dense woods. In the very van of the fight General Wadsworth was killed by a bullet through his head, and General Baxter was wounded. On our right the enemy was found to be intrenched and but little impression could be made. I then sent another brigade to sustain General Hancock, who had now two of my divisions and one of the Sixth Corps, and was defending himself from both Hill and Longstreet. They charged and took possession of part of his line, but were driven out again. Late in the evening the enemy turned General Sedgwick's right very unexpectedly, and threw most of his command into confusion. I sent General Crawford at double-quick, and the line was restored by him. General Burnside did not get into position at all in time in the morning; fought but little during the day, and but slightly affected the result of the day's battle, which in most respects was a drawn battle.

May 7.—Our army took up defensive positions, and spent the time getting our commands again together, detached to defend parts of the field to meet the varying emergencies of the previous days' battles. At 9 p. m. the army began to move toward Spotsylvania Court-House, the Fifth Corps having the advance, on the Brock road. We were delayed about one and one-half hours by the cavalry escort to General Meade, and on reaching a point 2 miles beyond Todd's Tavern were delayed about three hours by Torbert's cavalry endeavoring to clear the way for us. They gave it up about 6 a. m. May 8, and got out of our way. General Robinson's division immediately went forward, lead by himself. He at once cleared out the enemy's cavalry and the wood with which they had ob-

structed the road, and advancing rapidly struck the advance of Longstreet's corps near the Block house. This we forced back till we gained a good position, and were compelled then to await re-enforcements. General Sedgwick's corps was sent up to crush out Longstreet, and his rank gave him the command. So much time was lost, however, that night came before more than one of the brigades had become engaged, and that but slightly. General Crawford's division, however, attacked the enemy, captured a color, and many prisoners.

May 9.—The Sixth Corps all took position on my right, and we intrenched. Had a brisk skirmish at night to force the enemy's pickets back. General Sedgwick killed in the morning.

May 10.—General Hancock, advancing from Todd's Tavern, crossed the Po, and threatened to turn the enemy's position. This brought out a part of Hill's corps from the intrenchments. Unfortunately, however, it had been decided to re-enforce my right with the Second Corps and assault the intrenchments, which caused Hancock to recross the Po and leave the open field to the enemy. I began pushing my skirmishers forward at once in very heavy force to drive the enemy to his main line, so as to deploy our heavy force close to him for the assault. This occasioned some heavy fighting. Toward evening two assaults were made with a part of my corps and Gibbon's division and a part of Birney's, but failed to carry the enemy's works, which were defended by musketry and flanked by canister. Loss heavy. General Rice killed.

May 11.—Army mostly lay quiet, straightening matters out and preparing for next day's operations. After dark General Hancock moved his entire command to our left, preparatory to an assault at daylight.

May 12.—At daybreak General Hancock surprised Johnson's division in his lines and captured nearly all of it, with eighteen pieces of artillery. Enemy fought furiously to regain them. General Wright attacked near the Second Corps with two divisions. I also again assailed the enemy's intrenchments, suffering heavy loss, but failing to get in. The enemy's direct and flank fire was too destructive. Lost very heavily. The enemy continuing to fire [on] the Second and Sixth Corps [I was] compelled to withdraw Griffin's and Cutler's divisions and send [them] to the left to their support, where they again became engaged. My whole front was held by Crawford's division and Colonel Kitching and the Maryland Brigade, presenting a line of battle not as strong as a single rank. The enemy made no serious effort to force it. My divisions on the left were relieved during the night from their position, and returned to the right in the morning, having been kept awake nearly all night, which was rainy.

May 13.—Worked all day getting command in hand and constructing a shorter defense line preparatory to moving to the left of General Burnside, who was on the road from Fredericksburg to Spotsylvania Court-House. Got orders to set out in the evening for the left, mass our troops, and attack the enemy at daybreak. Got my command started as soon as possible, which was not before 9.30 p. m., leaving on all my picket force. We marched all night through rain and mud, forded the Ny River once, and over routes none of us had traveled before. The night was intensely dark, and many of the men, from exhaustion and weariness, gave out; the line became disjointed and parts lost their way. The greatest pains

were taken to mark the line by posting mounted men, but it was impossible through the swamps and dense forests and pitchy darkness.

May 14.—At 4 a. m. I was at the appointed place with about 1,000 men, and all that could be done was to assault the enemy's cavalry on a commanding position on our left, which we did and took. It required the whole day to get my command up and together again. A brigade of the Sixth Corps was sent to hold the hill, which we had taken, but the enemy drove it off. After that I had it retaken with Ayres' brigade. During the day my pickets were withdrawn, and the enemy's cavalry got into our hospitals before the wounded were gotten off, but they did no damage. They were unable to capture any of our trains.

May 15.—Spent in getting affairs in order. In evening General Burnside threatened with an attack. My troops under arms to attack as a diversion, if needed. Rained heavily in afternoon.

May 16.—Remained mostly quiet in lines, getting up stores and supplies, and awaiting developments. Cut out road and position for batteries.

May 17.—Took up lines and intrenched so that we could hold our position alone, and allow the rest of the army to be used elsewhere. Whole army moved to the right in the night.

May 18.—Whole army having moved off to our right to make an assault on the enemy, I commenced a cannonade at daylight with twenty-six guns, as a diversion. This occasioned a brisk artillery duel between myself and Hill's corps. Our forces found the enemy prepared and strongly posted on the right, and made no serious attack. Colonel Coulter, commanding brigade, badly wounded to-day. Our army moved back to where it was day before.

May 19.—All our forces took up position on my left. This brought out General Ewell's corps, who attempted to turn our right. He was repulsed by Colonel Kitching's brigade, the Maryland Brigade, and Tyler's division, Crawford's and Birney's divisions coming up as support, but not used. Killed and wounded considerable. Rained in the afternoon.

May 20.—Remained in quiet at the Beverly house straightening out, burying the dead, &c.; no demonstrations made by the enemy.

May 21.—Artillery began to move at 10 a. m. Sent orders to Crawford to move at that time too, without waiting for Russell. Head of Russell's column reached Anderson's house at 10.15 a. m. Rear of Crawford's, Kitching's, and Maryland Brigade, and artillery passed at 11.30 a. m. Enemy fired about this time a few shots and stood to arms. My headquarters set out 12 m. Generals Griffin and Cutler began to move at same time. Reached Guiney's Bridge about 5.30 p. m. Drove enemy's cavalry back toward Thornburg and to the south as far as Madison's Ordinary. Orders changed three times during the night; kept me up all the time.

May 22.—Sent a brigade early out to the westward, which reached Telegraph road at 8 a. m. Mr. Pound said Ewell's and Longstreet's corps had marched south along Telegraph road all night. Received this information at 8.20 a. m.; at the same time orders came for us to move to Harris' Store, indicating that news of enemy's retreat had already reached headquarters. Began march at 10 a. m. Struck enemy's cavalry at Littleton Flippo's. Ran them off toward Chilesburg. Griffin reached Doctor Flippo's about 3 a. m. and camped there. Cutler reached Harris' Store at 5 p. m.

May 23.—General Cutler's division leading, got off promptly at 5 a. m. Reached forks, where one road goes to the ford and one to the bridge, at 9 a. m. Cavalry skirmishing a little in advance. A deserter says it is Rosser's cavalry; says there is artillery and infantry on the other side. Turned back to give that road to Hancock and got possession of crossing at a mill at 1 p. m. By 3.10 p. m. General Griffin's division had nearly all forded, and at 3.10 bridge train began to arrive. About 4.30 bridge was completed and last of General Cutler's division crossed. About 6 a. m. enemy assaulted us. My right gave way and the artillery drove back the enemy. We repulsed them everywhere.

May 24.—Spent all night getting in order, strengthening position, issuing rations, &c. At 6 a. m. found out for certain that enemy had left my front. During the day found enemy about 3 to 4 miles off down the river and received orders late at night to go early next morning with my corps and develop the position.

May 25.—Spent all day at hard work getting into position in front of enemy's line and driving in his light troops to his main force. Found Hill's corps intrenched between North Anna and Little River. Lost about 150 men and officers during the day.

May 26.—Heavy rain in morning about 7 a. m. Remained in position all day. Rained in afternoon. At dark began to recross the North Anna River at Quarles' Mills. Roads heavy and slippery with mud and approaches to stream bad. All not over till near daylight.

May 27.—Had to wait head of column for Sixth Corps to cross and pass until 2 a. m. Spent time issuing rations. Got off about daylight, trains following about 9 a. m. Troops made a long march. I camped 2 miles from Mangohick Church. Trains strung back in the road for many miles. Day very warm.

May 28.—Marched to Hanover town. Crossed the river and took up position from Totopotomoy to Mrs. Newton's.

May 29.—Moved out of position of yesterday as far as Norman's. General Griffin's division crossed Totopotomoy and advanced toward Shady Grove about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with some considerable skirmishing.

May 30.—Pushed General Griffin forward toward Shady Grove, driving back Rodes' skirmishers. The enemy continually threatened our left from the road leading to Mechanicsville, so that General Crawford sent a force across to drive them away. This developed a force of the enemy near Bethesda Church, which forced him back. The enemy followed but were checked. They finally made a determined assault on us, but were repulsed with much loss.

May 31.—Remained nearly quiet in the line of battle. Pushed skirmishers forward about 1 mile, without opposition, beyond Bethesda Church. Pennsylvania Reserves return an adjutant-general and inspector-general of Second Division lost.

June 1.—Moved out to develop the enemy's position. Found him intrenched with large space of clear ground in front swept by artillery. Lost about 200 men killed and wounded, and extended the line very much, 4 to 5 miles. Enemy attacked us in several places, and quite severely on the right just before dark. Large body of recruits, &c., arrived under Colonel Cesnola.

June 2.—Ordered with Ninth Corps to close in to the left preparatory to a grand attack on the left. Enemy attacked us while moving, and, owing to the sudden giving way of the Ninth Corps, got

in rear of Ayres' brigade on its right flank and cut off the skirmish line. Had quite a sharp fight and drove them back. Attack suspended until next morning.

June 3.—Whole army attacked. Fifth and Ninth Corps drove the enemy back on the right and found themselves confronting men of three of the enemy's corps. Attack suspended in afternoon, owing to all our efforts being repulsed on our left. Union loss about 5,000 killed and wounded.

June 4.—In morning found the enemy had left the position opposite the Ninth Corps, on my right; so they shifted over to my left, leaving me in charge of the right, connecting with the cavalry. Commenced raining in the evening. Colonel Gibson came in with large body of recruits, and General Burnside moved his corps down to my left between me and Smith's.

June 5.—Remained in position quietly all day. Made reconnaissance out on Shady Grove road and found the enemy well back. In the night withdrew my corps to the rear in reserve, and was on the road all night.

June 6.—Day very warm. Spent in camp putting things in order. Re-established a division for Ayres. Extract from a Richmond newspaper :

Official telegram from General Lee.

The following from General Lee contains the latest official information received at the War Department :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 6, 1864—8.30 p. m.

HONORABLE SECRETARY OF WAR :

There has been very little skirmishing on the lines to-day. It was discovered early this morning that the enemy had withdrawn from the front of General Early on our left, and from the most of the front of General Anderson on the center.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

I certify that this is a correct copy, put in here to show what a large force I had contended with.

G. K. WARREN.

June 7.—Sent two divisions to extreme left to picket the Chickahominy—Griffin's and Cutler's. Held Ayres and Crawford in readiness to support General Burnside.

June 8.—Remained quiet. Rode with General Meade out to Allen's Mill, Old Church, and Ruffin's. Newspaper correspondent drummed out.

June 9.—Remained in camp all day. General Barnard came to see me.

June 10.—Remained in camp. Continued very dry and dusty, but cool. Took a ride along our lines in the evening.

June 11.—Went with all the corps except Griffin and Cutler to Moody's, south of railroad, preparatory for further movements.

June 12.—General Grant and General Meade reached my headquarters at 5.30 p. m. Corps started at 6 p. m. Reached vicinity of Long Bridge before dark. Wilson's cavalry got over at 10 p. m. Bridge finished at 1 a. m.

ADDENDA.

Report of guns captured and lost by the Fifth Army Corps, from May 4 to November 1, 1864.

Lost : Two light 12-pounders, by Battery D, First New York Artillery, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

Captured : One 3-inch rifled gun, by the First Division, September 30, 1864, at Poplar Spring.

Respectfully submitted.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 7, 1864.

Report of colors captured from the enemy by the Fifth Army Corps, from May 4 to November 1, 1864.

No.	Regiment from which captured.	Date of capture.	By whom captured.	Regiment.
1	50th Virginia	May 5	Private J. N. Opel	G. 7th Indiana Volunteers.
2	6th Alabama	May 8	Capt. B. Davis	22d Massachusetts Volunteers.
3	55th North Carolina	Aug. 19	Private J. T. Jennings.	K. 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
4	Unknown	Aug. 21	Capt. J. C. Hatch	76th New York Volunteers.
5	21st South Carolina	Aug. 21	Lieut. M. Eyre, jr.	3d Delaware Volunteers.
6	Unknown	Aug. 21	Sergt. J. Shilling	H. 3d Delaware Volunteers.
7	16th Mississippi	Aug. 21	Corpl. H. A. Ellis	A. 7th Wisconsin Volunteers.
8	Unknown	Aug. 21	Private — Norton	F. 7th Indiana Volunteers.
9	27th South Carolina	Aug. 21	Private F. C. Anderson.	H. 18th Massachusetts Volunteers.
10	24th North Carolina	Aug. 21	Private G. W. Reed	11th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Respectfully submitted.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 7, 1864.

Report of colors lost in Fifth Army Corps, from May 4 to November 1, 1864.

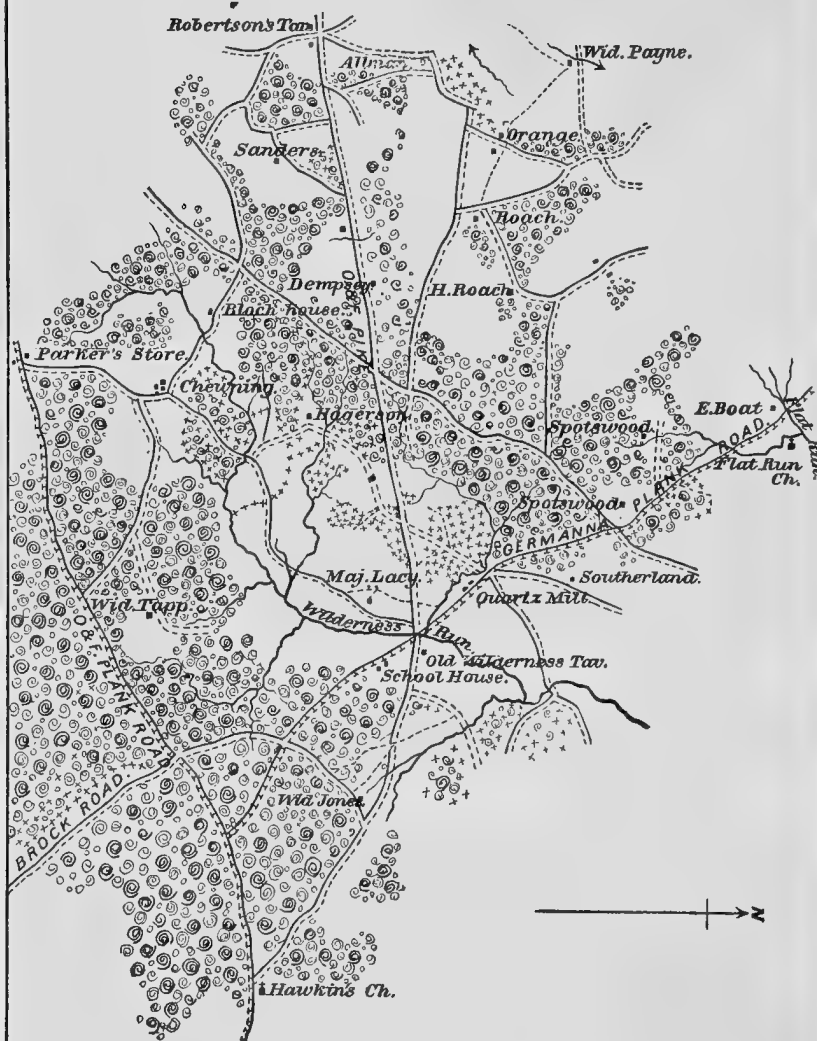
Regiment.	No. of stand.	Time.	Place.
94th New York Volunteers	2	Aug. 19	Weldon Railroad.
104th New York Volunteers	1	Aug. 19	Do.
190th Pennsylvania Volunteers	1	Aug. 19	Do.

Respectfully submitted.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 9, 1864.

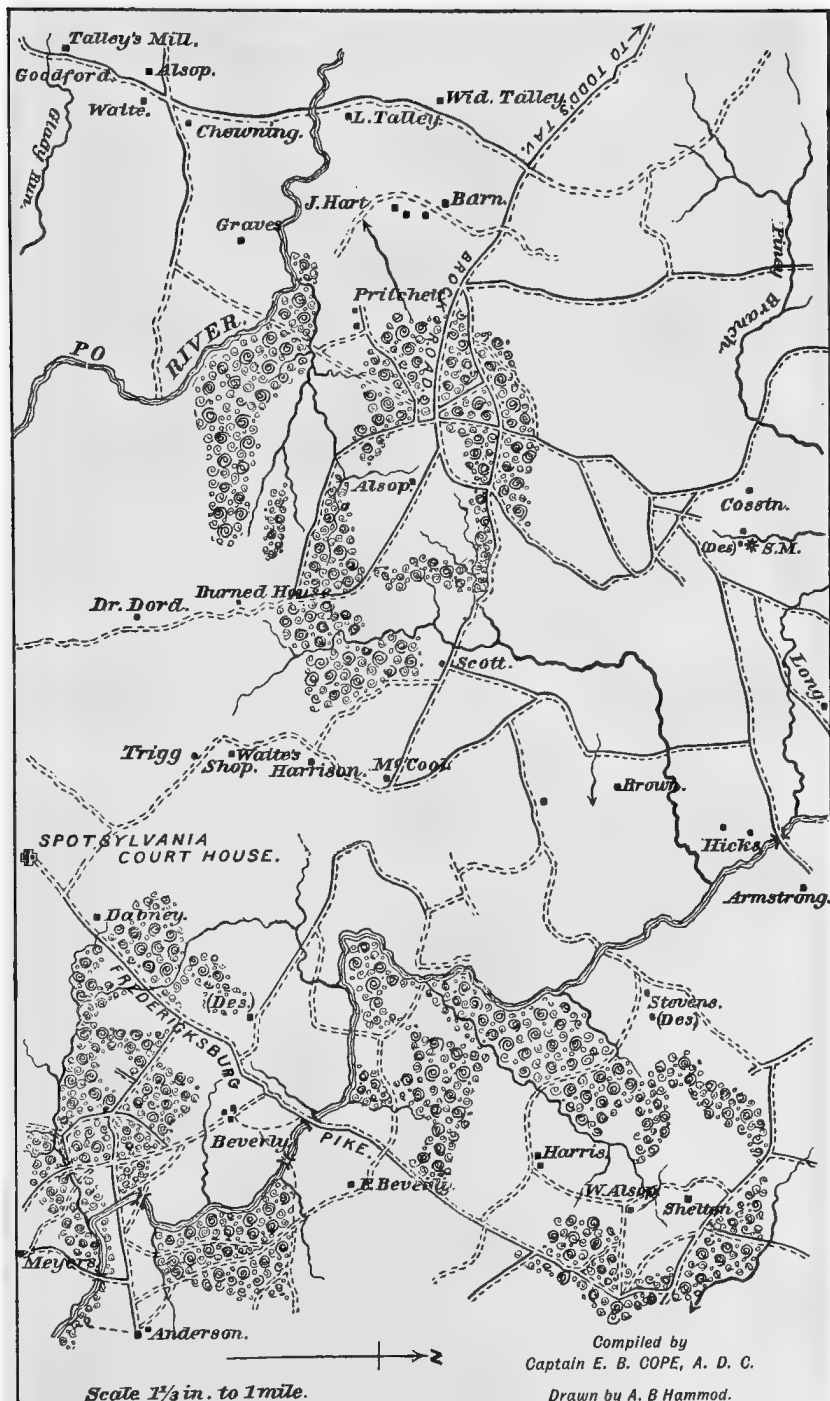
Sketch copied from original in Maj. Gen'l G. K. Warren's book of official papers, marked Wilderness, May 1 to 7, 1864.

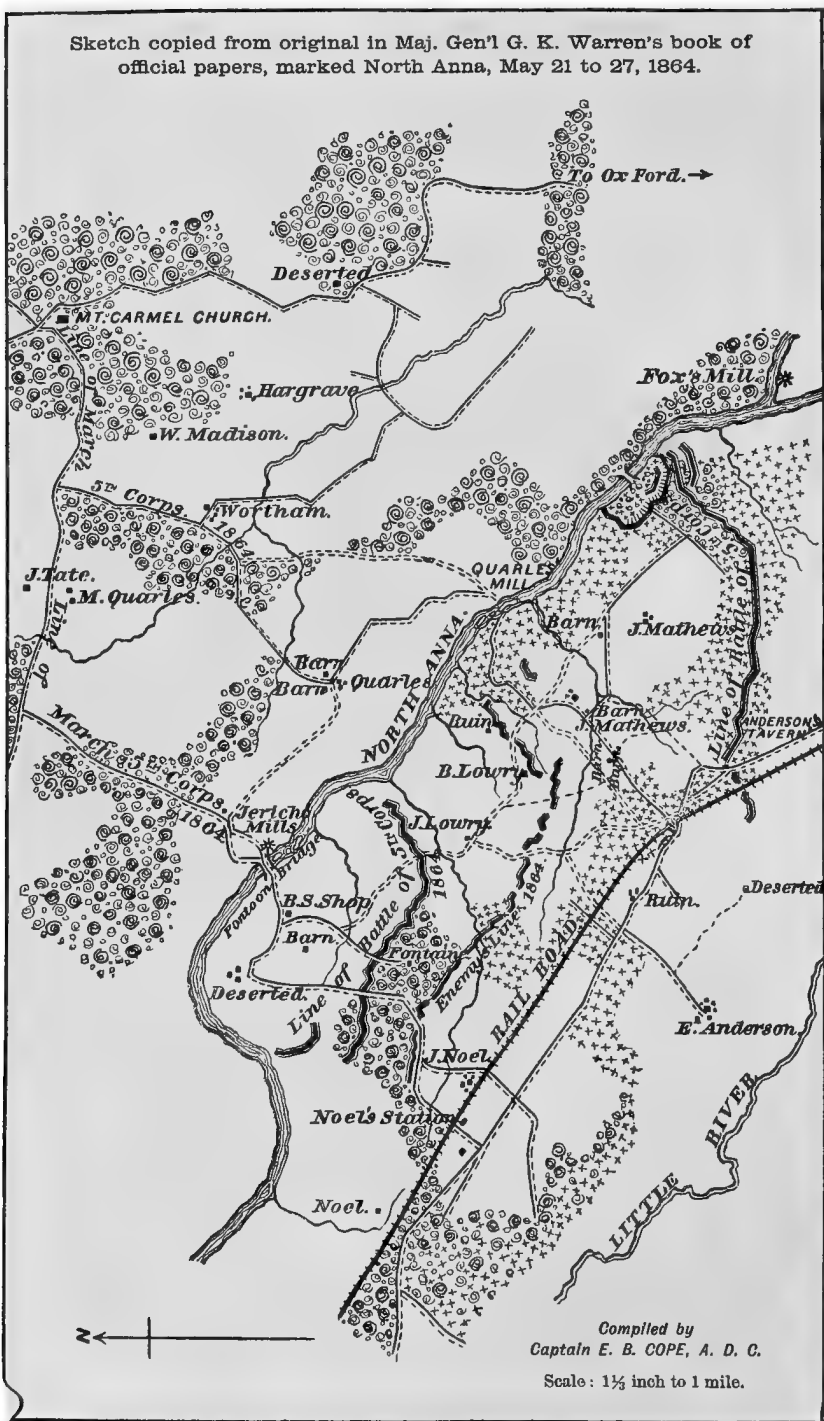


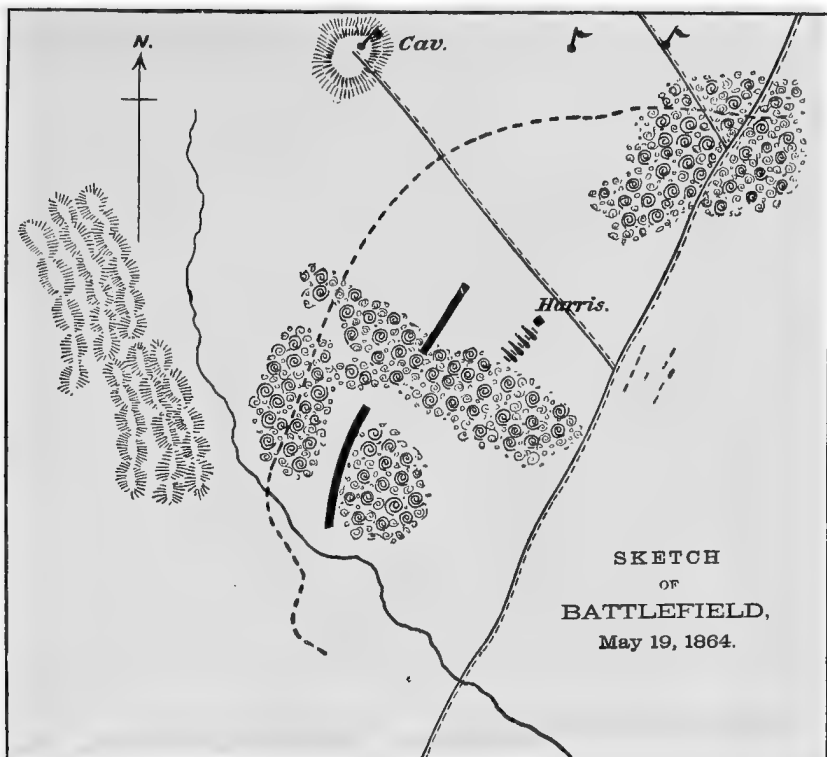
Surveyed and compiled by
Major W. A. ROEBLING, A. D. C.
and
Captain E. B. COPE, A. D. C.

Scale: $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 mtle.

Sketch copied from original in Maj. Gen'l G. K. Warren's book of official papers, marked Spotsylvania, May 8 to 13, 1864.







No. 99.

*Itinerary of the Fifth Army Corps.**

May 4.—Corps left Culpeper at midnight; crossed Rapidan at Germanna Ford, and bivouacked near Wilderness Tavern.

May 5.—Attacked Ewell's corps with Griffin's, Wadsworth's, and part of Crawford's divisions; afterward attacked Hill's corps with Wadsworth's division; fought until dark.

May 6.—Commenced fighting again at 4.30 a. m.; fought all day; General Wadsworth killed and General Baxter wounded.

May 7.—Took the advance at dark; marched all night toward Spotsylvania Court-House.

May 8.—Met Longstreet's corps in the morning near that place; fought all the rest of the day, encountering part of Ewell's corps just at dark; General Robinson severely wounded.

May 9.—Drove enemy into his intrenched line.

May 10.—Vigorously assaulted enemy's position in conjunction with Second Corps.

May 12.—Repeated assault on enemy alone at same place as on the 10th. General Ayres marched to left to support Second Corps in afternoon; marched back during the night in the rain.

May 13.—Constructed line of breast-works to contract our lines; worked all day; marched all night in the rain around the rear of our army to attack the enemy at daybreak on the 14th. Remained

* From returns for May and June.

in front of the enemy at Spotsylvania Court-House, skirmishing daily until May 21, part of the corps taking an important part in the battle of May 19.

May 21.—Left enemy's front at noon; crossed the Po River at Guiney's Bridge; the advance crossed the Ta River at Madison's Ordinary.

May 22.—Followed along the Telegraph road, fighting his cavalry; bivouacked at Dr. Flippo's.

May 23.—Crossed North Anna at Jericho Mills, and fought Hill's corps on south side.

May 24.—Pushed out to the Virginia Central Railroad and down the river to connect with the Ninth Corps.

May 25.—Drove the enemy into his intrenched lines, developing their location.

May 26.—At dark recrossed the North Anna at Quarles' Mills in the rain; marched all night.

May 27.—Marched all day, proceeding via Mount Carmel Church and Saint Paul's Church, bivouacking 2 miles from Mangochick Church.

May 28.—Crossed Pamunkey at Hanover town, and encamped near Brockenbrough's house.

May 29.—Moved to Norman's house.

May 30.—Moved to Via's house, south of Totopotomoy Creek, and had a skirmish with enemy.

May 31.—Was engaged with the enemy at and near Bethesda Church, on the Mechanicsville road to Richmond.

June 1.—Fifth Corps at Bethesda Church; skirmishing heavy with enemy all day.

June 2.—Attempted to withdraw in daytime and close up to the left according to orders; was heavily attacked by the enemy, but beat him back.

June 3.—Bethesda Church and neighborhood under heavy cross-fire of enemy's batteries through the day, and fighting all the forenoon.

June 4.—Light skirmishing; Ninth Corps moved away from our right.

June 6.—Remained quiet in camp; withdrew to near Cold Harbor at night, marching all night.

June 7.—First and Fourth Divisions were sent at daylight to guard the Chickahominy from Sumner's (lower) Bridge to Bottom's Bridge; Second and Third Divisions staid in camp; this disposition continued until the 11th.

June 11.—Second and Third Divisions moved to near Moody's, on York River Railroad.

June 12.—At 6 a. m. marched to near Long Bridge on Chickahominy, and crossed at Long Bridge, marching all night.

No. 100.

Report of Capt. William F. Drum, Second U. S. Infantry, Chief Ambulance Officer, including operations to June 30.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

July 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a brief report of the operations and management of the Ambulance Corps, Fifth Army Corps, from

the commencement of the present campaign till the 30th of June, A. D. 1864.

On the march but a portion of the ambulances accompanied each division, the majority with the heavy portion of the trains being generally ordered either in rear of the corps or on some road that would not interfere with the marching of the troops. Pursuant to orders from army headquarters a portion of the hospital train was several times detached and sent to join the main train of the corps, but after each battle the whole train was brought to the front. In all the battles in which the Fifth Army Corps has been engaged the principle in the management of the train has been the same—that is, the ambulances have been sent where they were most needed without reference to any particular division. If any of the divisions, as is frequently the case, suffered much more than the others the majority of the ambulances in the corps were used in transporting the wounded of that division to the hospital. The next day some other division might suffer most. In that way the work was in the end about equal.

At the commencement of a battle I have generally parked my whole train of ambulances at some central point under charge of an officer. I would then send a few ambulances as near as possible to the line of battle of each division. In that way but few ambulances would be exposed to fire at one time, and the stretcher men had but a short distance to carry the wounded. As fast as the ambulances in the front were loaded and sent to the hospital the officer in charge of the main park would send others to take their places, in this way placing the whole train at the disposal of the division most in need.

In the disposition of the officers, I placed one in charge of the main park, one or two to superintend the loading at each division, and the remainder to superintend the removal of the wounded from the field to the ambulances. It was also sometimes necessary to have an officer at the hospital to expedite the unloading and send the ambulances to the main park. By running the train in the manner above described, I am confident that the wounded were removed more rapidly than they could have been in any other way. Owing to the difficulty in procuring forage for the animals, and the severe work they were subjected to, some of the teams were much reduced, and a few of the animals lost, but not an army wagon was abandoned, and but four ambulances left on the road, having broken down and there being no time or means at hand to repair them. From the time we left Culpeper till after we crossed the Chickahominy not a particle of grain was drawn from the corps quartermaster for the ambulance trains. The train supplied itself when within reach of a depot, and when corn could be found in the country it was seized. In order to keep a train foraged properly it is necessary to keep two wagons in each division train for the purpose of hauling forage and not to be used for anything else, so that they are ready at any moment to start for grain. It also requires at least one to carry the quartermaster's property pertaining to a division ambulance train, and the personal effects of the ambulance officers, so that three instead of two, I would respectfully recommend, should be the number of wagons allowed a division ambulance train.

Every opportunity has been taken advantage of to obtain quartermaster supplies and animals for the train, so that although we have just passed through a very severe campaign, the ambulance train of

this corps is ready to start at any moment on another. During the campaign the ambulance train of the Fifth Army Corps has removed over 8,000 wounded men from the field of battle to the hospital, and has assisted in removing the same number of wounded, and over 1,000 sick from the hospitals to the depots to be sent North.

I cannot speak too highly of the officers and men of my command, who, when duty called them, willingly faced danger, and oftentimes death, in order to remove the wounded from the field of battle.

I take pleasure in recording the names of the following ambulance officers, who by the faithful performance of the duties assigned to them gave material assistance, viz: First Lieut. W. S. Walker, Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers; First Lieut. E. H. Liscum, Twelfth U. S. Infantry; First Lieut. J. H. Malbon, Sixteenth Maine; First Lieut. W. T. McPhail, First Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps; Capt. C. F. Hulse, One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; First Lieut. L. H. York, One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers; First Lieut. J. B. Sinclair, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry (severely wounded); First Lieut. J. W. Marshall, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Second Lieut. B. F. Babcock, One hundred and forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Second Lieut. Joseph H. Stonebraker, First Maryland Volunteers; Second Lieut. C. A. Garcelon, Sixteenth Maine; Second Lieut. E. A. Campbell, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers; Second Lieut. A. J. Dickenson, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers; First Lieut. W. M. Ward, Twenty-second Massachusetts; First Lieut. H. H. Clover, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps; Second Lieut. J. B. Dayton, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps; Second Lieut. Frank E. Jordan, Eighty-third New York Volunteers; Second Lieut. J. E. Jacobs, Sixth New York Heavy Artillery.

Among the sergeants in the Ambulance Corps, many of whom distinguished themselves by their good conduct, I wish to mention Sergt. Milton Powers, of the Eleventh U. S. Infantry, who was particularly noticeable for his untiring energy and the intelligence with which he worked. While in the performance of their duties 1 officer and 4 sergeants were wounded and 3 sergeants were taken prisoners. Six stretcher men were killed, 16 wounded, and 9 taken prisoners, all of whose names,* I have the honor to submit with this report. Eight sergeants' horses were shot in action, 2 of which were killed and 6 wounded. No ambulances and but 3 horses were captured by the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. DRUM,

Captain and Chief Ambulance Officer, Fifth Corps.

Surg. JOHN J. MILHAU, U. S. Army,

Medical Director, Fifth Corps.

No. 101.

Itinerary of the First Division, Fifth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin, U. S. Army, commanding.†

May 1.—This division broke camp near Rappahannock Station, Va.; crossed the Rappahannock at the station.

May 4.—Crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Mills, and formed in line of battle near Wilderness Tavern.

* Omitted.

† From returns for May and June.

May 5 to 7.—Engaged in the battle of the Wilderness.

May 8.—Moved to a point near Spotsylvania Court-House; engaged in various battles and skirmishes at that place.

May 14.—Changed position to the left, crossing to the south bank of the Ny River.

May 21.—Resumed the march southward.

May 23.—Crossed the North Anna at Jericho Ford, where an engagement was fought.

May 25.—Advanced to Little River.

May 26.—Recrossed the North Anna, marching south.

May 28.—Crossed the Pamunkey near Hanover town.

May 29.—Advanced to a position near Bethesda Church.

May 31.—In front of the enemy at Bethesda Church.

June 1 to 4.—This division participated in the engagements near Bethesda Church, Va.

June 5.—The command moved in the direction of Cold Harbor.

June 7.—Took position along the Chickahominy near Sumner's Bridge.

June 13.—In the morning crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and resumed the march for Charles City Court-House the same evening.

June 14.—Reached the James River.

June 16.—Crossed the James River near Wilcox's Landing; resumed the march for Petersburg, going into position near that place the same evening.

The division participated in the assault made on the interior line on the 18th instant. From that time up to the present date the command has remained in front of the enemy at this place.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

October 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General GRIFFIN,

Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: I send you the spearhead that surmounted the flag-staff of the Sixth Alabama Regiment, captured by Captain Davis, of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, at Spotsylvania, May 8, 1864, for you to transmit to Captain Davis' father. The flag has been forwarded, with Captain Davis' name as the captor, to the War Department, approving your request that the color should be given to his family, and I presume upon my position to send this spearhead to them without other authority.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Corps.

No. 102.

*Itinerary of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps,
Brig. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, U. S. Army, commanding.**

May 1.—Left camp near Rappahannock Station at sunrise; crossed the Rappahannock, and encamped near Brandy Station.

* From returns for May and June.

May 3.—Left camp at 11 p. m.; crossed Rapidan at Germanna Ford.

May 4.—Encamped at noon on road leading to Mine Run.

May 5.—At noon brigade ordered forward to attack; severely engaged with the enemy; losses very heavy; returned to original position.

May 6.—Brigade on picket on left of plank road; moved back behind intrenchments toward night.

May 7.—The Second, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Infantry moved out on a reconnaissance to the front at 10 a. m.

May 8.—Remained on picket until 2 a. m.; then marched to and rejoined the rest of the brigade at Laurel Hill. The remainder of the brigade marched all night, and at daylight on the 8th arrived at Laurel Hill. The brigade actively engaged the enemy all day with heavy losses.

May 9 to 11.—The brigade in rifle-pits and on picket duty, exposed to the enemy's shell fire and sharpshooters.

May 12.—The brigade advanced from its breast-works, drove in the enemy's pickets, and engaged him for three hours. In the evening marched 2 miles to the left to support the Second Corps.

May 13.—At daybreak marched 1 mile to the right and threw up intrenchments. At 9 p. m. the brigade marched for Spotsylvania Court-House; on road all night.

May 14.—Arrived near Spotsylvania Court-House at daybreak. A portion of the brigade ordered to carry a hill in front, which was handsomely done; soon after was relieved by a brigade of the Sixth Corps. In the evening the enemy advanced and drove the brigade of the Sixth Corps off. This brigade again ordered to carry the hill, which was successfully accomplished; relieved at night by a portion of the Sixth Corps, and returned to first position.

May 15 to 19.—The brigade in trenches and on picket duty, exposed to shell fire and sharpshooters.

May 20.—The brigade left at 2 p. m.; marched 12 miles to Guiney's Station; encamped at 10 p. m.

May 21.—Marched 8 miles to Milford, and encamped at 5 p. m.

May 22.—Marched 10 miles; crossed North Anna River; engaged the enemy and handsomely repulsed them.

May 23 and 24.—In intrenchments and on picket duty, under shell fire and sharpshooters.

May 25.—Moved 2 miles to right, and went into position in front of the enemy at Little River, near the Virginia Central Railroad.

May 26.—At 8 p. m. moved out and recrossed the North Anna River, and marched all night.

May 27.—At daylight continued our march, and halted about 1 mile from Mangohick Church.

May 28.—At daylight continued our march, and at 11 a. m. crossed the Pamunkey River near Hanover town, three-fourths of a mile from the river.

May 29.—In the morning marched 3 miles and halted. In the afternoon moved out on a reconnaissance on the Cold Harbor road, coming upon the enemy in force.

May 30.—Heavy skirmishing all day.

May 31.—In same position.

June 1 to 4.—This brigade participated in the engagements near Bethesda Church, Va.

June 5.—At night the command moved in the direction of Cold Harbor, Va., and encamped.

June 7.—The brigade moved toward Chickahominy River, and halted near Sumner's Bridge; erected earth-works.

June 13.—It crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and halted for the day on the south side of the river; at night-fall it again moved forward.

No. 103.

Report of Maj. John D. Lentz, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,

In the Trenches, near Petersburg, Va., August 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with directions of Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the several operations of the campaign from the crossing of the Rapidan, May 4, to the assault on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

The regiment, with First Brigade, First Division, Brig. Gen. R. B. Ayres commanding, took up the line of march 8.30 a. m. May 4, crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, moved in the direction of the plank road toward Mine Run, halted 1.30 p. m., established a picket-line. 12 m. 5th formed line with brigade; advanced on the enemy; were repulsed. On the 6th the regiment moved to the left of the plank road toward the front; relieved a division of reserves. Left the works 1 a. m. 7th for the rear, and halted within the lines; relieved the Fifteenth Artillery 8 a. m.; moved 11 p. m. on the plank road, passing the cavalry at Todd's Corner, making a forced march all night, reaching Laurel Hill. Charged the enemy at 10 a. m. 8th; the brigade was repulsed, leaving this command holding its position. A new line was formed under the command of Colonel Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Second Brigade, Fourth Division. This regiment, joining in the second charge, reached the burnt house, and held the ground; ordered to retire about 200 yards and build breast-works; bivouacked for the night. Remained quiet during the 9th; in the afternoon sent pickets to the front, holding the burnt house. Sharp firing on the line during the night and occasional cannonading during the day following. Nothing of interest occurred until 12th; a charge was made about 8 a. m., and, owing to some confusion in the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, was unsuccessful. Received orders to fall back by an aide from General Ayres.

SECOND EPOCH.

At 3 p. m. 12th took up the line, and marching slowly through rain and mud halted; formed line to support Sixth Corps; bivouacked for the night. Moved at daylight 13th, built breast-works; 10 p. m. moved again, reaching Spotsylvania at daylight 14th. 8 a. m. the One

hundred and fortieth New York and this regiment, under the command of Colonel Otis, One hundred and fortieth New York, started on a reconnaissance to the front. Discovered a battery of the enemy near the Myers or Galt house. A sharp fire ensued, lasting about one-half an hour, when a charge was made driving them from their position, taking the hill and house. One hour after was relieved by a brigade of the Sixth Corps, who held the place but a few hours. The enemy driving them from the hill reoccupied it, whereupon this regiment with the brigade again charged, drove the enemy back the second time, taking the house. A short time after recovering the place a brigade of the Sixth Corps (Colonel Penrose commanding) appeared, but found the enemy had been already driven back, and the hill again in our possession. Relieved the second time and retired to the rear. The command needing rest was permitted to bivouac for the night. 6 a. m. 15th moved again; rainy and muddy. 17th found us opposite Spotsylvania Court-House; worked all night throwing up breast-works. Heavy firing during the 18th.

On the 19th, after maneuvering for some time, halted in the woods on the left of rifle-pits; remained near this place until 21st.

THIRD EPOCH.

At 10 a. m. 21st prepared for a long march; moved at 1 p. m. taking the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, passing Guiney's Station, crossed the Mattaponi, halted at Edge Hill Seminary; resumed the march toward Hanover Junction, skirmishing with rear of the enemy. Forded the North Anna, and at 2.30 p. m. formed line of battle. About 6 p. m. the enemy attempted to effect a surprise by a sudden attack, causing some wavering, and as our line was in advance we were directed to fall back on the line established by Sweitzer's brigade. The fighting continued for one hour. Built breast-works during the night, the enemy making several attempts to cut through the lines, but failed. At 4.30 p. m. 24th moved again and rested near the Gordonsville railroad; time occupied in strengthening the position, establishing picket-line, and occasional skirmishing. 4.30 a. m. 25th moved to the left; met the enemy; threw up breast-works in the woods; established a picket-line; bivouacked for the night. 8 p. m. 26th the brigade moved quietly and recrossed the North Anna.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Crossed the Pamunkey 28th, and bivouacked for the night. 29th, resumed the march; moved about 2 miles; skirmishing until near sundown; threw up breast-works; bivouacked for the night. 9.30 [a. m.] 30th advanced toward Bottom's Bridge. 2 p. m. threw up breast-works; the enemy commenced shelling; "changed front to the rear" in "double-quick." Second line of breast-works formed; bivouacked for the night. 7 a. m. 31st relieved by Ninth Corps; retired to the left; remained during the day and bivouacked for the night.

June 1, 11 a. m., moved to the left, driving the enemy about 2 miles; halted on the Mechanicsville pike; moved across the road; formed in the works of Cutler's division. 1.30 a. m. 2d recrossed the road; built breast-works again. An interval being made in this line by withdrawing the Ninth Corps and Bartlett's brigade without

notice, this regiment was moved suddenly to the rear; the balance of the brigade not leaving in time, the enemy appeared and captured those that remained. Moved to the rear double-quick and reformed, the enemy keeping up a heavy fire; remained until daylight 3d. Men under arms at daylight 4th and 5th. 10 p. m. 5th moved again, reaching near Allen's Mill, Cold Harbor; a slow and tedious march; skirmishing with the enemy, forcing him at each conflict to retire; encamped and brigade reorganized; General Ayres, commanding division, Col. E. M. Gregory the brigade, designated First Brigade, Second Division.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN D. LENTZ,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. J. D. MCFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 104.

*Report of Col. Alfred L. Pearson, One hundred and fifty-fifth
Pennsylvania Infantry.*

HDQRS. 155TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 7, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, 1864, I have the honor to report the operations of this command, commencing May 4, 1864, ending July 30, 1864, as follows:

FIRST EPOCH.

The regiment crossed Rapidan River on the morning of May 4, marching a distance of 18 miles, halting at 2 p. m. in the immediate neighborhood of the Wilderness. On May 5 engaged the enemy at 1 p. m., where, after an action of two hours, the regiment received orders to fall back, suffering a loss of 8 killed, 37 wounded, and 7 missing. In this engagement we were posted on the right of the road leading to Robertson's Tavern. On the 6th we advanced on the left of this road, and supported a line of battle until afternoon, when a line of intrenchments was thrown up by the engineers, which the regiment was ordered to occupy, doing so until night, then changing position several times until near morning of the 7th, when we were ordered to advance as skirmishers with orders to fall back at daylight, which we did, losing 1 officer wounded. At 10 p. m. left our position, marching all night in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House, halting at 8 a. m. on the 8th, forming line of battle; charging the enemy's position found them in too large force to push forward our column, and halted in a favorable position, and received orders to hold it, which we did. The loss in this engagement amounted to 6 killed, 38 wounded, and 3 missing. Remained here until the night of the 13th, when started on the march to Spotsylvania Court-House.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

SECOND EPOCH.

The weather having been very wet the roads were almost impassable and rendered the march both disagreeable and toilsome. After marching all night we arrived in front of Spotsylvania Court-House, and were immediately advanced as skirmishers, establishing a line and remaining thirty-two hours. Were relieved on 15th, and moved back to line of intrenchments, where we remained until the 21st, not being in any general engagement or suffering any loss.

THIRD EPOCH.

Left Spotsylvania Court-House on the 21st of May, marching very rapidly in pursuit of the enemy. Arrived at Jericho Ford, North Anna River, on the 23d, fording the same at 3 p. m. Engaged the enemy at 4, routing them completely, they leaving their dead on the field. Our loss 2 killed, 8 wounded. Toward evening threw up a line of intrenchments and remained until 6 p. m. of the 24th, when we advanced a short distance along the Virginia Central Railroad. Four companies thrown out as skirmishers. Meeting the enemy strongly posted we halted and again built breast-works, remaining here until the 26th, losing 1 man wounded, then crossed to the north side of North Anna River, taking up our line of march toward the Pamunkey River.

FOURTH EPOCH.

After marching a distance of 30 miles, crossed said river at or near Hanover town, halting at 2 p. m. of the 28th, and encamping in line of battle near Bethesda Church. On the 29th advanced to try the enemy's strength. Skirmishers commenced firing. The enemy having been found in large force, we halted and built intrenchments, remaining here until June 2, when the enemy made an attack on our lines and were repulsed; loss, 1 killed, 6 wounded. Left this position on the night of June 5, marching until 7 a. m. of the 6th, halting at Cold Harbor, where we went into camp and remained until the 11th, then marching toward Chickahominy River, crossing the same at daylight on the 13th at Long Bridge, halting at 11 p. m. near Saint Mary's Church.*

Very respectfully,

A. L. PEARSON,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. D. McFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 105.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Ramsey, One hundred and eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations June 5-7.

HDQRS. 187TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,

August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular order from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to transmit the following statement of the

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

part taken by the One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in the recent operations of this campaign :

FOURTH EPOCH.

On Sunday, June 5, 1864, the regiment reported to Major-General Warren, who assigned it to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, then stationed near Cold Harbor. The night of the same day received marching orders, and on or about the 7th day of June encamped near the Chickahominy. The regiment suffered no loss up to this time except through sickness.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. RAMSEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. E. PARSONS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 106.

Report of Col. William S. Tilton, Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry, Second Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIFTH CORPS,

August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment (Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry) in this campaign, embracing the period from May 4 until I relinquished its command and assumed that of this brigade, viz, June 18, 1864.

FIRST EPOCH.

May 4, 1864.—Crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford at 8 a. m. and marched to Wilderness Church, where we bivouacked.

May 5.—At 8 a. m. report came of the approach of the enemy from Orange Court-House. We went into line of battle and formed a breast-work of logs, our brigade at an oblique angle to the left with Bartlett's, whose right rested upon the road. At 12.15 p. m. skirmishing began with the enemy on General Bartlett's front. We had moved to the right in two lines, our right now resting upon the turnpike (from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg) in support of Bartlett. Afterward my regiment was changed to the other (right) side of the road, with the Thirty-second Massachusetts on my right, both regiments being placed under my command by Colonel Sweitzer, the commander of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. We moved toward the enemy in this line to relieve Bartlett's brigade until the left of the brigade was out of the timber on their side of the road, but I remained partially concealed by bushes. I posted the Twenty-second nearly parallel with the road, and the Thirty-second Massachusetts on the right, refused. Here we engaged the enemy, who came out of a wood on the opposite side of a clearing in our front. We there remained under a rather severe

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

fire, which we returned, until about 3 p. m., when we were relieved and returned to the position first occupied by us in the morning.

May 6.—Returned at 2.30 a. m. to the scene of our fight of day before, but all the brigade formed on the left-hand side of the road. I mention the movements of the brigade because it is necessary to a proper understanding of the movements of my regiments; moreover, I was honored by Colonel Sweitzer with the command of the first or second lines in every engagement during which the brigade was formed into two lines, so that the principal operations are impressed upon my mind. There was some skirmishing when we took up our position. The day passed without an attack in our front, but it was made uncomfortable by a constant exchange of fire between our sharpshooters (Second Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters) and those of the enemy. Just at night the enemy broke through the line of the Sixth Corps, and we received an order to retire toward the line of breast-works established by us on the first day, but were afterward ordered to return to the position held by us during the day. The enemy had not discovered our absence. We threw out pickets and lay down; 12 midnight, were ordered to return to the ground occupied by us the first day.

May 7.—We found the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery in the barricade erected by the Twenty-second Massachusetts. The Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers went in on their right, while I took position in the rear of the latter regiment. At 5.30 a. m., before the movement last mentioned, the rebels came up the road (or field, to its right and left), and made a very determined charge, but the canister from the artillery posted in our works soon sent them back discomfited. 12.15 p. m. we were much annoyed by the enemy's artillery. 11 p. m. we took up our line of march for Spotsylvania Court-House.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 8.—Owing to delay on the road we did not reach Todd's Tavern until 7 a. m. to-day. We found our cavalry, dismounted, busily engaged with the enemy a mile beyond the tavern. We followed and relieved them. Our brigade was formed in line of battle, but I was immediately ordered to support with my regiment one of our batteries, under direction of Captain Martin. I occupied a wooded knoll on the right of the battery, and was soon re-enforced by the Fourth Michigan. A line that had charged the enemy before we formed was now coming back sharply pursued. The Eighteenth Massachusetts and First Michigan rallied upon my right. We had meanwhile opened fire and checked the foe. They soon, however, were seen in a piece of woods a few hundred yards upon our left, aiming to get in our rear. The batteries now retired. All the troops upon the knoll then moved off by the right flank to the right and rear. There was some confusion, which I labored hard to prevent. I found the Twenty-second Massachusetts in line, facing to our late left, and endeavored to rally the others. Not succeeding, I made for the ravine in which the Second Brigade had first formed. Here I suffered some from artillery, which was engaged with a rifle battery stationed upon a rise of ground in my rear. I soon afterward rejoined the brigade, which had been engaged elsewhere. My regiments behaved admirably during this affair. I was now ordered, being in command of the first line of Sweitzer's brigade, again to

the wooded crest, and immediately set my men at work erecting a barricade of pine logs. Cutler's brigade was on my right, two batteries of 12-pounders on my left, and Rice's brigade in rear. This was at 1.15 p. m., and there was a heavy artillery fire from each side. The day was intensely hot, and the work distressing to the men after marching all night. The rest of the day passed quietly in our front, excepting encounters between the skirmishers. On Saturday night, May 7, I had sent out a picket detail of 100 men, under Captain Field, who had not yet been returned to me. Our losses by three days' fighting, and some 25 stragglers, had reduced my regiment to 180 men, so that I went into action this day with no more than about 80 men. The picket detail was placed in the ranks of General Crawford's division in an attack made by him upon the enemy this evening.

May 9.—Captain Field came in with about 60 men. He took the battle-flag of the Sixth Alabama and 50 prisoners last evening, having had a hand-to-hand encounter with the rebels. He reports that all our troops on his right and left retreated and left him alone, except the picket detail of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. This day passed quietly. May 9, at dark, a strong skirmish line was sent out to drive in the enemy's pickets, which they did, and then intrenched themselves in rifle-pits. Scarcely were these latter completed (about midnight) than a sudden attack by the rebels drove our men back half way to our works. Our force being small, and that of the enemy said to be large, we did not press them again this night.

May 10.—Orders had been received for a grand demonstration at daylight, but it did not come off. 11.30 a. m. Major Burt was sent out by Colonel Sweitzer with the Twenty-second [Massachusetts] and Fourth Michigan to join the skirmish line and charge upon the lines of the enemy and ascertain their position. Our gallant boys dashed forward, drove the rebels from the disputed rifle-pits, and charged nearly to the woods, where their intrenchments were supposed to be. They were met (Twenty-second Massachusetts) by a galling fire of bullets and canister and were compelled to return to the rifle-pits, which they held until 2 p. m., when they were all relieved by 200 men from Thirty-second Massachusetts. I remained in command of the second line. Immediately after the repulse stretchers were made and the wounded sent for, the stretcher-bearers of the Ambulance Corps being in the rear. The Twenty-second lost heavily, mostly from a flank artillery fire, they having charged into a cul-de-sac. At night a grand charge was organized, to be made along the whole line, but it was not carried out, failing somewhere on the right. We lost 65 men out of 170 in the Twenty-second Massachusetts to-day. Total loss thus far: Two officers and 118 men out of 254 men, which we numbered May 5. Captain Davis was killed by a sharpshooter. He was a good man and a gallant soldier. It was he who took the Sixth Alabama flag on the 8th. His brother Marcus (my adjutant) has distinguished himself in all our actions. Sergeant Madden, of the Sharpshooters, Corporal Bartlett, and Sergeant-Major Carter deserve notice for their bravery. Captain Baxter took a prominent part, silencing a battery by the fire of his company, which took a position in advance of the line. Sergeant Wilson led all the men, and was struck mortally by the first discharge of canister. Major Burt, true and worthy, performed his duty admirably, as usual, giving renewed evidence of bravery, prudence, and soldierly sagacity.

May 11.—Quiet except artillery fire. With Fourth Michigan and Twenty-second Massachusetts I threw up a work to cover the men from shell.

May 12.—8 a. m. Colonel Sweitzer was ordered to send out three regiments to charge the enemy's line once more. The Ninth Massachusetts, Thirty-second Massachusetts, and Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers went out, but soon came back in disorder, having suffered heavily. The Twenty-second Massachusetts and Fourth Michigan were ordered to the rifle-pits to re-enforce the line and prevent the rebels from following up their advantage. I went in charge and remained all day.

May 10 [13].—10 a. m. still in the rifle-pits. I had an anxious night, the brigade having left our main works, the commander having sent me no word of instruction. The enemy were in heavy force in my front, but fortunately made no attack during the night, which was stormy. The men were very uncomfortable in their pits, half filled, as they were, with water. In the morning (to-day), I was ordered to send out 20 men to draw the enemy's fire, which they did. Remained in the rifle-pits all day; at night were relieved by Ninth Massachusetts; marched to the rear and stacked arms, but had scarcely done so when orders were received to march. At 10 p. m. started from the right and waded 8 miles through mud and water to the extreme left of the army (that is to say, from Laurel Hill to Spotsylvania), arriving at daylight. We brought less than half our men in with the colors, the emergency demanding a rapid movement, which soon exhausted our already weary men.

May 14.—10 a. m. ordered to get coffee and sleep. At 7 p. m. I was ordered out with Twenty-second Massachusetts, Fourth Michigan, and Sixty-second Pennsylvania to support Battery D, Fifth Artillery. The enemy shelled us as we went into position, but fortunately without much effect, several ravines affording shelter.

May 15.—The Twenty-second was re-enforced by about 20 returned veterans; 4 p. m., the day has been quiet; 6.30 p. m. General Ayres' brigade was formed in line of battle in our front, and I was ordered to place my three regiments in the second line. Here we remained until 8 p. m., when we bivouacked a short distance to the rear.

May 16.—About these times it was a serious question with officers as to how they and their horses could exist without rations—cause, mud.

May 17.—8.30 p. m., the lines were moved 500 yards to the front; intrenched.

May 18.—7.30 to 8 a. m. a brisk artillery fight between the batteries of our division and those of the enemy; again from 9 till 10 a. m.

May 19.—Quiet; pickets fraternizing; 5 p. m. we moved half a mile to our right. I was in command of Ninth and Twenty-second Massachusetts and Fourth Michigan, supporting Battery D, Fifth Artillery, and Ninth Massachusetts Battery. The rebels made a demonstration upon our pickets, but did not charge. The troops on our right were engaged under General Tyler.

May 20.—Quiet.

May 21.—7.30 a. m. slight skirmishing on our right, the pickets being required to advance, but they did not go far, the enemy being in full strength in our front; 1.15 p. m. we marched from our position on the Fredericksburg pike (1 mile from Spotsylvania) toward Guiney's Station, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 22.—We marched 10 miles yesterday, passing Guiney's Station, and crossing the Po and Ny near the railroad. To-day, at 10.30 a. m., marched toward the North Anna River, but were brought up at 1.30 p. m. by the enemy's line, but soon drove them. 4.30 p. m. bivouacked on the Telegraph road, about 10 miles from Guiney's.

May 23.—At 6 a. m. marched toward the North Anna River. 10.45 a. m. turned to the west at Mount Carmel Church. After marching a mile on this road with Ninth Massachusetts ahead as skirmishers, we turned to the left and crossed at Jericho Ford at 3 p. m., the Twenty-second Massachusetts taking the lead. Upon gaining the right bank, I was ordered to deploy my regiment as skirmishers and display them. Soon after was ordered to advance, which I did for some hundred yards, when I found that the road upon both sides of which my skirmishers were marching took a sharp turn to the left through an open field and then entered a wood. I found my present course would take me again to the river, which here takes a great bend. Seeing rebel scouts on the road as it entered the timber, I acquainted Colonel Sweitzer with the situation and received permission to wheel my line to the left, and suggested the same movement of the brigade, which was carried out. The whole command now rested against a fence on the edge of the wood, facing south southwest. A few men were sent out from our skirmish line, who became engaged with the enemy in the timber, when the whole line of skirmishers was pushed forward by Colonel Sweitzer's order. They met the South Carolina Rifles, who soon fled and allowed us to chase them into an open field on the left of the wood, about 400 yards in, and thence to the railroad 500 yards farther on—the Virginia Central Railroad at Noel's Station. My men were halted at the fence of the field (on the edge of the timber) on the left of the road; on the right, the wood continued nearly to the railroad. One-half my men were in these woods on the right, under Captain Field; those on the left were under charge of Major Burt. The woods being thick where my right rested, I requested and obtained 50 men from the Thirty-second Massachusetts to extend my line to the right, for the enemy were now showing face and making demonstrations. The rebels were seen busy now hurrying off trains, both railroad and wagon, and in the course of an hour or two they got everything off and withdrew themselves. Meanwhile Sweitzer's brigade was making a barricade, and the corps crossing the river. At about 6 p. m., however, they returned and threw out a line of skirmishers, and then lines of battle, marching in an oblique direction toward our right, with the evident intention of turning it. I had feared this movement all the afternoon (turning our right), and impressed upon many staff officers who came to the front from brigade, division, and corps headquarters the necessity of covering it; finally, Cutler's brigade, Fourth Division, was sent in upon our right, but barely got in place before the enemy attacked all along the line. I was at this time showing the commander of the regiment upon our right the true direction of our line of battle, but immediately turned to my regiment. They held the enemy in front of Sweitzer's brigade until flanked by those who had driven Cutler's brigade, when they came to the rear of the brigade, where I posted the colors and rallied them. Colonel Sweit-

zer was very active and worked hard to and did save his right from confusion when the brigade on his right gave way. The action ceased about dusk, when I was sent out to secure what prisoners I could find. I got only 4, with 1 of whom I was engaged in a personal encounter.

May 24.—6 p. m. the division moved to the south of the Virginia Central Railroad and intrenched.

May 25.—At 5 a. m. left our works and marched southeast toward Little River. 6 a. m. halted on Allison's plantation. My regiment was ordered out to the right, as a corps of observation, pending the arrival of the Sixth Corps. Saw plenty of the enemy's cavalry across the Little River, but nothing more. Some of my detached parties sent toward the river from my left were fired on by the enemy's pickets on the other side of the river. 3 p. m. was relieved by the Seventh Massachusetts, and rejoined the brigade, who were in line of battle, the enemy being in position on a ridge south of the river.

May 26.—Quiet all day. At 8 p. m. we moved from our position, recrossed the North Anna at Quarles' Ford. We halted from 11 p. m. to 3 a. m. of 27th, to issue rations, the Sixth Corps passing us meanwhile.

May 27.—At 6.40 a. m. we rested to make coffee near Saint Paul's Church, having made about 10 miles. At 5.30 p. m. halted for the night, having been on the road twenty-one and one-half hours, and marched 23 miles. Toward the last part many men gave out. The morning showery, middle part hot, last part cloudy and cool.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 28.—At 5.30 a. m. took up the line of march for Hanover-town, passing Mangohick Church; 11.30 a. m. reached the Pamunkey at Dabney's Ferry, and crossed upon a pontoon bridge. Formed in two lines a mile from the river and erected barricades.

May 29.—7 a. m. marched 3 miles to the front, and then took a cross-road to the left, and formed a new line. At 1 p. m. we started again and ran into the rebel pickets at 3 p. m. 4 p. m. we formed line of battle, faced to the south, on Mr. Via's land—Ayres' brigade on the left across the road, Bartlett's on our right.

May 30.—7 a. m. our brigade started out on the road to Shady Grove Church. On reaching the picket-line of Ayres' brigade, I was ordered to advance, with my regiment deployed as skirmishers on each side of the road, with the Fourth Michigan in support. We immediately took the rebels out of the hands of Ayres' men, engaged and steadily drove them until we came to a clearing in front of our left wing. Here the dirty scoundrels had two lines of breast-works at right angles, so that they got a cross-fire upon us. I deployed some of my reserve and extended my line to the left, so as to enfilade those who were giving us the cross-fire, and after awhile started them all again. Farther on we found them posted on the edge of another clearing, but finally drove them, when the Thirty-second Massachusetts and Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers came, formed line of battle, and relieved us. We assembled in a ravine in rear of the brigade at about 1 p. m. We lost 4 killed and 15 wounded, including 1 officer wounded. While skirmishing we discovered the enemy moving in force toward our left and rear, of which fact I informed my superior officer. I have since learned that a large force attacked Crawford's division, which was coming

up in our rear. General Crawford faced to the left, met and repulsed the attack, and was more or less engaged all the afternoon. The Ninth Corps skirmishers had kept along on our right in the general direction of ours, and when we finally halted and formed line they joined those of Bartlett's brigade, which had been placed upon our right to make the connection. Thus we remained until, at 10 p. m. we were relieved by Ninth Corps and went to the rear.

May 31.—A quiet day.

June 1.—12 m. we moved to the front in rear of Ayres and Bartlett, facing southwest. 6.15 p. m. quite a smart skirmish commenced on our front, and this was soon followed by an attack all along the front of our division. Our brigade has moved from point to point on the line as danger threatened, but it did not become engaged. The first line drove back the poor rebels, who did not know who they were butting against.

June 2.—After changing position of our brigade to the left we were ordered to be ready to march to Cold Harbor upon being relieved by Burnside, but at 4 p. m. we were suddenly ordered to the right to repel an attack. A severe thunder-storm came up at 5 p. m. When it was over the rebels assaulted Bartlett's brigade, which had been moved to the right. We were immediately placed upon the reverse side of one of our old breast-works; the foe, however, carried the assault toward our left, when we were moved by the left flank and placed in rear of the junction of Ayres' brigade with Cutler's division ready to support either. This latter movement was ended at 5 p. m. The Twenty-first [Pennsylvania] Cavalry joined Sweitzer's brigade to-day, armed and equipped as infantry.

June 3.—At about 6 a. m. Burnside on our right began to push the enemy. Sweitzer's brigade was ordered to advance across an open field in its front and join Willcox's division, who formed Burnside's left and rested in a piece of timber, occupying a line of our old works. On the left of that was an old field or orchard at the farther end of which the enemy had established his line, which was in the edge of a wood. On our left of this field was another belt of timber, which reached back to the line of Bartlett's brigade. I was ordered to take the Twenty-second Massachusetts and Fourth Michigan and deploy them as skirmishers, and advance upon the enemy in front of Sweitzer's brigade, my right to connect with Willcox and my left with Bartlett. The direction was about left oblique from our breast-works. I deployed and advanced under a heavy fire, my right just hitting the right place; as soon as they came to the timber, in which Willcox rested, they were comparatively protected. The Fourth Michigan on my left, and some of the Twenty-second Massachusetts extended into the timber on that side of the opening and were well covered, but the center came under as galling a musketry fire as I ever experienced on a skirmish. The men availed themselves of fences, trees, and old outhouses in the clearing for protection. The brigade charged after us, but naturally went straight ahead from their breast-works, and this brought them under cover of the timber on the right and somewhat lapped upon Willcox's division. The skirmishers and the main body remained in their position all day constantly engaged. My sharpshooters, on my left, got into an advanced position in the timber on the left-hand side of the orchard and annoyed a battery in front very much. We had driven the enemy's skirmishers some hundred yards, but he was now established in a line of earth-works, and did not seem inclined to

abandon them. On the right our lines appeared to be within 50 yards of those of the enemy. I lost many good men when pushing forward. Some of my skirmishers on the left nearly covered the front of Bartlett's brigade. At 2 p. m. Burnside made a vigorous attack upon the enemy's left, which continued until 3.30 p. m. At 3.20 p. m. the enemy got a rifle battery at work to enfilade Burnside's lines over the head of Bartlett's and Sweitzer's brigades. This annoyed my men some. At 6 p. m. Burnside attacked again and we received another shelling. 7 p. m. all quiet. The brigade lost 196 men killed and wounded. I lost 1 officer and 22 men, just 20 per cent. 9 p. m. returned to breast-works occupied by us in the morning.

June 4.—8 a. m. reports came that the enemy had left, and I was ordered on a reconnaissance upon the old road to Shady Grove Church (our fighting of yesterday had been near Bethesda Church). I had the Sixty-second Pennsylvania and part of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania, besides the Twenty-second Massachusetts. 9 a. m., after advancing a short distance, received an order suspending the movement. 12.14 returned with my command to the breast-works.

June 5.—Quiet all the morning. At 3 p. m. Colonel Sweitzer started on a reconnaissance up the Shady Grove Church road. The Twenty-second Massachusetts took the lead, supported by the Sixty-second Pennsylvania, all under my command, the rest of the brigade in support. The right wing of the Twenty-second Massachusetts was placed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwin, of whose valuable service we had previously been deprived by an accident; the left under charge of Major Burt. We met and drove the rebels in two places, but finally coming upon them in force, supported by artillery, we desisted, the object of the reconnaissance being accomplished. At dark marched toward Cold Harbor.

June 6.—Lay in camp, where we arrived at 8 a. m., having been on the road from Bethesda Church to Cold Harbor all night.

June 7.—At 4 a. m. marched toward the Chickahominy 5 miles, and halted near Sumner's (lower) Bridge. Here we went into line, erected defensive works, and remained until June 12.*

Respectfully submitted.

WM. S. TILTON,

Colonel Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIFTH CORPS.

No. 107.

Report of Maj. Mason W. Burt, Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT,

Near City Point, Va., August 13, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac (see Special Orders, No. 209, current series), I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent campaign in Virginia:

I.

In compliance with orders from headquarters Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, at 11 p. m., on the 3d of May, broke

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

camp and marched to Wilderness Tavern, where we arrived at 2 p. m. on the 4th, having crossed the Rapidan River at Germanna Ford. On the 5th formed lines of battle with the rest of the brigade on the left of the road leading from Wilderness Tavern to Parker's Store, and after building a breast-work moved out to attack the enemy. The regiment was first formed in the second line but moved to the right of the road and relieved some regiments in the first line; here it remained under quite a heavy musketry fire until about 3 p. m., and was then relieved by a part of the Second Division, Fifth Corps, when we moved back and occupied the works built in the morning. The skirmishers of the regiment were the first engaged with the enemy. At 3 a. m. on the 6th the regiment was again sent forward and took position with the right resting on the Parker's Store road, and the company of sharpshooters deployed as skirmishers in our front. Remained all day not engaging the enemy, but being considerably annoyed by the fire of skirmishers and occasional artillery shots. At 7 p. m. were ordered to the rear, but after moving back about 200 yards were again sent to the front, where we remained until 3 a. m. on the 7th instant, when we moved back to the works built on the 5th instant, and remained during the day. Here the regiment was under the fire of the enemy's artillery at intervals through the day.

The losses in this engagement are as follows: May 5, 1 officer wounded; enlisted men killed, 4; wounded, 26; missing, 3. May 6, enlisted men killed, 1; wounded, 1. May 7, enlisted men wounded, 6. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 1 officer, 41 enlisted men.

II.

At about 8 a. m. on the 8th instant five companies of the regiment, after having been marching all night from the Wilderness, formed line of battle at a place now known as Laurel Hill, on the left of the Third Massachusetts Battery, and a short distance in rear of a position occupied a few minutes previous by the Third Brigade; here the regiment remained until all the troops around had commenced to fall back, and then by order moved to the rear about 300 yards, but soon returned, and when new disposition of troops was made took position in the second line and remained during the day, not being again engaged. The fire that the regiment was under in the morning at this place was not so severe as to compel it to withdraw, but I understand the order was given to do so on account of some troops on our left being flanked and compelled to retire. The other six companies were left on picket guard at the Wilderness on the evening of the 7th, under Captain Field, of Company B, and in joining the corps for some cause unknown to me were placed under General Crawford and formed in the second line of battle some distance to the left of the position occupied by the balance of the regiment. After the troops in the front line had been driven back, and those on their left had fallen back, these companies held their ground, checked the advance of the enemy, and captured 176 prisoners, and the colors of the Sixth Alabama. This was at about 6 p. m., and on account of the small number of men with him the captain was unable to make any advance or show his force, but if the other troops had remained on the ground with him, thinks there is no doubt but that he could have captured several hundred prisoners. At about 10 a. m. on the 9th these companies joined the

balance of the regiment, and during that day were in the second line and not engaged. At about 10 a. m. on the 10th the regiment advanced and drove the enemy from their rifle-pits and held the ground, which was about 600 yards front of the line previously held by our forces; was relieved from this position at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and moved back to the line occupied in the morning, where we remained until 8 o'clock of the 12th; then moved again to the position gained on the 10th, and remained until 7 p. m. on the 13th, when the regiment marched to a position about 6 miles farther to the left, and remained there until the 21st.

In the above engagements the loss was as follows: May 8, enlisted men killed, 5; wounded, 6. May 10, commissioned officers killed, 1; enlisted men killed, 12; wounded, 46; missing, 8. May 12, enlisted men wounded, 1. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 1 officer, 78 enlisted men.

III.

At 11 a. m. on the 21st marched from Spotsylvania Court-House and bivouacked near Guiney's Station that night. 22d, marched until 2 p. m., then bivouacked for the night. 23d, marched to the North Anna River, and crossed at Jericho Ford about 12 m. The regiment was first to cross; was immediately deployed as skirmishers, and advanced through a piece of woods toward the Virginia Central Railroad, driving the enemy before it; halted about one-half mile from the railroad and remained in front of the brigade until the enemy advanced at 3 p. m., then drove back his skirmishers and fought his line of battle until it came to within 50 yards of our line, when the regiment joined the line of the brigade; remained in this line (with the exception of about two hours it was on the skirmish line the night of the 23d) until the evening of the 24th, then marched about 1 mile to the right and bivouacked. On the morning of the 25th marched about 2 miles to Little River; the regiment was deployed as flankers on the right of the division from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m. when they were relieved by the Seventh Massachusetts of the Sixth Corps; then joined the brigade and formed in their line of battle and remained in this position until the evening of May 26.

Took 5 prisoners in the above battle and lost as follows: May 23, enlisted men killed, 1; wounded, 9; missing, 3. May 25, enlisted men killed, 1. Total killed, wounded, and missing, enlisted men, 14.

IV.

At 9 p. m. of May 26 recrossed the North Anna River at Quarles' Mills and marched to the Pamunkey, crossing at Hanover town on the 28th instant, and bivouacked for the night about 1 mile from the river. May 29 marched about 3 miles, formed line near Totopotomoy Creek and bivouacked. 30th, advanced on the Shady Grove Church road; the regiment deployed as skirmishers at the head of the column, and drove the enemy for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from two strong positions. At night was taken from front line and held in reserve until June 2 near Bethesda Church; there placed on the line again.

June 3 deployed as skirmishers and advanced in front of the brigade to within from 100 to 200 yards of the enemy's works; here

remained all day, receiving quite a severe musketry fire from the enemy, companies D, H, and sharpshooters keeping the enemy's gunners from two of his guns during the whole day. At night moved into the second line and remained until the afternoon of June 5; then made a reconnaissance about three-fourths of a mile out on the Shady Grove Church road, and drove the enemy's skirmishers back to his line of battle, after which returned to our position at Bethesda Church. In the evening marched to near New Cold Harbor, and remained until June 7; then marched to near Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, and remained until the evening of June 12.

In the above battles took 8 prisoners and lost as follows: May 30, officers wounded, 1; enlisted men killed, 4; wounded, 13. June 2, enlisted men wounded, 1. June 3, 1 commissioned officer killed; enlisted men killed, 6; wounded, 15. June 5, enlisted men killed, 1; wounded, 4. Total killed, wounded, and missing, officers, 2; enlisted men, 44.*

Very respectfully,

MASON W. BURT,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. J. D. McFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 108.

Report of Maj. James A. Cunningham, Thirty-second Massachusetts Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS VOLS.,
August 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to forward the following history of the Thirty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry:

FIRST EPOCH.

May 3.—At 10.30 p. m. the bugle roused the regiment from its expected night's rest near Culpeper, Va., and soon after it was leading the brigade on the march to the Rapidan.

May 4.—Reached Germanna Ford and crossed at 8 a. m.; halted for breakfast an hour on the opposite bank; marched through a part of the Wilderness until 4 p. m., and encamped near Wilderness Tavern.

May 5.—Early this a. m. the regiment formed in line of battle near its camp of last night, in a pine woods, and immediately built breast-works. Its position was on the right of the brigade. At noon it went out 1 mile beyond the works to meet the advancing enemy. Line of battle was formed in the woods and orders were given to the colonel to govern his movements by the regiments on the left. Obeying this order the regiment advanced to the edge of an open field and lay down, being protected from the enemy's fire by a slight

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

rise of the ground in front. No further order was received until the one at dark, relieving the regiment and sending it back with the brigade to its position behind the breast-works.

May 6.—At about an hour before daylight the regiment again went out to relieve the troops that had relieved it the previous evening. One company was thrown out as skirmishers. At midnight the advanced line was abandoned, and the regiment went back within the intrenchments, where it was massed in column by company, and rested until daylight.

May 7.—The regiment was formed in line of battle and took its former position behind the breast-works; at 10 p. m. moved to the left; marched all night.

May 8.—Came up with the enemy near Todd's Tavern; the regiment was detached from the brigade to support Battery E, (Fifth) Massachusetts. At midnight rejoined the brigade and took up position on the left behind breast-works already constructed.

May 9.—In the afternoon drove the enemy's skirmish line from the crest of the hill and established ours on the same. At night the enemy attacked our skirmish line and drove it back from that position.

May 10.—The position was retaken, and five companies of the regiment relieved the skirmish line. The loss of the regiment in these skirmishes was 1 killed and 33 wounded.

May 12.—The regiment made a charge on the enemy's works under a heavy fire of musketry and canister, being on the extreme left of the line; the right of the line giving away, the regiment was ordered to retreat. The loss sustained by the regiment in this brief charge was 21 killed, 75 wounded. At dark, leaving the pickets to hold the line, the regiment marched to the left and was massed in the rear of General Barlow's division, of the Second Corps.

May 13.—Moved about a mile to the right and constructed breast-works. Here the pickets which were left the day previous rejoined the regiment. At 9 p. m. took up the line of march to the left; marched all night in a heavy rain-storm and deep mud; halted at daylight.

May 14.—On the left of the Ninth Corps and in sight of Spotsylvania Court-House.

SECOND EPOCH.

Here the regiment was ordered to throw up works as quietly as possible, and remained in different positions, most of the time supporting artillery, until May 21, when it took up the line of march nearly east until it reached the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad near Guiney's Station, when it followed a more southerly course and encamped for the night at Edge Hill.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 22.—At 4 a. m. took up the line of march and marched about 10 miles; encamped for the night near Mat River.

May 23.—At 7 a. m. broke camp and marched nearly south, and reached the North Anna River at 3 p. m.; crossed at Jericho Ford and formed on the opposite bank. The brigade was formed in line

of battle, the Thirty-second Regiment on the extreme left. Advanced into a piece of pine woods and drove the enemy's skirmishers in; hastily constructed breast-works in time to repel a furious charge of the enemy that night.

May 24.—At 4 p. m. the regiment was ordered into a dense oak wood near Noel's Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, and encamped for the night.

May 25.—Moved 2 miles to the left, in the direction of Hanover Junction; formed a line of battle near Little River, and constructed breast-works. Established a picket-line, and remained in this position until 1 a. m. *May 27*; then the regiment was ordered to fall in, and marched to Quarles' Ford, where it recrossed the North Anna River; marched all day, and encamped for the night near the Pamunkey River.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 28.—Took up line of march at 4 a. m., crossed the Pamunkey River near Hanover town, and encamped for the night.

May 29.—At 10 a. m. moved to a position on the left of the Ninth Corps, and remained there through the night.

May 30.—At 7 a. m. moved on, the brigade leading the division. The regiment being in the front line was engaged all day. Toward evening made a charge across an open field, took and held a position on the edge of a dense wood. The loss sustained this day was 4 killed and 19 wounded. At 11 p. m. the regiment was relieved by a portion of the Ninth Corps; went back into an open field to rest, and remained there until June 1, when it was moved into breast-works on the left of its former position.

June 2.—Changed the position farther to the left and in the rear of the Fourth Division.

June 3.—Formed line of battle and charged across an open field under a heavy fire of musketry and canister. Took and held the position designed for the regiment, with a loss of 10 killed and 33 wounded.

June 4.—Occupied the same position.

June 5.—The regiment was ordered on a reconnaissance about 2 miles to the front; not meeting any enemy returned at dark; took up the line of march and marched all night; arrived at Allen's Mill at daylight, June 6, and encamped.

June 7.—At 3 a. m. took up the line of march, and arrived at the Chickahominy River, near Dispatch Station; here formed in line of battle, threw up breast-works, and remained in this position until June 12, when the regiment moved to the left and encamped near Long Bridge.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. D. McFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 109.

Report of Maj. Oliver B. Knowles, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry (dismounted), of operations June 1-12.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
August 8, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, from army headquarters, I have the honor to transmit the following report representing the casualties, fights, and marches of this regiment. The date of this regiment joining the Army of the Potomac commences with the fourth epoch; we are, therefore, unable to render any account of the first, second, and third epochs:

FOURTH EPOCH.

June 1.—Our regiment crossed the Pamunkey River and arrived at the Army of the Potomac, and were attached to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, and took up a position behind breast-works.

June 2.—We changed position several times during the afternoon and evening, the enemy shelling us, from which we had 1 officer (Lieutenant Waters) killed.

June 3.—We were engaged with the enemy all day at Cold Harbor; our casualties were: Killed, 7; wounded, 47; among the latter being Colonel Boyd, Captain Phillips, Lieutenant Doyle, and Lieutenant Clarke. We remained there until night; we then moved to the left and occupied other breast-works until June 5. We then marched within half a mile of the Chickahominy, threw up breast-works, where we remained until June 12, when we marched to the Chickahominy.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. KNOWLES,

Major Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, Comdg. Regt.

Capt. J. D. MCFARLAND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 110.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations May 7.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIFTH CORPS,
May 7, 1864—12 m.

CAPTAIN: The enemy's batteries are in the same position behind earth-works that were occupied by them yesterday. My advance pushed him back to the works, but was not supported on their left by the Twelfth and Seventeenth Infantry, and could not attack across the open field. The enemy's artillery firing from my left enfiladed my entire line, which made a cross-fire of artillery upon my troops, inflicting considerable loss upon them. I am now advancing to push him back as far and fast as possible.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

I inclose a report made to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Herring, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania, who had command of the advance.* I will make a report of the present operations as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. J. BARTLETT.

Capt. C. B. MERVINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 111.

Report of Maj. Ellis Spear, Twentieth Maine Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August —, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 209 (extract 5), dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I.

On the morning of the 4th of May the regiment crossed the Rapidan, and in the afternoon went into line of battle on the left of the Orange Court-House road, and there bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 5th I threw up earth-works and cleared the trees in front. At 12.30 p. m. advanced through the woods in second line of battle about three-fourths of a mile, emerging into a second opening under heavy fire of musketry from front and left. Observing from cessation of fire on the right that that part of the line had not come up I immediately deployed a company as skirmishers across the road and in the wood, and bent back my right, and, with the regiment originally in my front, which being flanked had formed in rear and faced also to the right, held the enemy in check until, pressed from right and left and in front, we fell back to our original works, bringing off 35 prisoners, with loss of 10 men killed, 58 wounded, and 16 missing. Lay in line of battle on the 6th in front of the works. Lost 2 men killed and 10 wounded. The 7th I advanced under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Herring, with orders to push the enemy back as far as possible, and ascertain his position and force. Their skirmishers were driven at once through the woods until they opened fire of artillery and musketry from a line of earth-works, when I withdrew out of range of the musketry, and occupied an interior line as support to the picket. Loss, 2 officers killed and 1 wounded; 2 men killed and 10 wounded.

II.

At 1 a. m. of the 8th followed the brigade to Spotsylvania Court-House. Arriving at Laurel Hill at 8 a. m., this regiment was ordered to report to General Crawford. Advanced toward the enemy

* See p. 590.

and lay during the day under heavy fire of artillery. At 6.30 a. m. I moved forward, with other detachments of the brigade, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Herring, supporting a line of General Crawford's division, under severe fire of musketry, and halted in close proximity to the front line, then at a halt and fring, when suddenly in the twilight the enemy rushed on my line. After a sharp action they were repulsed, leaving about 100 prisoners, including 4 commissioned officers captured by my regiment. Loss, 1 officer killed and 2 wounded; 5 men killed, 13 wounded, and 2 missing. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 9th I was ordered to withdraw and report to the brigade.

Took no active part in the operations of the 10th and 11th. Loss, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Moved to the right on the morning of the 12th and occupied earth-works; back again at midday, and to the left; in support of a portion of the Ninth Corps at night. The day following moved to the right and intrenched, and at night marched to the left and occupied ground vacated by a part of the Ninth Corps; 1 officer wounded. From the 13th and to the 20th, inclusive, occupied rifle-pits in front of the enemy near Spotsylvania Court-House; loss, 1 killed.

III.

Moved at 1 p. m. the day following, being in advance, the regiment under command of Colonel Chamberlain; took part in a skirmish with the enemy's rear guard of cavalry and artillery, losing 1 wounded.

The regiment crossed the North Anna River in the afternoon of the 23d and took part in the action of that day; 1 officer wounded. Then pushed on to the railroad and occupied a line, with some skirmishing, in front of the works of the enemy until the night of the 26th. Loss, 3 wounded.

IV.

Marched to [vicinity of Mangohick Church] on the 27th, and crossed the Pamunkey the day following. Moved forward again on the 30th, supporting a part of the brigade, then skirmishing with the enemy. On the 1st day of June the regiment moved forward and intrenched. Loss, 1 man killed. Fell back on the 2d, with some skirmishing, and occupied an interior line of rifle-pits. Loss, 2 officers wounded.

The day following advanced with the brigade, making a left half wheel, and pushed the enemy back, losing 22 men wounded, 2 killed, 1 officer wounded, and 1 man missing. On the night of the 5th moved to the left, and bivouacked in rear of the Ninth Corps. Marched on the morning of the 7th, and moved out to the support of the picket-line near the Chickahominy.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELLIS SPEAR,

Major, Commanding.

Lieut. L. C. BARTLETT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 112.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. White, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations May 4-23.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLS.,
Camp near Fort Corcoran, Va., August —, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, in the campaign against Richmond, during the months of May, June, and July, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

On the morning of May 4, at 1 o'clock, the regiment, commanded by Col. Joseph Hayes, and consisting of 20 officers and 296 men equipped, left camp near Culpeper, and marched to Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan. Early in the forenoon it crossed the river on pontoon bridge, and marched to Wilderness Church, on the stone road, where it bivouacked for the night in line of battle.

On the morning of the 5th of May, after the regiment had prepared for a day's march, a report came that the enemy was moving down the stone road, and immediately the division commenced to throw up a defense of logs and earth near where it had bivouacked. At about 8 o'clock Colonel Hayes was directed by General Bartlett, the brigade commander, to take the Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers and the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers and move up the stone road, and discover whether the enemy's force consisted of cavalry or infantry and what his intentions were. The two regiments moved up to the picket-line, and Colonel Hayes ordered two companies from each regiment to be detailed to move forward as skirmishers. The companies taken from the Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers were placed under command of Captain Bent, and were moved forward by him on the right of the road, promptly engaging the enemy's skirmishers, and driving them back. It was quickly ascertained that the enemy was present with strong infantry force, and that he was busily engaged throwing up breast-works, and upon making this report to the brigade commander the skirmishers were ordered to retire. The regiment in this movement lost 1 man, Charles Wilson, Company I, who was the first infantryman killed in the campaign. Soon after the withdrawal of the skirmishers the regiment was placed on the left of the first line of battle of the division, which had been moved up to the picket-line. The regiment on its left was joined by a brigade of the Fourth Division, and on its right by the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the command to advance it moved forward with the division across a patch of open ground and into the woods beyond. The enemy, unable to withstand the attack, fell back rapidly, leaving his wounded and about 40 prisoners, who were passed through the regiment to the rear. The advance was continued until orders were received to fall back on account of the failure of the right to drive the enemy. The brigade had for some time exposed an open flank to the enemy, who was moving down the road to cut it off. The regiment returned through the woods to the breast-works, where it reformed its ranks, which had been thrown into confusion by the

obstruction which the thick and tangled brush wood presented. During this movement Colonel Hayes was severely wounded in the head by a bullet and Lieutenant McCarty in the arm. Five enlisted men were killed and 14 wounded. Major Weston, after returning to the breast-works, received so severe an attack of sunstroke as to render him temporarily insane, and to deprive him of strength to do further service. He was sent by the surgeons to Washington, where he received a sick leave of thirty days. The regiment remained at the breast-works till late in the afternoon, when it was moved upon the road, and placed in position, but was soon recalled and bivouacked for the night.

Early the next morning, May 6, the regiment was moved up the road and placed in a second line of battle on the ground where General Ayres' brigade the day before formed for the assault. No advance was made from this position during the day. The enemy kept up a continual artillery fire over us, but the only casualty was 1 man killed by a shell. At night the brigade was drawn into the breast-works. The next morning the enemy had moved his force nearly to the works. The Eighteenth Regiment was sent out as skirmishers, and during the forenoon lost 1 man killed and 4 wounded. At 1 o'clock the skirmishers were ordered to move forward in advance of a line of troops, which was to be sent forward to ascertain if the enemy still remained in our front. Upon the advance being made the enemy's skirmishers fell back to his line of battle, where he was found to be still strongly posted with infantry and artillery. The troops were recalled and the regiment was relieved from its picket duty. After dusk the brigade marched from its position along the line of battle toward the left, and without resting.

SECOND EPOCH.

After dusk the brigade left its position and marched all night by a good road to Laurel Hill, which place, although but 8 miles distant, was not reached till daybreak, so unaccountably slow was the movement. No time was then given to the men either to rest or get food, but without halting they were moved forward against an intrenched position, which had been supposed to be fully manned. The formation of the brigade was in two lines, the Eighteenth Massachusetts on the right of the second line, the First Michigan on its left. The assault was repulsed, and the brigade, after the troops on its left had given away, fell back. The casualties were 1 man killed and 9 wounded. During the remainder of the day the regiment, with others of the brigade, occupied a position to the right and rear of where it fought in the morning. The next day, May 10, the regiment was not in action. At about 3 o'clock it reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Throop, and was assigned to duty with the Second Brigade. At about sunset the Third Brigade was placed in line in front of the Second Brigade, and preparations were made to charge the enemy's works, but the order was countermanded. The brigade withdrew, and this regiment again reported to Colonel Sweitzer. During the night it was on picket in front of the works, where it had 3 men wounded.

May 11, the regiment remained near the rifle-pits in support of the Second Brigade.

May 12, the regiment occupied several positions without being in either of them actively engaged. Early in the morning with the

brigade it was assigned to the extreme right, afterward to the center, and at night it was moved to the left in rear of where the Second Corps had been fighting during the day. Here the brigade bivouacked for the night, and at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 13th instant it moved back to the right, and built a line of earth-works.

At 9 o'clock at night the regiment marched to the left of the Ninth Corps on a very heavy and muddy road, arriving in a very exhausted condition in the morning in front of Spotsylvania, and was placed in line of battle, where it remained during the 14th, 15th, 16th, and the day of the 17th. After dark on the night of the 17th it moved forward to the picket-line, and worked all night, throwing up rifle-pits, behind which the regiment remained the 18th, 19th, and 20th.

THIRD EPOCH.

At about 12.30 o'clock on the 21st the brigade was withdrawn from the line without any casualty, and marched during the afternoon down the Bowling Green road beyond Guiney's Station. The regiment was sent out at night on outpost duty in front of the brigade. On the 22d the march was commenced at about noon, and continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

May 23 the brigade marched to Jericho Ford on the North Anna, and forded the river at about 2 o'clock. As soon as the brigade had reached the south bank of the river the Eighteenth Regiment was detached from it, and sent to occupy a commanding hill to the right and left of the crossing near the Fontaine estate. I disposed a part of the regiment on the crest of the hill behind a hastily constructed breast-work of rails, and sent out two companies, one under command of Captain Dallas and the other under command of Captain Pray, to prevent the enemy's skirmishers from occupying the buildings about the Fontaine estate or a patch of woods directly in front of the line, from which if once seized it would have been difficult to have dislodged him. These companies were actively engaged for nearly an hour before the furious attack was made by Hill's corps on the division.

During the assault, although the enemy did not approach in the immediate front of my command, still it was exposed to a heavy musketry and artillery fire. I received here a severe wound in the hand, disabling me, and the command of the regiment devolved on Captain Meservey, the senior officer present.

In closing my report, I am pleased to say that both the officers and men of my command during the series of operations to this date have behaved in a manner that has entirely satisfied me. Where all have acted so well there is little reason to particularize, yet I deem Captain Meservey and Adjutant Baker are entitled to special remark for the gallantry they exhibited while rallying the regiment at Laurel Hill.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. L. C. BARTLETT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 113.

Report of Capt. Benjamin F. Meservey, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations May 23-June 12.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Fort Corcoran, Va., August, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to continue the report of the operations of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, after Lieutenant-Colonel White was wounded on the 23d of May, 1864.

THIRD EPOCH—CONTINUED.

During the evening and night of that day no other casualty occurred.

May 24.—The regiment at night moved farther to the right and bivouacked.

May 25.—It marched nearly to Little River and was detailed to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Herring for duty in destroying the Central railroad. The men labored earnestly and cheerfully all day, and made very thorough destruction of the rails and sleepers for over a mile.

May 26.—It was ordered up near the front in support of the line of battle, and at night was sent out on picket. At 11 o'clock, in accordance with orders received from Lieutenant-Colonel Throop, the division officer of the day, the picket-line, retaining its intervals, retired a half-mile to the rear at Quarles' Ford, and without any casualty crossed to the north bank.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The picket guard marched in rear of the ammunition train all day the 27th, and bivouacked at 12 o'clock at night. On the 28th, after a long day's march, the regiment crossed the Pamunkey River and joined the brigade.

May 29.—The brigade moved forward.

May 30.—Continued the advance on the Shady Grove road, skirmishing with the enemy; 3 men were wounded.

May 31.—The regiment built breast-works on the line.

June 1.—The brigade moved forward three-fourths of a mile, and at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon took a new position, the Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers on the right. Beyond the regiment, a swampy and heavily wooded ravine separated it from Burnside's corps. This ravine was perpendicular to the line of battle, and extended nearly to the intrenchments of the enemy. As soon as the position was gained, the regiment commenced throwing up a defense of rails and logs, but had made but little progress when the enemy, debouching very suddenly from the ravine, where he had formed unobserved, drove in the pickets and made a vigorous attack, confining his attention to this regiment with the design of turning the right flank of the brigade. His attack was made in column of deployed battalions, and he advanced the colors of his first two regiments within 40 yards of our line, but so rapid and accurate was the fire he met that he halted, placed his colors in the ground, and laid down, afterward retiring under cover of the darkness. The regiment exhausted its ammunition, but as no farther advance was

made by the enemy, it held its position with bayonets until re-enforcements arrived, consisting of the First Michigan Volunteers, and afterward of the Third Delaware Volunteers. The rapidly constructed breast-works of rails so effectively covered the men that the casualties were only 6 enlisted men killed and 9 wounded.

June 2.—Commenced at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to withdraw, and while executing the movement the enemy made an attack, but did not succeed in thwarting it. Two men of the regiment were wounded.

June 3.—While advancing the line in order to straighten it, a very heavy fire was received from the enemy's artillery. Capt. Charles F. Pray was killed, and by the same missile 3 enlisted men were killed and 2 wounded. The other casualties of the day were 2 men killed and 5 wounded.

June 4.—The enemy had retired in the immediate front, but the regiment remained quiet during the day, and until the evening of the 5th, when it withdrew, and on the morning of the 6th bivouacked in rear of the Second Corps, near Cold Harbor.

June 7.—The division marched 3.30 a. m. to Sumner's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, the Eighteenth Regiment having the advance of the column. Upon approaching the river it was found that the enemy's pickets were on the left bank of the river, and the regiment was ordered to drive them across the river and secure the bridge-head, which was promptly done by Captain Bent, with a skirmish line of 50 men. A short picket-line was established along the river bank, and the remainder of the regiment was placed in reserve. During the day the enemy used artillery upon the troops, though with but little effect. Two men were mortally wounded while advancing to the river, and 1 officer afterward wounded by a piece of shell.

June 8.—The regiment was relieved from picket duty, and pitched its camp about half a mile from the river, where it remained till the evening of June 12, when it marched to Jones' Bridge and bivouacked.*

B. F. MESERVEY,

Captain, Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Lieut. L. C. BARTLETT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 114.

Report of Lieut. Col. William A. Throop, First Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST MICHIGAN VETERAN INFANTRY,

Before Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Army of the Potomac Special Orders, No. 209, I have the honor to submit the following report:

FIRST EPOCH.

My regiment crossed the Rapidan River at Germanna Ford on the morning of the 4th day of May, with 14 officers and 176 muskets. About 8 o'clock, after a rest of about two hours for breakfast, we

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

resumed our march, going toward the Wilderness, reaching the junction of the plank road and stone road (Orange Court-House and Fredericksburg pike) at about 1 p. m., and marching out on the stone road about 2 miles. Here the regiment went on picket, covering the front of the Third Brigade (General Bartlett), First Division, Fifth Corps. The line was established about three-fourths of a mile in advance of the bivouac of the brigade, the right resting on and covering the Orange Court-House and Fredericksburg pike, the left swinging back and connecting with the pickets of the Second Brigade (Colonel Sweitzer). There was no connection on the right, the pickets of the First Brigade (General Ayres), that should have joined on my right, being at least a half mile in the rear of the line of pickets of the other two brigades, and without any connection, which made it necessary for me to watch and protect my own right flank. When my picket-line was established there was no enemy in our front. About an hour after daylight on the morning of the 5th a strong column of the enemy's infantry, preceded by cavalry, was discovered coming down the road from the vicinity of Robertson's Tavern. Upon seeing the advance of the enemy, I at once extended the right of my line to the right of the road, and re-enforced it by a company to check a party of the enemy's cavalry which had been sent to turn this flank of my picket-line. Upon striking my pickets the enemy immediately deployed his infantry on the right and left of the road in line of battle, covered by a heavy line of skirmishers. I at once dispatched my adjutant to report to General Bartlett, commanding brigade, the force and disposition of the enemy that had appeared on our front. Fifteen minutes before the appearance of the enemy, I had received written orders to withdraw my pickets and rejoin the brigade on the march, and was in the act of assembling the regiment when the enemy was reported advancing, when I again deployed the regiment on a strong line and made the dispositions before mentioned. The regiment remained deployed as skirmishers, supported by the Eighteenth Massachusetts and Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, until lines of battle had been formed in our rear, when we were ordered to advance, which was done on a double-quick over an open, but broken piece of ground, driving the enemy's skirmishers, who were strongly posted in the edge of a wood back onto their line of battle, where we met so severe a fire that we were obliged to retire from the woods and fall back to our supports, who soon relieved us by an advance of the whole line; in this advance our loss was very heavy. After this engagement we retired a short distance and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 6th we moved to the right of the stone road, and formed in line of battle with our brigade, the brigade connecting on the right with the Sixth Corps. We remained here in line all day under a severe artillery and sharpshooters' fire until nearly sundown, when, by the giving way of part of the Sixth Corps, our flank was exposed, and we were obliged to fall back to our breast-works in the rear, where our lines were reformed, and we lay until the night of the 7th instant. My command was the first to discover and report the advance of the enemy on the 5th day of May, were the first to engage them, and opened the present campaign by its advance on their skirmish line. At the time we advanced on and drove the skirmishers of the enemy, part of my line engaged them in the wood in a well-sustained hand-to-hand conflict, using the bayonet freely. Capt. David Stanway had his arm blown to pieces

at the very muzzle of a rebel musket, the powder burning his clothes, and into the wound. The fighting here was desperate for a few moments, until their line of battle forced us to retire. Capt. D. C. Bradish was killed inside their lines.

The following are the casualties :*

SECOND EPOCH.

About 10 p. m. of the 7th we evacuated the works at Wilderness, marching by Old Wilderness Tavern toward Todd's Tavern, which point we passed about 8 a. m. of the 8th, and halted for coffee, but before the men had time to get coffee or breakfast we were ordered to move to Spotsylvania Court-House, and marched at once, passing other infantry troops and the cavalry. While marching in column along the road to the Court-House our flankers were vigorously attacked by the skirmishers of the enemy, when we were swung out to the right of the road, formed and charged the enemy's lines posted in a wood on the point of a hill. We made two separate and desperate charges under a galling fire of infantry and artillery, but were finally outnumbered and outflanked, and forced to retire, leaving dead and wounded. From this beginning the fighting was continued all day. In the first charge made in this battle (Laurel Hill) Private Lucius R. Mills, of Company H, seized the colors of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania from the ground and carried them to the front, and again in the second charge he planted them beside our own colors in the very teeth of the enemy and brought them safely off, but in retiring he was seriously wounded, and sent the colors to the Eighty-third Regiment by another man. We came out of the fight with 27 officers and men. On the 9th we lay a short distance in rear of where we charged on the previous day, supporting the front line, Second Brigade, Colonel Sweitzer.

On the 10th the First Michigan, with the Eighteenth Massachusetts and Sixteenth Michigan (all of Bartlett's brigade), held the skirmish line in front of the Second Brigade. The fire was terribly severe, and the regiments had to be very often relieved. About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 11th the enemy assaulted the line of the First Michigan and made a desperate attempt to drive it from the rifle-pits, but was handsomely repulsed with great loss. Capt. Lewis C. Randall was killed in this attack of the enemy. At 3 a. m. of the 12th we moved to the right and relieved part of the pickets of the Second Corps. We demonstrated on the enemy's left, driving the skirmishers across the Po River, but were forced under a severe shelling to recross the river, holding the bank of the river till dark, when retired to breast-works in rear, where we remained till the 13th, when we were relieved by Second Division and rejoined our division. At 9 p. m. of the 14th we moved to the left through mud and rain, making a march of 7 miles, and arriving before Spotsylvania Court-House about daylight, the men completely exhausted and unable to make an attack. Lines were formed and some old works occupied and held until the 17th, when a new line of earth-works was built. At sundown of the 17th moved to the left and front as skirmishers, covering a new advanced line, into which the brigade moved and threw up breast-works during the night; held this skirmish line until 8 p. m. of the 18th, when relieved by Eighty-

* Nominal list (omitted) shows killed, 5; wounded, 49; prisoners, 12.

third Pennsylvania, and we fell back to breast-works; enemy's sharpshooters very troublesome. Here we lay until night of the 20th, when we moved to the right and relieved part of the Second Brigade, of Griffin's division. At 1 p. m. of the 21st evacuated these works, closely followed by the enemy's skirmishers, and marched toward the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, which was struck about 6 p. m., and passed Guiney's Station about 7.30 p. m., bivouacking for the night, at 9 o'clock, about 2 miles from the railroad.

Casualties up to this time are as follows:*

THIRD EPOCH.

May 22 marched at 3.30 a. m. At 1.30 p. m. our column was shelled by flying battery of the enemy, when the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, supported by the Twentieth Maine and One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and advanced on the battery, driving it away, but not able to get up to it to capture it. Four of the enemy were dismounted and 1 killed. Battery disappeared, and rejoined brigade, and bivouacked for the night. Marched at 4 a. m. of the 23d, passing Mount Carmel Church about 11.30 a. m. At 3 p. m. forded the North Anna River at Jericho Mills, and were formed in battle lines in rear of Second Brigade. About 4 p. m. the enemy made a sudden and desperate assault on our lines, when the troops of the Fourth Division, Fifth Corps, on right of Sweitzer's brigade, broke, uncovering Sweitzer's flank. We moved on a double-quick to the support of Sweitzer, and forming rapidly on his right flank poured stunning volleys into the enemy's ranks, which, with a severe fire of grape and canister from our batteries, very much demoralized his troops. The fighting here was severe until after dark when the enemy retired across the railroad (Gordonsville and Richmond Railroad). Capt. George Lockley was wounded in this day's fight. At 5 p. m. of the 24th advanced to the railroad and bivouacked. Morning of the 25th marched down the railroad past Noel's Station toward Hanover Junction; destroyed railroad from Noel's for 3 miles. Moved to the front at 2 p. m., our regiment lying across the railroad. At night pickets were advanced and a line of rifle-pits thrown up, which were occupied and held until the night of the 26th, when they were abandoned at 9 o'clock, and the regiment recrossed the North Anna River and marched toward the Pamunkey River. Bivouacked 2 miles from Mangohick. The casualties are as follows:†

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 28 the regiment crossed the Pamunkey River on pontoon bridge at Hanover town about 10 a. m., and formed in line of battle in a wood about 1½ miles from the river, and threw up substantial breast-works of logs and earth. At 6.30 a. m. of the 29th we moved forward, and formed on the left of Willcox's division, of the Ninth Corps, and at 10 a. m. were moved to the left in the woods, our regiment forming at right angles with and covering the flanks of our division (First, Griffin's, Fifth Corps). At noon moved forward about 3 miles and bivouacked. On the morning of the 30th marched to the vicinity of [Shady Grove] Church, where there was heavy skirmishing on our front, built breast-works, and remained till dark;

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 killed and 17 wounded.

† Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 wounded.

relieved by Ninth Corps, and moved to left; worked all night building breast-works, and in the morning (31st) was relieved by Twenty-fourth New York (dismounted) Cavalry, and again moved to the left, and remained in the woods till the morning of June 1, when the regiment went as a support to the picket-line, which was ordered to advance. After driving the enemy's skirmishers back to their works, we relieved the skirmish line and remained out till nearly dark, when the enemy advanced on our lines, and a sharp engagement of two hours ensued, ending in a complete repulse of the enemy. Our regiment again deployed as skirmishers, and drove those of the enemy from the pits, and occupied them till relieved on the morning of the 2d of June by the One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania. On the afternoon of June 2 our lines were swung back and were attacked in force by the enemy, the fighting ending only with the daylight. We held our ground, handsomely repulsing the enemy at every point. On the 3d June the sharpshooters annoyed us badly, when skirmishers were advanced, driving their line over the hill on our front and out of range. At the same time our lines on the right were straightened by the wheeling to the left of the Second Brigade, and the First Michigan, Eighteenth Massachusetts, Forty-fourth New York, and Twentieth Maine, of Bartlett's brigade, which exposed us to severe shelling. Remained here (Bethesda Church) in line till the night of the 5th, having more or less skirmishing each day, and losing men in killed and wounded every day. Left lines at Bethesda Church about 2 a. m. of the 6th, marching to Allen's Mill, in the vicinity of Cold Harbor, where we went on picket, our left connecting with pickets of Ninth Corps, and right with Wilson's cavalry. Were relieved at dark by Eighty-third Pennsylvania. At daylight of the 7th marched to Sumner's lower crossing on the Chickahominy River; bivouacked near the Tyler house. Here we remained, doing picket duty on the river, until the night of the 12th, when we moved to the left.

The casualties are as follows:*

Very respectfully submitted.

WM. A. THROOP,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. L. C. BARTLETT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 115.

Report of Capt. Guy W. Fuller, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY, VET. VOLS.,

August 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864, to forward the subjoined report of the operations of this regiment during the recent campaign, extending from May 4 to July 30, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

On the 4th of May the regiment, Maj. Robert T. Elliott commanding, crossed the Rapidan River at Germanna Ford at 10 o'clock in the morning, having broken bivouac at 1 a. m., and reached the Wil-

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 killed, 5 wounded. For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

derness at 3 p. m., meeting no opposition. On the 5th the regiment was detailed to guard the wagon train at Wyckoff's Ford, and performed this duty till the morning of the 6th, when it rejoined the brigade and was ordered into the third line, supporting a portion of the brigade. On the 7th the regiment was thrown out as skirmishers, in charge of Capt. George H. Swan, with orders to advance till the enemy was found, and there hold them in check. After advancing about 1 mile the left of the line became engaged and drove the enemy from an advanced line of rifle-pits. This our men took possession of, but, owing to an enfilading fire bearing upon them from the enemy's second line, were compelled to return a short distance to the crest of a hill, which they occupied and held until nearly dark, when, the enemy having driven in the skirmishers of the Sixth Corps on the right of the regiment, it was compelled to retire the whole line a short distance. On the line thus formed the regiment remained on picket until 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, when it fell back, taking the road toward Spotsylvania Court-House. The loss of the regiment in killed and wounded during the 7th and 8th was 37.

SECOND EPOCH.

About noon on the 8th rejoined the corps near Spotsylvania Court-House after a forced march, and was at once ordered to report to General Crawford, commanding Third Division, as support. About dark, in conjunction with the One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was ordered by General Crawford to the support of the left of his line, and in attempting to reach the position designated, and while endeavoring in line of battle to pass over an almost impassable swamp, three-fourths of the regiment in the darkness, which by this time had become complete, and in the confusion resulting from a portion of our troops falling back, became separated from the One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania, and under command of Capt. Guy W. Fuller was left to do as it best could. That portion of the regiment in command of Captain Fuller was at once formed into line on the edge of the swamp. The enemy, having driven in the first line, advanced two regiments by a flank down a ravine on our left and deployed there, with the intention of turning the left flank of our position, but the regiment opened upon them a destructive fire, throwing them into confusion, and many of our men advancing, a hand-to-hand conflict ensued, resulting in the capture of their colonel and a large number of men. The loss to the regiment was small, composed mainly of prisoners taken by the enemy, who were subsequently recaptured by our cavalry.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 9th fell back, rejoining the brigade at noon, remaining in line without being engaged till 12 m. of the 10th, at which time the regiment was sent out to relieve the skirmishers of the Second Brigade. Relieved under a heavy fire of musketry, which continued until night, at which time the regiment was relieved. On the 11th again on the skirmish line until night and then relieved. At 2 a. m. of the 12th moved to right, and at daylight occupied the line vacated by the Second Corps. At 12 m. moved back to near position of the Second Brigade, and occupied line of breast-works on the left of that brigade. At 5 p. m. moved to the left about 3 miles, and in conjunction with the division remained all night in support of the Second Corps. On the

morning of the 13th returned to our original position and constructed line of breast-works. At 9 p. m. received marching orders, vacated breast-works and marched all night, reaching the left of the Ninth Corps at daybreak of the 14th, on the east of Spotsylvania Court-House; remaining in breast-works at this point until night of the 17th, advanced 1 mile and threw up a line of earth-works. Occupied this line until noon of the 21st, at which time fell back and moved in the direction of the North Anna River. After a march of 12 miles bivouacked for the night.

THIRD EPOCH.

On the morning of the 22d moved forward again, regiment acting as advance guard for the corps. No opposition encountered until near Pole Cat Creek, at which point the enemy's rear guard was found posted in a belt of woods, with artillery in position in the open country beyond. Four companies of this regiment were at once deployed as skirmishers, and, advancing, drove the enemy from their position, capturing a number of prisoners. No further resistance was met with, and the regiment, in conjunction with Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, advanced to near Mrs. Allen's and established a picket-line 1 mile in advance of the corps. On the morning of the 23d, continued the march toward the North Anna River, fording that stream about 3 p. m. After a short halt, and just as this regiment was ordered to occupy a position in the second line, the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery and charged the right of the line, causing a portion of it to retire. This regiment, with the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, was ordered to regain possession of the ground, and, moving by a flank to the spot, formed line of battle under a heavy fire of musketry, and drove the enemy back with great loss and retrieved the lost position. After night-fall the regiment was relieved and took up its position on the second line. On the 24th moved to near Noel's Tavern on the Virginia Central Railroad. On the 25th moved to near Little River, and in the evening took up position with brigade in front line. On the night of the 26th recrossed the North Anna River and moved toward the Pamunkey, marching all night.

FOURTH EPOCH.

On the forced march toward the Pamunkey on the 27th, and on the morning of the 28th crossed the river at Hanover town, went into line of battle on the south bank, and threw up a line of breast-works. On the morning of the 29th moved to near Totopotomoy Creek and remained in line of battle till the morning of the 30th, and again moved forward. About 1 p. m., in conjunction with the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, moved out to support the Second Brigade, which was engaged with the enemy. Orders were subsequently received to go into position on the left of that brigade, extending to its line. Formed line under a heavy fire and threw out skirmishers; exposed on an open field to a raking fire, the men stood their ground with great pertinacity, and protected themselves by heaping up earth with their hands, bayonets, and plates. Here it was that Maj. Robert T. Elliott was struck down while engaged in disposing his men for greater safety. Our skirmishers drove those of the enemy, and the regiment, under the command of Capt. George H.

Swan, occupied the ground first taken until dark, when it fell back under cover of works erected by the Ninth Corps.

On the 31st the regiment was detailed for picket in front of the division and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in advance, remaining until the morning of the 1st of June, when orders were received to advance as skirmishers. Advanced about three-fourths of a mile, driving the enemy's skirmishers from their rifle-pits and taking possession of them. This brought the regiment within rifle range of the enemy's main works and an annoying fire of musketry was kept up all day, the enemy making an attempt, assisted by artillery, to force us from the position. In the evening, after thirty-six hours of picket and skirmish duty, were relieved, and retired to rear of brigade. At dark, the enemy having succeeded in driving the skirmish line and were advancing, the regiment was ordered to support part of the brigade line; continued doing this duty till the afternoon of the 2d, and then fell back to the vicinity of Bethesda Church, the enemy making great efforts to harass our movements; being close pressed, this regiment and the rest of the brigade occupied a line of breast-works, which they found constructed, and opened a fire upon the enemy, which completely repulsed them.

On the 3d a skirmish party sent out from this regiment drove the enemy's skirmish line back. Captured some prisoners, and occupied the rise of ground from which the enemy had been driven. Remained in this position with occasional skirmishing until the night of the 5th, and then moved to near Cold Harbor. After going into bivouac the regiment was sent on picket duty and remained till evening, being relieved by the Eighty-third Pennsylvania.

On the morning of the 6th moved to near Dispatch Station, on the Chickahominy, crossing that river at Long Bridge, remaining there doing duty until the night of the 12th.*

G. W. FULLER,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. L. C. BARTLETT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 116.

Report of Maj. Edward B. Knox, Forty-fourth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-FOURTH NEW YORK STATE VOLS.,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 6, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Forty-fourth Regiment New York State Volunteers in the several operations of the campaign, from the crossing of the Rapidan to the assault on the enemy's position in front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

On the morning of May 4, 1864, this regiment crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, and marched to a point on the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-House pike, about 1 mile from Wilderness Tavern, and there encamped for the night. At 6 a. m. the following morning orders were given to march, when the enemy was discov-

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

ered advancing down the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-House pike in force. About 2 p. m. the regiment went into action on the right of Fredericksburg and Orange Court-House pike, and about three-fourths of a mile in front of the ground occupied during the night previous. After about one-half hour's hard fighting we were relieved, and fell back about half a mile and took position behind breast-works. Our loss in this engagement was 1 officer (Capt. S. F. Johnson) killed and 3 slightly wounded, and 11 enlisted men killed and 47 wounded. At 4 a. m., May 6, the regiment was placed in position in the front line on the right of the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-House pike, a few rods to the front of the ground occupied during the battle of the day previous. We remained here until dark, when, in accordance with orders from General Bartlett, commanding brigade, we fell back to the breast-works occupied the night before. Our loss in this day's operations was 1 enlisted man killed and 5 wounded.

SECOND EPOCH.

Saturday, May 7, at 8 p. m. we took up the line of march for Spotsylvania Court-House. At 9 a. m. May 8 line of battle was formed near Laurel Hill, and we advanced under a heavy musketry fire, halting at the crest of the hill, and opened fire within 20 yards of the enemy's line. We maintained our position for about three-quarters of an hour. The enemy succeeded in forcing back the troops on our left, which caused us to fall back. Our loss during this engagement was Lieut. Col. F. Conner, Maj. E. B. Knox, Capt. J. Fox, and Lieut. T. Hoes, wounded; Capt. B. R. Wood, jr., acting adjutant; Lieut. O. L. Munger, and Lieut. E. Bennett, prisoners; 11 enlisted men killed, 44 wounded, and 36 prisoners, 20 of whom, together with the 3 officers captured, were recaptured by Sheridan's cavalry the following day and rejoined the regiment May 26. Both field officers being wounded the command of the regiment devolved upon Capt. E. A. Nash.

May 9, remained all day on the right of the Pine Grove road and about one-half mile to the rear of the ground occupied during the battle of the day previous. At 12 m. on the 10th moved up to the front for the purpose of participating in a charge on the enemy's works. The order to charge being countermanded, the regiment returned to its old position.

May 11, at 8 p. m. we relieved the Sixteenth Michigan on picket. Were relieved May 12, at 3 a. m., and moved to the right about 1½ miles and took position behind works vacated by a portion of the Second Corps. At 5 p. m. marched to the left about 3 miles and went into bivouac in rear of the Second Corps. On the 13th, at 2 a. m., returned to our old position near Pine Grove road, went into bivouac, and threw up breast-works. At 10 p. m. moved again to the left about 7 miles and went into bivouac. On the 17th, at 8 p. m., moved about 1 mile to the front and constructed breast-works. On the 18th Capt. C. Allen returned from recruiting service and assumed command of the regiment.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 21, at 1 p. m. took up the line of march to the left, passing Guiney's Station, through Stanard's Swamp, and bivouacked at 11 p. m. On the 22d, at 6 a. m., marched to the left about 12 miles, skirmished all day with Longstreet's rear guard, and went on picket

at dark. Five men wounded. On the 23d, at 9 a. m., pickets withdrawn and march continued to the left, reaching North Anna River near Island Ford at 2 p. m.; forded the river and formed on the south bank preparatory to going into bivouac, when our troops in front were attacked by the enemy. In obedience to orders we moved forward to their support and threw up breast-works. On the 25th, at 7 a. m., moved to the front, going into bivouac near Noel's Tavern.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 26, at 9 p. m. took up the line of march; halted at 5 p. m. on the 27th at Mangohick and went into bivouac. On the 28th, at 5 a. m., continued the march, crossing the Pamunkey at Hanovertown. Went into bivouac and constructed breast-works. On the 29th broke camp at 10 a. m., moved to the right and front near Totopotomoy River, and bivouacked at 9 p. m. On the 30th broke camp at 11 a. m. and moved to the front; skirmishers heavily engaged with the enemy; Captain Nash and 1 man wounded. At dark went on picket at the right of Mechanicsville road and about 5 miles from Mechanicsville. On the 31st relieved at 12 m. and went into bivouac.

June 1, at noon moved to the left and front about 1 mile and constructed breast-works. At 7 p. m. the enemy attacked our line and were repulsed. On the 2d, at 2 p. m., moved to the rear about 1½ miles and rested in line of battle. On the 3d took up position on the right of Third Brigade, advancing under heavy artillery and musketry fire, and constructed breast-works; lost Capt. B. K. Kimberly wounded, and 4 men killed and 16 wounded. On the 5th, at midnight, moved to the left 4 miles and went into bivouac. On the 7th, at 4 a. m., marched to Sumner's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, and went into bivouac.*

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. KNOX,

Major, Commanding.

Lieut. L. C. BARTLETT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 117.

Report of Lieut. Col. De Witt C. McCoy, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

Near Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, current series, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to report the part taken by this command in the operations of the campaign beginning at the crossing of the Rapidan and ending in the assault upon the enemy's works in front of Petersburg on the 30th day of July, 1864, as follows:

The regiment crossed the Rapidan on the 4th of May last, then as all the time since and now being a part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps. Marching thence to Old Tavern, on the

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

Fredericksburg and Orange Court-House turnpike, and bivouacked for the night. The next morning, May 5, it was announced that the enemy was advancing by the turnpike aforesaid from Orange Court-House. The regiment, Col. O. S. Woodward commanding, moved with the brigade along the turnpike toward the enemy perhaps half a mile, and formed a line of battle near the edge of an open field, the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment being on our left and supported by the One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania and Twentieth Maine Volunteers forming a second line. In this order an advance was made at double-quick across the field, driving the enemy's skirmishers posted on the farther side of it on their line of battle. The advance at double-quick was continued, our right resting on the turnpike. The enemy's line broken and pursued for nearly half a mile, when we halted. During this advance Colonel Woodward was seriously wounded below the right knee, from the effects of which he has since suffered amputation. At the place of halting we remained some fifteen minutes, and after investigation of the position and consultation with Colonel (now General) Hayes, Eighteenth Massachusetts, and finding that the lines had not advanced as far as our lines either on the right or left, and that the enemy were forming on the right and attacking on the left as well as in front, we fell back to near the place of our bivouac the night before and reformed line, where we remained until next morning.

May 6, we moved again toward the enemy and formed line, supporting other troops, but were not engaged, returning in the evening to our first position, where we remained until the evening of May 7, which is the end of the first epoch as indicated in Special Orders, No. 209. Casualties: Killed, 14; wounded, 54; missing, 24. Officers wounded, 1.

On the evening of May 7 marched with the brigade, arriving the next morning (May 8) at Laurel Hill, near Spotsylvania Court-House, where we attacked the enemy's works and were repulsed with heavy loss. There Captain Stowe and Lieutenant Langley were killed, both being brave and noble officers. There we lost many of our best and bravest men. It is believed that the enemy suffered considerable loss from the bayonet, which our men used freely over the enemy's works, from which the regiment was only driven by the force of superior numbers. From this time until the 21st of May the regiment was engaged, part of the time in supporting other troops and part of the time in the front near Spotsylvania Court-House, which ends the second epoch. Casualties: Killed, 18; wounded, 99; missing, 24.

During the afternoon, May 21, marched with slight opposition on the line of march, and crossed the North Anna River May 23 at Jericho Ford. On the evening of this day the enemy made a sudden and fierce attack on our lines. This regiment with two others of the brigade (the First and Sixteenth Michigan) were sent to the right to check the enemy, some of our troops having there given way. We took position, checked the enemy, and drove him away. Corpl. Lewis Corbin, of Company B, here captured Colonel Brown, commanding a brigade of the enemy. From the 23d to the 26th of May the regiment was supporting other troops. End of the third epoch. Casualties: Killed, 6; wounded, 9. Officers: Killed, 2; wounded, 5.

On the morning of May 26 marched, crossed the Pamunkey River. May 28 and May 30 engaged skirmishing near Totopotomoy Creek.

June 1 engaged with the enemy near the same place. June 2 again engaged near Bethesda Church. Evening of June 5 marched, and arrived at Cold Harbor June 7 and encamped. End of the fourth epoch. Casualties: Killed, 5; wounded, 19; missing, 2.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. McCOY,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Eighty-third Pennsylvania Vols.

Lieut. L. C. BARTLETT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 118.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Charles P. Herring, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 118TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

May 7, 1864.

In accordance with orders received from General Bartlett, I advanced in command of four regiments (two volunteers and two regulars) to feel the enemy and drive them, keeping the right of my line upon the road. Upon reaching the open plain in front of the woods, drove in their skirmishers. Met with two pieces of artillery, and sent down to find two regiments on the left with the intention of making a flank movement, with the intention of taking their pieces; found they had left, when I returned to the breast-works in good order. In filing to the right they had reached the road, which brought them in the rear of my two right companies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. HERRING.

Lieut. Col., Comdg. 118th Regt., Pennsylvania Vols.

Lieut. C. H. ROSS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 118TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

Near Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the several operations of the campaign, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac:

FIRST EPOCH.

Crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford May 4, 1864; marched to Wilderness Tavern, bivouacking on Orange Court-House road.

Morning of 5th were ordered to march; 12 o'clock advanced 1 mile and met the enemy; after charging and engaging them, they were found on the flanks, pressing to our rear; the regiment returned with the brigade by order. Wounded, Col. James Gwyn.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

Killed : Enlisted men, 2 ; wounded, 26 ; missing, 27. The command then devolved on Lieut. Col. Charles P. Herring ; at 6 p. m. advanced to support of troops in front, forming part of second line, where we remained a few hours. Were relieved and returned to works.

May 6, at 4 a. m. advanced to front ; remained all day exposed to heavy artillery fire ; were relieved, and returned to breast-works.

May 7, in connection with three other regiments, under command of Lieut. Col. C. P. Herring, were ordered to push the enemy back as far as possible and ascertain their position and force ; after advancing and driving the skirmishers, continued to advance, and found the battery supported by a heavy line of battle. Wounded : Enlisted men, 10 ; missing, 1. Withdrew to the works, and were immediately ordered to advance and establish a picket-line ; after establishing the line remained on duty until 1 a. m., 8th instant, when the line was withdrawn. 8th, took up line of march toward Spotsylvania Court-House.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 8, reached the front beyond Todd's Tavern, and reported to Major-General Warren ; were ordered to report to Brigadier-General Crawford, who ordered me to support his line, which was about advancing ; were under very heavy fire until 5 p. m., when we advanced and marched through a dense thicket ; the first line being hard pressed back to our lines, we became closely engaged with the enemy, repulsing them and holding our position until 3 a. m., 9th instant, at which hour we were ordered to retire by Brigadier-General Neill. Killed : Enlisted men, 5 ; wounded, 24 ; missing, 1. 10th, rejoined our brigade by order of General Crawford ; 6 p. m. advanced beyond the works of Fifth Corps for the purpose of charging the enemy ; the order for the charge being countermanded, returned to bivouac. Killed : Enlisted man, 1 ; wounded, commissioned officer, 1 ; enlisted man, 1. 11th, in bivouac, under fire. Wounded : Commissioned officer, 1. 12th, at 3 a. m., moved with the brigade to the extreme right of the army and deployed as skirmishers on a line with the River Po ; crossed the river by order of corps commander, under fire of the enemy's artillery. Killed : Enlisted man, 1 ; wounded, 3 ; missing, 1. 13th, at noon, retired to interior line of works, and bivouacked ; 10.30 p. m. took up line of march ; moved about 7 miles ; at daylight halted behind works in front of Spotsylvania Court-House. 15th, remained behind breast-works on Totopotomoy River. On evening of 17th advanced to the picket-line and threw up line of works. 18th, 19th, and 20th, exposed to heavy firing. Killed : Enlisted man, 1 ; missing, 1.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 21, at 3 p. m. retired from works in front of Spotsylvania Court-House, marching about 10 miles, passing Guiney's Station, bivouacking on road to Bowling Green. 22d, daylight, marched about 1 mile ; formed line ; 10 a. m. took up line of march. About noon came up with the enemy's rear guard, and was detached from the brigade and placed under command of Colonel Chamberlain for the purpose of capturing a battery. After sharp skirmishing for

some time it was found the enemy had retired with their battery. Marched to near Bowling Green and bivouacked. Killed, enlisted man, 1; wounded, enlisted man, 1. 23d, marched at 7.30 a. m.; forded the North Anna River at Island Ford at 3 p. m.; halted in line on the bluffs above the river; at 6 p. m. were ordered to advance to support the line of First Brigade; advanced under heavy shelling and took position as portion of support of General Ayres' brigade, he being hotly engaged with the enemy. After dark built line of works. Wounded, enlisted man, 1. 24th, moved about a mile to the right and bivouacked. 25th, marched a short distance to near Little River; from 9 a. m. until dark engaged in destroying Virginia Central Railroad. 26th, on picket along Little River near Hanover Junction. At dark withdrew from picket-line, and recrossed North Anna River. Wounded, enlisted men, 2.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 27, on the march toward the Pamunkey River; bivouacked at dark. 28th, daylight, took up line of march; 9.30 a. m. crossed the Pamunkey River, formed line about 1 mile beyond river, and built line of works. 29th, moved about 3 miles toward Mechanicsville. Advanced slowly, supporting skirmishers, crossing Totopotomoy River; bivouacked near the river. 30th, moved on road toward Bethesda Church, supporting line of skirmishers. At dark threw up line of works near the church. Killed, enlisted man, 1. 31st, behind works.

June 1, advanced about a half mile to the front and built works; in the evening engaged with the enemy, who charged our works, and were repulsed. Wounded, enlisted men, 4. 2d, furnished picket to cover front of brigade; 2 p. m. changed position, with the brigade, closely followed by the enemy; leaving detail of picket on picket-line, took position in rear of works near Bethesda Church, and were engaged with the enemy. Wounded, enlisted men, 4; missing, commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 86. 3d, 4th, and 5th, continually engaged with the enemy. Wounded, commissioned officer, 1 (since died); enlisted man, 1. 5th, 8 p. m., relieved from works; marched about 5 miles to left, bivouacking. 6th and 7th, took up line of march and reached Sumner's Bridge, on the Chickahominy River. From June 7 to 12 in camp, engaged in doing picket duty.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. HERRING,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

First Lieut. L. C. BARTLETT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 119.

*Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. Army, commanding
Second Division, of operations May 3-8.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1866.

GENERAL: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit the following memorandum of the operations of the Second

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

Division, Fifth Army Corps, from Culpeper Court-House to Spotylvania Court-House in May, 1864 :

The division left its encampment near Culpeper Court-House and Mitchell's Station at midnight on the 3d of May ; crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford on the 4th, and encamped that night near the Old Wilderness Tavern. On the morning of the 5th it started again on the march, taking the dirt road to Parker's Store, preceded by the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Fifth Corps. The advance of the column having encountered the enemy, my division was halted and formed in column near Lacy's house and held in reserve. The Fourth (Wadsworth's) Division, having been ordered to attack the enemy, I sent my Third Brigade to support it. In this movement the brigade met with considerable loss. Soon after Griffin's (First) division became heavily engaged on the road leading to Robertson's Tavern, and I was directed to go to his support. I moved my First and Second Brigades rapidly out on the road, and at the close of the engagement relieved Griffin's division, which was withdrawn to the rear after suffering heavy loss. My First Brigade, under command of Colonel Lyle, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, occupied the line, having the Sixth Corps on our right. In the afternoon, General Wadsworth having been directed to take part in the heavy engagement going on on our left, with your permission I accompanied him, taking with me my Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Baxter. Soon after entering the woods we became engaged with the enemy and drove him steadily before us until dark put an end to the affair, and I returned to the main body of my division. In this engagement my assistant inspector-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, a most worthy and meritorious officer, fell mortally wounded while riding at my side. The command became engaged again the next morning and suffered severely. General Wadsworth was killed and General Baxter wounded. On the evening of the 5th, while my Second Brigade was engaged on the left, the First Brigade on the turnpike road was ordered to advance against the enemy, and the Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers having to cross an open field, was exposed to a terrific fire of musketry and artillery, which nearly destroyed the regiment. For some reason, never explained, the troops on the right of this brigade, although protected by the woods, failed to advance with it. On the afternoon of the 6th I was ordered to send one brigade to the support of Major-General Hancock on the Brock road. Soon after I was directed to send another, and went with it myself. I formed these brigades in two lines on the right of the Second Corps, and remained there until the afternoon of the next day.

After seeing my division well established in this position, and having ordered rifle-pits constructed, I rode to General Hancock's headquarters. He informed me that he had received orders to attack the enemy, and desired me to get ready to assault. I immediately returned to my command, made the necessary dispositions for the movement, and awaited orders. About two hours after I heard sharp musketry on my left, and Major-General Birney came to me in great haste, stating that the enemy had broken through our lines and General Hancock was cut off. I asked him what force had broken through, and he replied three or four divisions. I at once faced my second line about and made proper dispositions to

receive an attack on my left and rear. General Birney then asked my opinion as to the propriety of changing the position of the whole line. I replied, "Before doing that you had better report what has occurred to General Meade." He said he had already done so. While we were conversing on the subject a staff officer came up and informed General Birney that General Hancock desired to see him. I learned soon after that instead of breaking through our lines the enemy had been repulsed, but not until after one division of the Second Corps had been driven from the breast-works.

At 9 p. m. on the 7th the army commenced the flank movement to the left, the Fifth Corps leading, with my division in advance. Our march was impeded by darkness, bad roads, small streams, and fallen timber; yet, knowing the importance of reaching Spotsylvania Court-House before the enemy, the troops were urged forward as rapidly as possible. At daylight on the morning of the 8th I overtook the advance guard of cavalry, which was engaged with the enemy. I immediately deployed two brigades, holding the third in reserve, pushed by the cavalry (commanded by Brigadier-General Merritt), and drove the light troops and artillery of the enemy from one position to another, through woods and across open fields for about 3 miles. Coming to another field I could plainly see the enemy's line in the edge of timber beyond. I here halted and reformed the division, and again advanced to the attack. The division was soon checked, and it became evident that here was the enemy's main line, but his strength was undeveloped. Knowing that my brave men would follow wherever I led the way, I placed myself at their head and led them forward to the attack. At this moment a part of Griffin's division advanced out of the woods on my right. Cheering my men on, we had arrived within 50 yards of the works when I received a musket-ball in the left knee, resulting in amputation of my leg. This unfortunate wound caused the result I feared, for as I was borne off the field I saw that our troops were repulsed and the attack had failed. Our loss this day was heavy, but I have never been able to learn the number of killed and wounded.

It was my intention to have made a full report of these operations, but having failed to receive the reports of my brigade commanders, I have been unable to do so. This brief statement, made at this late day, is necessarily imperfect, but is correct so far as it goes. I regret exceedingly that I am not able to do full justice to the brave officers and men who served so long and faithfully under my command, and whose gallantry has been conspicuous on many hard-fought fields.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. ROBINSON,
Brevet Major-General.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Late Commander Fifth Army Corps.

No. 120.

*Itinerary of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps,
May 3-30.**

May 3.—At midnight broke camp at Mitchell's Station, Va., on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

May 4.—Marched at daybreak, crossing the Rapidan.

* From return for May.

May 5 to 7.—Took part in the battle of the Wilderness. At night marched to beyond Todd's Tavern; charged the enemy, who held our cavalry in check, and drove him 2 miles.

May 8.—Assaulted the enemy's works at Laurel Hill, in connection with the rest of the division, and were repulsed.

May 9.—Brigade was sent to the right of Third Division.

May 10.—In the battle of this day relieved General Rice's brigade about 12 m.; made an assault at nightfall, and were repulsed.

May 11.—Brigade assigned to Brigadier-General Cutler, Fourth Division.

May 12.—Moved up to the same position the brigade held on the 10th. In the afternoon moved to the left, and reported to General Ricketts, Sixth Corps.

May 13.—Marched all night; crossed the Ny, and took up position on the Fredericksburg road, about 1½ miles from Spotsylvania Court-House.

May 21.—Marched at 12 m.; crossed the Po at Guiney's Bridge, and bivouacked near Chandler's house.

May 22.—Marched to Bull's Church.

May 23.—Crossed the North Anna River at Jericho Mills, and participated in the engagement there.

May 25.—Moved to the left about 2 miles, and threw up breast-works.

May 26.—Left works at 9 p. m.; recrossed the river and marched to Mount Carmel Church.

May 27.—Marched beyond Dorrill's Creek.

May 28.—Crossed the Pamunkey at Hanover town, and took position on the ground a mile west from the river.

May 29.—Moved across Totopotomoy Creek, and intrenched at the fork of the roads near Lowry's house.

May 30.—Recrossed the Totopotomoy and intrenched near the Bethesda Church. From the commencement of operations until the end of the month this brigade intrenched sixteen times.

No. 121.

Report of Col. Richard Coulter, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 3-9.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 5TH ARMY CORPS,
In Field near Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., May 17, 1864.

SIR: I submit the following report of operations of brigade from 3d instant, date of leaving Culpeper, Va., until evening of 9th instant, when brigade was temporarily transferred to Third Division:

Midnight 3d instant, brigade (excepting Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, which had previously been detailed as wagon guard) marched, crossing Rapidan at Germanna Ford, and encamped about 5 miles from ford at 5 p. m. next day.

About 11 a. m., 5th instant, enemy were engaged on Fredericksburg and Orange turnpike, near Lacy's house, by parts of the First and Fourth Divisions. At 1 p. m. brigade ordered to support those engaged who had been compelled to retire to earth-works on road. After assisting to extend and strengthen earth-works were withdrawn, and, subsequently, 6 p. m., with Fourth Division, were moved to the left to support of General Hancock's right. After

entering wood, brigade advanced on right of Fourth Division in two lines, right wing of Eleventh Pennsylvania (which was on right of brigade) being marched by flank to protect our right. Soon engaged enemy's skirmishers, and a brisk fire was maintained until 8 p. m., when, becoming too dark, pickets were advanced and position occupied until next morning, General Rice's brigade, Fourth Division, having in the mean time taken position on right of this brigade. Shortly after daylight, 6th instant, advance was resumed, Twelfth Massachusetts as skirmishers, General Cutler's brigade, Fourth Division, on left, and General Rice's brigade, Fourth Division, on right of this brigade. Enemy's skirmishers were driven with small loss, and plank road soon gained, when Hancock's line was met advancing, and direction was changed to the right. Moved now along both sides of plank road about one-quarter mile, under brisk fire, when farther advance was checked by strong force of enemy, supported by artillery. Brigade was now disposed as follows: Eleventh Pennsylvania, Eighty-third New York, part of Twelfth Massachusetts and Ninety-seventh New York on left, and residue of Twelfth Massachusetts and Ninety-seventh New York on right of road. Portions of Fourth Division, Fifth Corps, were on right and Second Corps in rear and left of brigade. Was here directed by General Baxter, commanding brigade, to remain in position then occupied by portions of brigade on left of road, or move with troops connecting with me, until further orders. His being wounded almost immediately afterward prevented the receiving of further orders. In mean time enemy had secured such a position as enabled him to deliver a most galling fire on our right flank. The regiments in front, also being hotly engaged, gave way, carrying with them those in rear, until met by another advancing line of Second Corps, with which again advanced, retaking and retaining most of the lost ground. This continued until 11 a. m. The loss in brigade was very severe, many reported missing are undoubtedly killed or wounded, and left on the field, while the nature of the ground, it being literally the Wilderness, rendered either an extensive view or the finding and properly caring for the wounded utterly impossible. By the wounding of General Baxter, command of brigade devolved on myself. I united my command to portion which I found near General Hancock's headquarters, amounting in all to about 600 men, and was by General Hancock ordered to report to General Gibbon, commanding Second Division, Second Corps, and by him was sent with Colonel Brooke's brigade to extreme left, in anticipation of an attack in that quarter. Here remained until about 5 p. m., strengthening position, when I was directed by General Gibbon to report to General Hancock, by him to General Robinson, and by him to General Warren. After being marched to various points to meet apparent exigencies of the moment, was, at 10 p. m., ordered by General Warren into position on plank road in rear of army headquarters, enemy's efforts being at time directed against right of Sixth Corps.

On morning of 7th instant was ordered to report to General Ricketts, commanding Third Division, Sixth Corps, on right of General Griffin, and assisted in strengthening position until 2 p. m., when was withdrawn to Lacy's house and was joined by residue of brigade, under command of Colonel Bates, Twelfth Massachusetts, and later in evening by Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, who had been returned from wagon guard and were acting during day with First Brigade, Colonel Lyle.

The portion of brigade under Colonel Bates, after engagement of morning of 6th instant, had formed near Lacy's house, and was by General Warren ordered into position on left of General Griffin, where, with some slight change, remained until rejoining brigade.

At 10 p. m. division, now united, marched to left on road to Spotylvania Court-House. This leading, passed Second Corps, marched all night, and about 5 a. m., 8th instant, went into position. Twelfth Massachusetts and right wing of Eleventh Pennsylvania deployed as skirmishers; advanced about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with some loss, enemy's skirmishers retiring. At this point lines, which were somewhat disordered, were, under direction of General Robinson, reformed and advance resumed, this brigade on left and First and Third Brigades on right of road. From this point ground was open; enemy had taken position in edge of woods, strengthening himself by felling trees. When within about 75 yards of enemy's line, fire having become very severe both on left flank, which was entirely unprotected, and front, advance was checked, and soon after brigade was compelled to retire as far as woods, where lines were partially reformed, sufficient to secure withdrawal of our artillery. Finally, however, being still pressed, the whole division retired to near Alsop's house, when reformed and temporary defenses of rails were erected. During the advance General Robinson was severely wounded and taken from the field. His being disabled at this juncture was a severe blow to the division, and certainly influenced the fortunes of the day. The want of our commanding officer prevented that concert of action which alone could have overcome the enemy in front. I may here remark that the division from date of leaving Culpeper had been labored to its utmost ability, either marching, engaged with the enemy, or employed in the erection of defensive works. It had also marched the entire night previous to, and went into, this action without having had either rest or refreshment. Those whose duty it had been to reconnoiter the front reported "only dismounted cavalry." Brigade and division were pressed forward with great rapidity over difficult ground, many being compelled from utter exhaustion to halt, so that when enemy was in reality met our lines were almost decimated, and those remaining unfit for any offensive operations. One of the men advancing, having obtained through the thick undergrowth a view of enemy's skirmishers, remarked "pretty dismounted cavalry, carrying knapsacks." The sequel proved the truth of this remark. The division exhausted and decimated soon found itself engaged by a strong and veteran (Hood's) division of the enemy, choosing the ground and abiding the attack. By the disability of General Robinson, command of division temporarily devolved on myself, being senior colonel present. Division reformed as before stated and remained in position until 8 p. m., when it was advanced to a position on right of point of morning attack. Here were employed during night and until noon of 9th instant erecting defensive works. In the evening of this day First Brigade, Colonel Lyle commanding, was temporarily assigned to Fourth Division; Second Brigade, myself commanding, to Third Division; the Third Brigade, Colonel Bowerman commanding, being retained by General Warren under his own supervision.

In so far as it may be proper for a junior I desire to call attention to the gallantry of General Baxter, commanding brigade. Wherever his presence was required there was he found giving direction and

encouragement to his men. He was wounded while at the head of his command.

Captain Paul, assistant adjutant-general, was with the brigade in discharge of his duties until the attack of 8th instant. He then went into action with the command, and has not since been heard from. It is feared he has fallen into the hands of the enemy. Captain Smith, Ninety-seventh New York, brigade inspector, and Lieutenant Arnold, Twelfth Massachusetts, aide-de-camp, are entitled to mention for soldierly conduct in presence of the enemy. By their industry and judgment they also rendered me great assistance in the management of the brigade. The duties of assistant adjutant-general after the loss of Captain Paul have been performed by Lieutenant Arnold, in which he has rendered entire satisfaction.

Capt. B. F. Bucklin, commissary of subsistence of brigade (in addition to the full performance of the duties of his department, in which he had heretofore gained a reputation not excelled by any commissary in the army), has proved himself a most gallant soldier on the field. To him am I greatly indebted (on the evening of the 5th instant while engaged with the enemy) for his exertions in rallying and supporting a part of the command when a panic was imminent. He also exhibited his soldierly qualities on several occasions subsequent to the period of this report, of which mention shall be made at the proper time.

Colonel Moesch, Eighty-third New York, fell at the head of his command. It is only necessary to say that in his death he proved himself worthy of the favorable mention heretofore repeatedly made of him.

Major Keenan, Eleventh Pennsylvania, fell while leading his regiment in charge of morning of 8th instant. Long acquaintance led to a full appreciation of his character. He was brave, cool, and courteous, and by his personal exertions and example sustained his command, which I believe could not otherwise have been done, many being new men for the first time brought into action.

Colonel Wheelock, Ninety-seventh New York, Colonel Bates and Major Cook, Twelfth Massachusetts, have fully sustained their heretofore well-earned reputations. Their conduct and bearing was all that could be asked of the best soldier.

Many others are equally deserving of mention whose conduct escaped observation, the character of the several fields preventing any extended observation, and in some instances names and appearance of the officers not being familiar. I can say, however, that with very few exceptions all performed their duty.

I annex a tabular statement of casualties.

MAY 5.

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
11th Pennsylvania Volunteers.....		1		47	1	2	1	50	51
97th New York Volunteers.....		5		31		2		38	38
12th Massachusetts Volunteers.....	1	8	1	36		4	2	48	50
83d New York Volunteers.....				4				4	4
88th Pennsylvania Volunteers.....									
Total.....	1	14	1	118	1	8	3	140	143

MAY 6.

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
General and staff			1				1		1
11th Pennsylvania Volunteers		5	7	72	1	31	8	98	106
97th New York Volunteers	1	13	4	20		14	5	53	58
12th Massachusetts Volunteers		15		15		4		24	34
83d New York Volunteers	2	17	1	79		15	3	111	114
88th Pennsylvania Volunteers				1				1	1
Total	3	40	13	193	1	54	17	287	304

MAY 7.

12th Massachusetts Volunteers		3		3		3		9	9
83d New York Volunteers				1				1	1
Total		3		4		3		10	10

MAY 8.

General and staff					1		1		1
11th Pennsylvania Volunteers	1	4		35		3	1	42	43
97th New York Volunteers		4	1	39		3	1	46	47
12th Massachusetts Volunteers		1	2	19		1	2	21	23
83d New York Volunteers	1	8	4	49		8	5	65	70
88th Pennsylvania Volunteers		1	2	41		3	2	45	47
Total	2	18	8	183	1	18	12	219	231

RECAPITULATION, MAY 5 TO 8.

General and staff			1		1		2		2
11th Pennsylvania Volunteers	1	10	7	154	2	26	10	190	200
97th New York Volunteers	1	22	5	96		19	6	137	143
12th Massachusetts Volunteers	1	17	3	73		12	4	102	106
83d New York Volunteers	3	25	5	133		23	8	181	189
88th Pennsylvania Volunteers		1	2	42		3	2	46	48
Total	6	75	23	498	3	83	32	656	688

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. COULTER,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. S. M. MORGAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 122.

Report of Col. Richard N. Bowerman, Fourth Maryland Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations May 8-23.

HDQRS. FOURTH MARYLAND VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

Near Petersburg, Va., August 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor, in obedience to orders, to make the following report of the part taken by the brigade while under my command, during the period of the campaign embraced between the 8th and 23d of May last:

At noon May 8 assumed the command, devolving upon me by the disabling of the commander, Col. Andrew W. Denison, Eighth Regiment Maryland Volunteers, by a wound received in battle that

morning. At dark, in connection with the division commanded by Colonel Coulter, marched toward the center of the line, remaining in reserve until midnight; was marched to the right half a mile; threw up breast-works. Morning of the 9th received orders that all communications would be issued direct to the brigade from corps headquarters, the division being temporarily broken, consequent upon the wounding of General Robinson. Bivouacked till 3 p. m., marched toward the Mat River; reported to General Crawford; 8 p. m. advanced a half mile in connection with Lyle's brigade; threw up line of works; skirmishing all day. Daylight 10th in reserve in rear of adjoining brigade; 11 a. m. ordered by General Warren, in person, to support battery near Mat River; 1 o'clock, marched with portion of corps and Second Corps, which crossed the river at this time, to rear of General Crawford's division; remained in reserve; heavy fighting going on. 11th, in bivouac. 12th, 3 a. m. occupied line of works in rear of Jones' house; considerable firing all day on the skirmish line and from a rebel battery in view; 5 p. m. was sent to rear of Sixth Corps, leaving our skirmishers; returned at midnight to plank road; threw out skirmishers and formed line at junction of roads. 13th, 10 a. m. occupied works near those of previous day at Jones' house, relieving portion of Sixth and Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery; 10 p. m. received orders to march; also provided with copy of General Meade's congratulatory order; 11 p. m., leaving our skirmishers, followed General Crawford's division. At daylight 14th reached near Spotsylvania Court-House, via Fredericksburg road; bivouacked here till morning of the 18th; went on picket at the Myers house, relieving Sixth Corps; 4 p. m. Sixth Corps returned, went back to bivouac, remained till afternoon of the 19th.

REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF HARRIS' FARM, MAY 19, 1864.

The brigade in bivouac near General Warren's headquarters and under his special orders. At 4 p. m. heard firing on the right flank of the army near our position—Po River; firing continuing, held the brigade in readiness. About 4.30 p. m., conducted by Major Roebeling, of General Warren's staff, started at a double-quick in the direction of the firing, which was now ascertained from the prisoners to be an attack by Ewell's corps to gain the Fredericksburg road. Formed line of battle in following order: Fourth, Eighth, First, and Seventh Regiments. Received orders through Lieutenant-Colonel Bankhead, assistant inspector-general, to forward the line toward the sound of battle and advance therein. In fifteen minutes reached the field and went into action and position in the front line, connected on the left and partly in the line of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, and on the right with the First Maryland Veteran Volunteers, Colonel Dushane. The brigade became hotly engaged at once, firing very brisk; the fight continued till darkness partly caused the firing to cease, our lines holding their original position, defeating all attempts of the enemy to break through. Shortly after dark the brigade was relieved by General Tyler's division from the front line, but formed in the second. Colonel Dushane having been severely strained by having his horse shot from under him, at his desire I still remained in command. 10 p. m., by order of General Crawford, went to the left about 200 yards and prolonged the first line of battle, connecting with Sixth New York Heavy Artillery on the right, the

left protected by sharpshooters. Lay on our arms all night and in line till daylight disclosed the enemy withdrawn under cover of the night.

May 20, threw up breast-works near Harris' farm. May 21, 1 p. m. marched with corps toward Guiney's Station; 3 p. m. ordered to bring up rear of train; 10 p. m. went on picket at army headquarters. May 22, daylight, rejoined corps; wagon guard this day; marching toward North Anna River. May 23, this morning Colonel Dushane assumed the command.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD N. BOWERMAN,

Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. JOSIAH BANKERD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 123.

Report of Col. Samuel A. Graham, Purnell Legion, Maryland Infantry, commanding Second Brigade (late Third Brigade).

FIRST EPOCH.

Battles of the Wilderness, from May 4 to May 7, 1864, inclusive.

At 9 p. m. May 3, 1864, the Third Brigade (now Second Brigade, and known as the Maryland Brigade), Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, Col. A. W. Denison, Eighth Maryland Volunteers, commanding, received orders to be prepared to move at 12 midnight. At 1.10 a. m. May 4 the brigade was ordered to join the division on the road at the foot of Pony Mountain, after which we moved for Germanna Ford, via Stevensburg, Va., crossing Rapidan River at said ford at 11.40 a. m.; marched about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, and halted for the night. On the 5th, at 8 a. m., the march was resumed, reaching the Wilderness at 10 a. m.; moved 1 mile south of the town; formed in line of battle, and advanced through a dense pine wood, supporting General Wadsworth (Fourth Division). Moved about 2 miles in a southerly direction, when heavy skirmishing followed, and a terrific battle took place in our immediate front between the enemy and General Wadsworth's command. At 1.40 p. m. General Cutler's brigade, which was in our immediate front, was overpowered, and fell back in confusion, breaking through our line of battle at different points, creating some confusion for a moment, which, however, was promptly allayed, and the line properly established, when the enemy made a furious and desperate assault upon us, but was defeated and severely punished; rallying his forces, he again attacked our lines, when a sharp engagement ensued, in which we suffered severely. It became apparent that the enemy's force was much superior to ours in numbers, and at 2.25 p. m. it was ascertained that we were being effectually out-flanked on both right and left, and in imminent danger of being captured, when a retreat was ordered, which was executed in good order, falling back to the open ground upon which we formed before advancing. In this engagement the brigade sustained a loss of 2 officers and 18 men killed, 6 officers and 93 men wounded, and 1 officer and 60 men missing. During the 6th and 7th the brigade was frequently moved as a support to other troops, but did not get into any engagement.

SECOND EPOCH.

Battles of Spotsylvania, from May 8 to May 21, inclusive.

At 9 p. m. on the 7th received orders to march for Spotsylvania. The brigade was moving all night, and at 8.30 a. m. on the 8th of May we met the enemy's cavalry in considerable force, on the Spotsylvania road, driving them from the temporary works which they had thrown up; and pursuing them vigorously for a mile, when we came upon the enemy's infantry, strongly intrenched. A charge was ordered. All preliminaries being completed, the assault was made, in which both officers and men behaved well, fighting against vastly superior numbers, behind formidable breast-works. The battle was a severe one, but we failed to dislodge the enemy or carry the works, and after a contest of half an hour's duration were compelled to retire in some confusion. In this engagement we sustained a loss of 1 officer and 15 men killed, 7 officers and 110 men wounded, and 6 officers and 53 men missing. Colonel Denison, commanding the brigade, was severely wounded during the charge, when he turned over the command to Col. C. E. Phelps, of the Seventh Maryland Volunteers, who was also wounded and taken prisoner, whereupon Col. R. N. Bowerman, of the Fourth Maryland Volunteers, took command. In consequence of the loss of our division commander, General Robinson, the division was dissolved for the time being, and this command was held as a reserve or separate brigade under orders direct from corps headquarters. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th the brigade was not engaged, but moved to other points as support to other troops. On the 12th the brigade was advanced as skirmishers and sustained a considerable loss in wounded only. On the 13th we marched to the Mat River, near Spotsylvania Court-House, but participated in no general engagement until 5 p. m. May 19, on which day the First Maryland Veteran Volunteers were returning from veteran furlough, when heavy skirmishing ensued as they were approaching on the right of the Fredericksburg road, on the extreme right of the army, in which this regiment especially did good service. Colonel Dushane, commanding, at once placed his regiment in line, and advanced to the support of the cavalry, thus preventing the enemy from taking possession of the road, and capturing a supply train then passing. The balance of the brigade, with other troops, soon arrived, when the enemy were driven from the ground, but halted and formed on Harris' farm, when a general engagement took place, in which the enemy was defeated. In this action Colonel Dushane was wounded from the fall of his horse, which was shot. The casualties of the brigade were 10 men killed, 4 officers and 64 men wounded. On the 20th the brigade skirmishers captured 34 prisoners of war. On the 21st the brigade marched for North Anna River.

THIRD EPOCH.

Battles of North Anna River, from May 21 to May 26, inclusive.

On the 21st the brigade resumed the march, and halted for the night near Guiney's Station. On the 22d the brigade marched to the vicinity of Chilesburg. On the 23d moved in direction of Jericho Ford, North Anna River; on this day Colonel Dushane re-

ported for duty and took command of the brigade; reached the river at 5.30 p. m., and crossed under heavy artillery fire from the enemy. On the 24th threw out a heavy skirmish line, advanced to Central railroad, tearing up a considerable portion of the track, and captured 3 commissioned officers and 30 men, prisoners of war. The brigade did not participate in a general engagement while south of the river and sustained but few casualties.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Battles of Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor, from May 26 to June 5, inclusive.

On the 26th recrossed the North Anna, and marched, by a very circuitous route, to Hanover town, Pamunkey River, at which place we crossed at 11.30 a. m. on the 28th, and took position on the heights beyond. On the 29th we moved off in a southerly direction, marching a distance of 2 miles. On the 30th the Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteers, numbering 471 men, Col. Samuel A. Graham, commanding, was assigned to the brigade. The division was reorganized, when this brigade was designated as the Second Brigade, after which we moved in direction of Bethesda Church, forming in line on the extreme left of the army, and engaged the enemy, who had succeeded in driving back the troops occupying this point. We advanced and drove him from the ground he had gained, losing 2 men killed and 10 wounded. On the 1st of June the brigade advanced and took position southeast of Bethesda Church, and, under a very heavy fire from the enemy, threw up breast-works. On the 2d a charge was made upon the enemy's skirmish line, driving him from his first line of pits and taking 10 prisoners of war. On the 3d another advance was made upon the enemy's skirmish line, which resulted in the capture of 34 prisoners of war. In these several charges we sustained a loss of 10 men killed and 1 officer and 50 men wounded.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. A. GRAHAM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

No. 124.

Report of Col. Richard N. Bowerman, Fourth Maryland Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTH REGT. MARYLAND VOL. INFTRY.,
Near Petersburg, August 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor, in obedience to orders, to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment, in connection with the brigade, during the campaign embraced between the periods of the 4th of May and the 30th of June, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

The regiment, with the brigade, under command of Col. Andrew V. Denison, Eighth Maryland Volunteers, left winter quarters near Culpeper Court-House, Va., at 2 a. m. on the 4th of May; crossed

Germanna Ford about noon same day, and bivouacked in the Wilderness the same night. On the 5th took up line of march at 6 a. m.; engaged the enemy same afternoon.

Report of the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.—The regiment, with the brigade, commanded by Colonel Denison, Eighth Maryland Volunteers, advanced at 1 p. m. in the woods of the Wilderness about 1 mile; fighting heavy in front. 2 p. m. officers returning brought news that the enemy were forcing our troops back; that they were flanking. Received orders to protect the right flank, the regiment being on the right of the brigade. This movement was hardly completed when the troops in the front line fell back in confusion, passing through to the rear, the enemy quickly following. Fire was promptly opened, and was immediately returned in front and left flank. Became engaged very briskly; discovered the enemy in considerable force on the right flank, from which a fire had been opened, and continuing to extend to the right rear as if to flank, and not being able to see the connection with the brigade, gave the order to retire slowly and fighting. This was executed in good order for the distance of 20 yards, when halted again and recommenced the fire. The enemy now appeared in large force in front and on the right flank. Seeing the brigade falling back, fell back 30 yards farther; reported to Colonel Denison the result of the attack on my front; withdrew my regiment in good order from the woods, and at night went in breast-works in edge of woods. Aggregate strength engaged, 294. Killed: Officers, 1; enlisted men, 4. Wounded: Enlisted men, 8. Missing: Officers, 1; enlisted men, 4.

May 6.—Marched at 4 p. m. up plank road as a portion of the re-enforcements to the Second Corps. Musketry terribly heavy. During the night threw up line of works.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 7.—6 p. m., took up line of march with the army toward Spotsylvania, our division (General Robinson's) in the advance.

May 8.—Shortly after daybreak passed through the Cavalry Corps and engaged the enemy.

Report of the battle of Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864.—The regiment, with the brigade, commanded by Colonel Denison, while proceeding along the plank road, was directed to file to the right to the woods. Went into line on the right of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts (Colonel Davis) and the Ninetieth Pennsylvania (Colonel Lyle); advanced about 1 mile; halted, and under the direction of Colonel Lyle strengthened the skirmish line; advanced, the enemy's dismounted cavalry, with two guns, retiring. Continued advancing to the left and front 2 miles; halted, and under the personal direction of General Robinson formed column of battalions as follows: Ninetieth Pennsylvania, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, Fourth Maryland. A heavy fire was opened at this point by the enemy from breast-works 400 yards distant. Advanced on a charge, receiving a very heavy fire from a line of battle of infantry and artillery in works on our front and left flank; advanced to within about 30 yards of the enemy's works, when under the concentrated fire the division gave way and fell back. The charge by the division was not again renewed. Aggregate strength in battle, 277. Killed: Men, 2. Wounded: Officers, 3; men, 2. Missing: Officers, 1; men, 5.

May 8.—6 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Barrett assumed command of the regiment, I commanding the brigade. Marched to the left; threw up works. From this date to the 13th remained around Spotsylvania, continually under fire, building works in reserve, skirmishing and re-enforcing, losing some men.

May 13.—10 p. m. marched with the corps to near Spotsylvania Court-House via Fredericksburg road, distance about 8 miles; went in bivouac until morning of the 18th at daylight; went on picket-line at the Myers house. Relieved at 6 p. m. by the Sixth Corps; returned to bivouac; remained till afternoon of 19th, when the regiment, under command of Maj. H. Adreon (Lieutenant-Colonel Barrett being at hospital sick), became engaged with the enemy.

Report of the battle of Harris' Farm, May 19, 1864.—The regiment, with the brigade, commanded by Col. Richard N. Bowerman, Fourth Regiment Maryland Volunteers, in bivouac in rear of General Warren's headquarters. At 4 p. m. firing was heard on the right flank of the army near our position—the Po River. Received orders to be ready to move at once, firing increasing. At 4.30 p. m. moved off at a double-quick in the direction of the firing, formed line of battle, this regiment on the right, and advanced. Reached the battle-field in about fifteen minutes, and immediately went into action. Position in the front, connected with the First Maryland Veteran Volunteers on the right. Became very briskly engaged at once. The battle continued until darkness set in, we holding our line intact. Being relieved shortly after dark from this position, went about midnight to the left, and formed part of the line of battle. Lay on our arms all night, till the morning discovered to us that during the night the enemy had withdrawn. Aggregate strength in battle, 229. Killed: Men, 4. Wounded: Men, 12. Missing: Men, 1. Prisoners captured, men, 14.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 20.—Lieutenant-Colonel Barrett in command; threw up breast-works near Harris' farm.

May 21.—Marched with the corps to the left. Brought up rear of the wagon train. At night picketed road leading to army headquarters.

May 22.—Wagon guard.

May 23.—Colonel Dushane assumed command of the brigade. At 4 p. m. crossed the North Anna River at Jericho Ford on pontoon bridge, under a heavy artillery fire. Action going on, but did not become engaged. Went into line. Remained under arms all night.

May 24.—8 a. m. advanced the line to the right flank; sent out Lieutenant-Colonel Barrett with detail to scout the woods, he sending in 34 prisoners.

May 25.—6 a. m. moved with the corps to the left; passed the Sixth Corps line in front; formed line of battle; advanced to woods; threw up line of works.

May 26.—With the army recrossed the North Anna River at Quarles' Ford, 10 p. m.; marched to vicinity of Mangohick Church.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 28.—At noon crossed the Pamunkey at Taylor's Ford.

May 29.—In line of battle near Hanover town.

May 30.—About 4 p. m. action going on, advanced in line of battle toward Bethesda Church, getting under fire of skirmishers and artillery; regiment detailed for skirmish line.

May 31.—7 a. m. advanced skirmish line 1 mile; relieved at 1 p. m. by Purnell Legion.

June 1.—Regiment went on skirmish line, Lieutenant-Colonel Barrett commanding skirmishers. Ordered to prolong the left of the army, joining on the right with the One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania, and if possible to effect a junction with pickets of Sixth and Eighteenth Corps, then advancing from direction of White House. In attempting this a portion of the line, Companies F and H, while advancing toward the Mechanicsville road, suddenly encountered a rebel battery, getting so close as to be hailed by the enemy. We were here joined by the First and Eighth Maryland Regiments.

June 2.—Built breast-works at position gained yesterday. Remained here till 5th, 8 p. m., when marched with corps to near Allen's Mill, Cold Harbor. Went into camp until 11th, 6 a. m., when took up line of march with portion of corps in a southeasterly course, crossing the York River Railroad near Summit Station. Camped at noon.*

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD N. BOWERMAN,
Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Maryland Vol. Infy.

Lieut. JOSIAH BANKERD, A. A. A. G.

No. 125.

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations May 18.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
May 18, 1864.

General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff*:

GENERAL: General Warren desired me to forward this dispatch, just received, 10.50 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. MARVIN, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
May 18, 1864—10.40 p. m.

CAPTAIN: The enemy made a charge upon the Bucktails, who were holding the crest of a ridge in advance of my picket-line on the right, at 9 o'clock to-night, and forced them back. Part of the Eighty-third New York, who had relieved the picket-line, fell back also. Colonel Coulter, to whose brigade they belonged, went to the front to establish the line, when he was wounded, the ball striking a rib in the region of the left breast and going round under the skin. The picket-line has been re-enforced and re-established. The enemy are intrenching the crest of the ridge from which they drove the picket. As I reported to the general the value of this ridge was that it gave the Rifles control of a battery of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I,

No. 126.

*Report of Capt. Joseph B. Pattee, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves,
Chief of Pioneers, of operations May 21-22.*

HDQRS. PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOLUNTEER CORPS,
May 22, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of a reconnaissance made on the night of the 21st May, 1864:

In compliance with orders from your headquarters, I proceeded with detail of 125 men on the Mud Tavern road, with instructions to take and hold the Gatewood house and the road running to the burnt bridge, and to push the enemy as far toward the Mud Tavern as possible. I started at 11 p. m., with skirmishers in front, the wings of the line thrown back, covering my flanks. Encountered the enemy's vedettes at the Gatewood house and in the field opposite, near the burnt bridge road; drove him one-half mile, when we came to a strong barricade in the road, where the enemy made considerable resistance. Here I threw out a line of pickets across the road, with each flank resting at a house, pushed the enemy nearly one-half mile farther, but finding him in considerable force and attempting to turn my left, I withdrew my line to a strong position, holding the Gatewood house and the burnt bridge road. Sent a party down this road to the river, distant little more than a mile, and found no enemy. The enemy attacked our line during the night, but retired. I held this position until relieved early in the morning by Colonel Bates' brigade, of your division.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

J. B. PATTEE,

Capt., Chief of Pioneers, Third Division, Fifth Corps.

Lieut. Col. R. A. McCoy,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fifth Corps.

No. 127.

Report of Lieut. Col. Michael Wiedrich, Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, Independent Brigade (late First Brigade, Artillery Reserve).

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGT. NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
August 9, 1864.

I.

Crossing of the Rapidan and the battle of the Wilderness.

The regiment, after leaving Brandy Station, Va., on the 3d day of May, crossed the Rapidan by Ely's Ford in the afternoon of the 4th, forming with the Sixth Regiment New York Artillery one brigade, commanded by Col. J. H. Kitching. This brigade was ordered to protect the Reserve Artillery of the Army of the Potomac. Col. L. Schirmer commanded the regiment, which left Brandy Station with 49 officers, 1,525 men present for duty (12 officers, 484 men being absent), making an aggregate of 2,070, certainly one of

the strongest regiments that ever took the field. On the 5th of May the regiment marched over Chancellorsville toward the Wilderness, and in the evening received orders to prepare to be employed as infantry in the battle of the Wilderness, which had commenced that day. On the 6th, about 2 a. m., the regiment marched forward, and at 5.30 a. m. had a short rest before being ordered to take position in a wood on the left of the Second Corps. The brigade advanced, but before a line of battle could be completed, which was difficult on account of the thick undergrowth, the enemy made an attack upon the right of the regiment, formed by the Second and Third Battalions. Although the men had to deploy under a lively fire they repulsed the first attack, and followed the retiring enemy up to a clearing about 200 yards in front. In the mean time, however, the main force of the enemy having been brought forward, they were obliged to fall back, which they did in good order, taking position behind the wood. Immediately after this the brigade was formed again in line of battle, the Fifteenth New York Artillery on the right, with the intention to retake the first position, but an order from higher authority did not allow this to be carried out, and the regiment was ordered to take a position in rifle-pits. After this the regiment did not take any active part in the fight. It was relieved by troops from the Fifth Corps, and had to build a second line of breast-works at a short distance behind the first, where it had rest till the afternoon of the 7th.

The loss of the regiment in the foregoing engagement was 1 officer and 7 men killed, and 1 officer and 35 men wounded, the largest part of this loss falling upon the Third Battalion, which had to sustain the most of the enemy's attack.

I may be allowed to state here that the regiment was not armed according to the duties it had to perform, carrying old Remington rifles with sword bayonets; and also that it never had been sufficiently drilled as infantry, this having been considered but a secondary part of its duty during its stay in fortifications around Washington, D. C.

II.

The march to Spotsylvania Court-House and the operations in front of that place.

About 3 p. m. on the 7th May the regiment started in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House, our brigade being train guard. We marched until 4 a. m. and went into camp near Pioneer Church. At this place we rested until, on the 9th at 7 a. m., we were ordered to advance about 5 miles toward Spotsylvania Court-House and take position behind breast-works. From here the Second Battalion, commanded by Maj. Julius Dieckmann, and consisting of Companies E, F, G, and H, was detailed, Company E to take charge of a 24-pounder mortar battery, Companies F, G, and H as guard for the reserve ammunition train, Army of the Potomac. Company B, from the First Battalion, had already been detailed as provost guard at Brandy Station, consequently the regiment numbered only seven companies.

On the evening of the 10th of May, about 8.30 p. m., the regiment started again, and in the morning of the 11th crossed the Po River before taking a position in rifle-pits on the right. In the afternoon of the 12th the regiment was relieved; marched during the night, crossed

on the 13th, early, the Ta River, and went into camp near Snell's Bridge, where it rested until the 18th of May, which day the brigade was ordered to take a position on the extreme left, but returned about 3 p. m. to the camp near the Ta River, leaving out on the left a picket-line of about 100 men, under command of Lieutenant Schimmel, who did not return to the regiment until the evening of the next day, not having been relieved. On the 19th the regiment was ordered to march to the right wing, when, about 4 p. m., the enemy made an attack upon the Fredericksburg road. The brigade took position in a wood, and although unprotected by any kind of works, and without the assistance of artillery, several attacks made with all the energy of desperation were repulsed. The purpose of the enemy was to outflank our right wing and to get possession of our trains, but the resistance proved too much for him, and after several efforts he retired, followed closely by our skirmishers. The regiment occupied this position during the night, and the following day constructing breast-works, in case the attack should be renewed. The loss of the regiment in this engagement amounted to 17 men killed, 1 officer and 75 men wounded, and 1 officer and 4 men taken prisoners on a scouting party.

III.

The march to the North Anna and the operations on that river.

On the 21st of May, at 10 a. m., the regiment started for Guiney's Station, proceeded to New Bethel Church; from there at 3 p. m. on the 23d it advanced to Mount Carmel Church, and about 4 p. m. crossed the North Anna River at Jericho Mills and took position to cover the bridge, very sharp fighting going on all the time in our front, but the regiment having no chance to take part in it. The 24th and 25th May the regiment occupied a position about 1 mile in front of the pontoon bridge.

IV.

The march across the Pamunkey, including the operations on the Totopotomoy and at Cold Harbor.

On the 26th May, at 6 p. m., the regiment was ordered back to Mount Carmel Church. At 9 a. m. on the 27th the march toward the Pamunkey commenced. After passing Saint Paul's Church and crossing several little creeks we halted about midnight for a short rest. Started again early in the morning and marched very fast until, on the 28th in the afternoon, about 5 o'clock, we crossed the Pamunkey River near Hanover town, and went into camp after marching a few more miles on the south side of the river. On the 29th the regiment advanced but a few miles, the Second and Fifth Corps operating in the front, and took position behind breast-works near Bethesda Church. On the 30th of May we advanced in line of battle. The First Battalion was ordered to take an advanced position on the right, the Third Battalion on the left of an open field. Both advanced under a heavy fire, and after half an hour were obliged to retire upon our line of rifle-pits, the enemy making a general attack and trying to break the communication with their supports. Being exposed to a

fire both from front and flank, the loss of these two battalions was heavy, amounting to 5 men killed, and 2 officers and 57 men wounded.

The regiment kept its position during the night. The next morning, 31st, it advanced about 1 mile and occupied rifle-pits until, in the evening about 7 o'clock, it was ordered to advance again a short distance and take position in very strong breast-works near Walnut Creek, on the left of the Yorktown and Richmond road. The brigade held this position when, on the evening of the 2d of June, the enemy made an attack upon our right. Following the Ninth Corps, ordered to march to the left wing. The fight took place nearly in our rear, and we had very good luck not to suffer losses from shells exploding in and near our works. On the evening of the 5th of June the regiment was ordered to evacuate this position, and we marched toward Cold Harbor, leaving our pickets in their position. About this time Lieut. Col. M. Wiedrich assumed command of the regiment, Col. L. Schirmer having been taken sick.*

M. WIEDRICH,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifteenth Regt. New York Arty.

No. 128.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler, U. S. Army, commanding
Fourth Division.*

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

August 13, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division during the campaign commencing May 4, and ending July 30, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

On the 3d of May last, at 12 p. m., this division broke camp at Culpeper and moved toward Germanna Ford on the Rapidan. The division then consisted of three brigades, commanded by Brig. Gen. L. Cutler, Brig. Gen. J. C. Rice, and Col. Roy Stone, and having an aggregate present for duty of 8,153 men. During the 4th the march was continued across the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, encamping for the night at Old Wilderness Tavern. Early on the morning of the 5th the march was continued, this division following that of General Crawford on the road to Parker's Store. The enemy soon made his appearance in front of Crawford. This division was formed in line of battle on the right of Crawford, and ordered to push forward and find the enemy and attack him. The line was formed and moved forward at 12 m. Cutler on the right, Stone in the center, and Rice on the left, next Crawford. The enemy was soon found and attacked. He was driven nearly a mile by Cutler's brigade, capturing 289 prisoners and three battle-flags. Rice lost nearly all of his skirmish line as prisoners, and a large number of men and officers killed and wounded. Stone's brigade gave way soon after meeting the enemy, thus letting the enemy through our line. The First Brigade (Cutler's) continued

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

to drive the enemy until it was ascertained that the troops on both flanks had left, and that the enemy was closing in his rear, when he was obliged to fight his way back, losing very heavily in killed and wounded. The command was immediately reformed and ordered to the support of the Second Corps, then engaged with the enemy on the plank road. The enemy's skirmishers were soon found and driven to within half a mile of the plank road. Night coming on, operations ceased and the division remained in line for the night. At 4.30 a. m. on the 6th we moved forward, attacked the enemy, and drove him across the plank road, where a junction was made with the Second Corps. The division was then formed in four lines, the left resting on the plank road. These lines were, by order of General Wadsworth, closed in mass to avoid the artillery fire of the enemy. While in this position it was furiously attacked by infantry and artillery, driven back, and badly scattered, a large portion of them taking the route over which they had marched the night before. This portion of the command was rallied and got together by me near the Old Wilderness Tavern. That portion which retired on the plank road was rallied by Generals Wadsworth and Rice, and again went forward with other troops and was again repulsed, General Wadsworth being killed in the assault. This ended the operations of the 6th, as far as this division was concerned, except a charge led by Colonel Hofmann, by which the enemy was driven from a line of our works which they had captured. I found Stone's brigade almost entirely without officers, Colonel Stone having left, sick; some had been captured and several killed and wounded. I placed it under the command of Col. E. S. Bragg, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, who retained command until the brigade was detached from the division June 5, doing good service.

SECOND EPOCH.

The command left the Wilderness for Spotsylvania on the 7th at 8 p. m. by way of the Brock road and Todd's Tavern. On arriving at Laurel Hill the enemy was met in force. Before the arrival of this division the Second Division, under General Robinson, had been repulsed. I immediately formed and advanced on the right of the First Division, General Griffin advanced to the crest of a hill in front; my right, being uncovered and unsupported, was attacked in flank from the woods, and was obliged to retire a short distance. During the afternoon General Crawford's division formed on my right, and we immediately intrenched. I remained in this position until the afternoon of the 9th, when we were ordered to assault the enemy's lines, which I attempted, but failed to carry them, suffering severely. On the 10th we were again ordered to assault in conjunction with the Second Corps, which was on the right. Being governed in my movements by the troops on my right, I advanced until the troops on my right were repulsed, when, by the orders of the major-general commanding the corps, I retired to the trenches. My loss was quite heavy. Among others Brigadier-General Rice, commanding Second Brigade, was killed.

On the 12th we were under arms at daylight, and again assaulted the enemy's works without success. After being under fire four hours, I was ordered to report with my command to Major-General Wright. Colonel Lyle, with his brigade (which was serving temporarily with me), was ordered to hold the works on the right of the Sixth

Corps. My Third Brigade, Colonel Bragg, was sent to hold the works captured that morning from the enemy, and my First and Second Brigades were sent to the assistance of the Sixth Corps, who were endeavoring to carry the enemy's works in front of the Sixth Corps, where they remained under fire until 2 a. m. of the 13th, having been constantly under fire for twenty-two hours, when they were relieved and moved back to the right, going into position again in the trenches, the line having been held during my absence by a skirmish line. At 7 p. m. I received orders to move at 8.30 to the left of the army, following the First Division, General Griffin, and at daylight to charge the enemy's works in front of Spotsylvania Court-House. The men had become so completely exhausted by two days' continual marching and fighting that it would have been utterly impossible to charge the enemy, even if they had not (as was the case) been found in strong force and strongly intrenched. I went into position on the right of Griffin, my left resting on the Fredericksburg pike, my right on the Ny River, and intrenched, remaining in this position until the 21st. It should be stated that on the wounding of General Robinson, one of the brigades (that commanded by Colonel Lyle) was temporarily assigned to me on the 9th, and served with me through this epoch. During the epoch much hard fighting was done and serious loss sustained by the division.

THIRD EPOCH.

At 10.50 on the 21st of May I was ordered to retire my lines and move to the left. After strengthening my picket-line, I withdrew them successfully and moved off toward Guiney's Station. My pickets, however, were attacked while retiring and about 40 men captured. I marched to Guiney's Station and from there crossed the Mattapony and encamped, sending the First Brigade forward about 3 miles on the road toward the North Anna, moving forward on the morning of the 22d, and encamping at Harris' Store for the night. At 5 a. m. the march was resumed, and the North Anna was crossed at Jericho Ford at about 4 p. m. At 6 o'clock I was ordered to go into position on the right of Griffin, who had formed about three-fourths of a mile to the front of the ford, and to extend my right toward the river. I immediately put my First Brigade in motion to connect with Griffin, and the Third Brigade (Colonel Bragg) was moved up to join on the right of the First; Colonel Hofmann, commanding Second Brigade, was ordered up to support them, and Colonel Lyle was held in reserve. While riding to the front with Captain Mink to examine a position for his battery, and before the First Brigade had got into position, they were furiously attacked by the enemy, who made his appearance on Griffin's right. Captain Mink placed his battery in position on a slight eminence a little in the rear. My First and Third Brigades being repulsed, immediately rallied on the crest with Mink's battery and another battery which had been sent up by Major-General Warren. Colonel Hofmann immediately moved up to support of the line. Colonel Lyle, from some misapprehension, moved up to the rear of Griffin's, and I lost sight of him. Colonel Bates at this time reported to me with his brigade. I sent two of his regiments to the support of my right, which was hard pressed. The enemy were not only checked, but repulsed with the loss of many killed and wounded and a large number of prison-

ers. After the affair was over my line was reformed and intrenched. During the 25th no fighting occurred on my front. At daylight on the 25th I was ordered to proceed down the river and form a junction with Crawford, who had moved down to cover the crossing of the Ninth Corps. On reaching the right of Crawford, I was ordered to form on in extension of his line, running from the river in the direction of the railroad to connect with Griffin, who had already gone down the railroad, and to push my skirmishers and find the enemy. The enemy were soon found intrenched. That being accomplished, I was ordered to remain quiet for the day. I lost heavily on my skirmish line during that day, and the next night the troops were withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna River.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The troops took up the line of march for Hanover town, on the Pamunkey, early the 27th.

Crossing the river at 11.30 a. m. on the 28th my division went into position on the left of Griffin, with Crawford on my left. Early on the 29th I moved forward to Haw's Shop, with orders to form with my right at Haw's Shop, and connecting with Crawford on the left. I occupied this position until the morning of the 30th, when I was ordered to move forward to be in a position to support General Griffin, who was on a reconnaissance on the Mechanicsville road. I immediately moved forward, following General Crawford. At about 6 o'clock Crawford's left was attacked and driven in, but immediately reformed and repulsed the enemy. I formed one of my brigades (the Third) and three regiments from the First Brigade in line between Griffin and Crawford, holding the balance of my command as a support for Crawford. None of my command, however, were engaged.

Early on the 31st I was ordered to push forward my skirmishers to find the enemy's position. The enemy was found about three-fourths of a mile beyond Bethesda Church. I there received orders not to push my pickets until a connection was made on my right and left. This being done, I moved forward and formed in rear of the skirmish line and to the front of Bethesda Church, General Lockwood, commanding Second Division, forming on my left, and General Griffin, of the First Division, on my right, and intrenched. On the afternoon of the 1st of June an attack was made on General Griffin. Being hard pressed, he sent to me for two brigades. Having but one out of the trenches, viz, my Second Brigade, Colonel Hofmann, this I at once sent to his assistance. I received orders to swing my right forward to the edge of the wood and intrench. I moved forward all the force I had in hand, and on receiving back the troops I had sent to Griffin they were so formed as to refuse the right of my line to connect with General Griffin's left. I remained substantially in this position until the 5th, and although my line was not engaged with the enemy, they were constantly under a very galling fire from the enemy's batteries, and my skirmish line being in close proximity to the enemy's works, I suffered severely from their sharpshooters. During the time we were in this position a brisk skirmish was had by a portion of General Griffin's command, and in the *mêlée* an opening was made on my right, through which a small body of the enemy entered, but were repulsed by the Fourth Delaware, with a loss to the enemy of several killed, wounded, and

prisoners. On the evening of the 5th the command retired from the position and moved to the vicinity of Cold Harbor. While on the march an order was placed in my hands organizing the corps and transferring my Third Brigade to General Griffin, leaving me but a meager command. Resting until the 7th I moved in obedience to orders to the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy, took possession of the bridge, and picketed the river from near Bottom's Bridge to connect with General Griffin near Sumner's (lower) Bridge. We remained in this position until the 12th, when we moved to Long Bridge, and crossed early on the morning of the 13th. This closes what is called the fourth epoch. During this time one regiment (the Fourteenth Brooklyn) left, their term of service having expired. Colonel Lyle returned to the Second Division, which was partially reorganized, and one of my original brigades, the Third, was transferred to General Griffin.*

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CUTLER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. F. T. LOCKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 129.

*Report of Capt. Frank H. Cowdrey, Assistant Adjutant-General,
U. S. Army, of operations of Fourth Division, May 5-6.*

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTH CORPS,

November 3, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of General Wadsworth's division in the engagements of May 5 and 6 last:

The division moved from its bivouac at Wilderness Tavern at 4 a. m. on the morning of May 5, taking the road to Parker's Store, Rice's brigade leading, Colonel Stone's next, and Cutler's in rear. The division was accompanied by two batteries. General Crawford's division was about a mile in advance, on the same road. Flankers were thrown out on the right, and as we advanced a few were put on the left. We could hear Crawford skirmishing ahead of us, and occasionally a shot from our own flankers. About 8 o'clock General Warren rode up and said to General Wadsworth "he wanted to find out what was in there," and ordered him to advance into the woods on his right. At this time the leading brigade (Rice's) had massed in an open field about a mile beyond the Lacy house, and also the batteries. The line was formed in the woods beyond the field in the same order that they marched, the batteries covering the road toward Parker's Store, and also our rear. We advanced with great difficulty through the tangled underbrush for about half a mile, when we became heavily engaged with the enemy, the firing commencing on the right. The action continued for an hour or so, when, the enemy having turned both flanks and throwing several regiments into confusion, we were compelled to retire, having suf-

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

fered considerable loss, principally in prisoners. At this time General Wadsworth sent me to General Warren to inform him of the disaster, and I could not again join him until he had begun to reform the division on the crest of the hill in front of the Lacy house. Here we remained until about 4 p. m., when the general was ordered to take his division and Baxter's brigade, of Robinson's division, into the woods on the left to take the enemy in flank, where they had been engaged for some time by Hancock, as we could judge by the musketry, which was very heavy. Baxter's brigade took the advance, Stone coming into line on his left, Cutler's brigade forming the second line, and Rice in reserve. We drove the enemy's skirmishers nearly to the plank road, when night ended the conflict. In the affair Colonel Stone was disabled by his horse falling on him (as I am told) and did not again appear upon the field; his brigade broke in a disgraceful manner on seeing the fire of Baxter's skirmishers in front of them. They were stopped, however, by the exertions of their own officers, and Cutler's bayonets behind them. During the night Cutler's brigade took their place on the front line. Rice also went into line on the right of Baxter with his right refused. I think each brigade was in two lines. At this time the general direction of the line was parallel to the plank road. At 5 a. m. on the 6th we advanced, driving the enemy beyond the plank road. I think that at this time Hancock had also driven them on his front. We continued to advance, at the same time swinging the left forward, until Rice ran up on a battery at canister range, in the attempt to take which he was repulsed, and this threw the greater part of the division into confusion; they were rallied, however, in a short time. By this time General Getty's division (I think of the Sixth Corps) came up and went into line on our side (north) of the plank road; at the same time, some of the Second Corps (Webb's and Owen's brigades, and perhaps others) went in on the other side of the road and formed an echelon to Baxter's brigade, which was there. By this time the enemy had also been re-enforced (by Longstreet, I was told) and made several unsuccessful attacks. The different movements consequent upon these attacks had completely mixed up the troops of the different corps, and General Wadsworth was placed by General Hancock in command of all the troops in the front line. General Birney, I think, had the remainder, who were between Wadsworth and the intrenchments on the Brock road. About noon the enemy again charged, and General Wadsworth, while rallying his men, was mortally wounded, his body falling into the hands of the enemy. Our people were driven back, most of them going as far as the intrenchments on the Brock road; a great portion of our division, however, retreated in the direction they had advanced the day previous, and upon getting out of the woods halted and proceeded to make coffee. This party was under command of General Cutler, and consisted of most of his own brigade and part of Stone's and Rice's; they were not again engaged that day. The remainder of the division, under General Rice, fell back to the intrenchments on the Brock road, and late in the afternoon were successful in repelling an assault of the enemy, who charged up to their works. They remained here during the night and were not again attacked. Meanwhile, Colonel Coulter's brigade (General Baxter having been wounded early in the day) had reported to General Hancock and was by him sent to General Gibbon, and afterward, having reported to General Warren, was sent

by him back on the road toward Germanna Ford, as a picket in rear of army headquarters. Here they remained until next day, in the course of which they rejoined General Robinson.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. COWDREY,

Capt., A. A. G. of Vols., late A. D. C. to General Wadsworth.

Lieut. Col. F. T. LOCKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 6, 1864.

General MEADE :

I send up this copy of a report made by Captain Cowdrey, adjutant-general to General Wadsworth, of the operations of the division on the 5th and 6th of May. I do not mean to submit it officially, but to show you that what Major Roebling stated is the general statement.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN.

No. 130.

*Itinerary of First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifth Army Corps.**

May 3, this brigade broke camp at Culpeper, Va., at midnight, and participated in the campaign following, taking part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court-House, North Anna crossing, and near Bethesda Church, Va.

The brigade was engaged in the action of Bethesda Church, and participated in the skirmishing, marching, and fighting of the corps from that time to the end of the month [June], at which time it is in the works southeast of Petersburg.

No. 131.

Report of Maj. Merit C. Welsh, Seventh Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,

August 7, 1864.

Report of part taken by Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifth Army Corps, in campaign from May 4 to July 30, 1864.

FIRST EPOCH.

Crossed Rapidan at Germanna Ford, and went into camp evening of May 4, near Wilderness Tavern.

On morning of 5th moved out on by-road to the left of the pike leading to Robertson's Tavern, and threw up rifle-pits, Seventh Indiana forming extreme right of brigade and of the division, and

* From returns for May and June.

connecting on General Griffin's division, of Fifth Corps. About 11 a. m. orders were received to advance and attack the enemy (if found) at once. Moving rapidly forward through a dense thicket for nearly a mile, we came suddenly upon the enemy in strong force and became hotly engaged. The line on our right did not come up to our support. We charged the rebel line, capturing the colors of the Fiftieth Virginia (rebel) Regiment and nearly 200 prisoners, but being flanked on the right were forced to retire from the field. In evening same day we were ordered, with the division, to the left to the support of the Second Corps, but were not engaged until morning of 6th instant, when we advanced about half a mile. The rebels charging in front and on right flank caused us to slowly retire, losing the ground gained this day. We were then withdrawn from the field and held in reserve till evening of 7th instant, when orders were received to march, and we moved to the left. Loss in this battle, 1 officer, 15 men killed; 3 officers, 89 men wounded; 4 officers and 50 men missing, including Col. Ira G. Grover, commanding, who was missing on first day's engagement.

SECOND EPOCH.

Marched all night of 7th instant, and attacked the enemy near Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., about 8 a. m., the brigade being on the extreme right of the Fifth Corps. The enemy attacking in strong force on our front and right flank caused us to swing back rapidly, but in good order, to a commanding position, where we threw up rifle-pits, which we held till morning of 10th instant, when a charge on the rebel works was ordered, and we moved forward, but were repulsed. Same day another charge was ordered, meeting with another repulse, when we fell back to our works, where we lay until evening of the 12th instant; were ordered to the left with the division, and an assault on the enemy's works was made, when, gaining a position within 30 yards of the rebel works, where we kept up a continuous fire of five hours' duration, silencing the enemy, when the regiment and brigade were relieved and moved to the rear. We expended 140 rounds of ammunition per man in this assault. We again moved to the left the 13th instant, and went into position in close proximity to the rebels, and held the works with only skirmishing till 21st instant, when we moved to the left, past Guiney's Station, and camped over night, moving with the brigade at 3 a. m. toward North Anna, some 3 miles, where rifle-pits were thrown up. The division coming up, we moved on and encamped near ——— Church. Our loss this epoch, 1 officer, 7 men killed; 3 officers, 39 men wounded; 1 man missing.

THIRD EPOCH.

Crossed North Anna River at Jericho Ford on evening of 23d May, taking position on extreme right of the brigade. While forming in line, but before the troops on the right got into position, we were attacked by the enemy in overwhelming numbers and forced to retire some 200 yards, when took position near ——— battery with the division, repulsing the enemy with great slaughter. The 25th May marched to the left 2 miles, when the regiment was detailed by General Cutler, commanding the division, to drive rebel skirmishers from a dense piece of woods in our front. Had a very severe skir-

mish, driving the enemy within their works, which position we held until the division threw up works, when we were relieved. Loss in this skirmish, 1 officer, 6 men killed; 1 officer and 14 men severely wounded. During the night of the 26th May recrossed North Anna and took up line of march toward Hanover town, Va. Loss third epoch, 1 officer, 7 men killed; 1 officer, 24 men wounded, and 4 men missing.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Crossed Pamunkey River near Hanover town, Va., May 28; threw up works, but were not engaged till the 30th May, when we had a skirmish near Bethesda Church. We lay in this vicinity till June 6, under the enemy's fire, and skirmishing every day.

The night of the 6th withdrew and moved to rear of army, where we lay one day, moving on the morning of 7th down the Chickahominy near Bottom's Bridge, where we remained on picket until 12th instant.

Loss fourth epoch, 3 men killed, 1 officer and 18 men wounded, and 3 men missing.*

M. C. WELSH,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 132.

*Reports of Lieut. Col. Rufus R. Dawes, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry,
of operations May 7-25.*

HDQRS. SIXTH WISCONSIN VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, *Before Petersburg, August 7, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: In compliance with special orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following reports of the part taken by my command in the several operations of the campaign from Spotsylvania Court-House to the assault upon the enemy's works before Petersburg, July 30.

On the 7th of May, 1864, by the assignment of Colonel Bragg to command of the Third Brigade of this division, I succeeded to command of this regiment, then in presence of the enemy near the Wilderness Tavern. About 8 p. m. of that day the movement of the corps toward Spotsylvania commenced. Taxed by the exertion of two days' battle, the march, continued throughout the entire night, was very trying upon the strength and energies of the men. It gives me great satisfaction to say that when, on the morning of the 8th, the brigade was placed in order of attack, the ranks of my regiment were full. About 10 a. m. of the 8th the brigade moved forward to assault the enemy in position at Laurel Hill, near Spotsylvania Court-House. This regiment was assigned to position in the second line, but as the lines moved forward, in obedience to instructions from Col. W. W. Robinson, commanding brigade, I placed my regiment on the right of the front line. When I reached this position the brigade halted, and, in compliance with orders, I advanced my regiment a few rods with the right retired, in order

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part 1.

to protect our right flank. The officer in command of the skirmishers immediately reported to me that the enemy had driven in his line and was advancing in two lines of battle. I threw out a few skirmishers to guard the right and notify me of any movement in that direction, and ordered the regiment to kneel and fire by file upon the enemy as soon as they appeared through the woods and tangled brush. A brisk fire was immediately opened, which checked any farther advance of the enemy, who laid down in a ravine in my front and replied by scattering shots to our fire. My skirmishers on the right were driven in, and reported the enemy moving without opposition around our right. The line on my left retreated in confusion before the pressure in their front. I endeavored to preserve the integrity of my command by retiring slowly through the woods, but outflanked both ways and pressed by the enemy from all sides, the line broke in disorder. By great exertion on part of many officers of the brigade, a line was reformed about 40 rods in rear, when, for about an hour, there was heavy skirmishing with the enemy. Upon this line the brigade was subsequently reorganized and intrenched. The loss of my regiment in this affair I have no means now of accurately stating. Lieut. Howard F. Pruyn, disdaining to run when the line broke, was instantly killed while moving leisurely to the rear and striving to rally his men. This officer was promoted from the ranks for conspicuous good conduct upon the battle-field, and participating in every engagement in which his regiment has taken part, he uniformly distinguished himself for efficiency and devoted bravery.

Corpl. John P. Hart, of Company E, a brave and faithful soldier, and a young man of more than ordinary promise, was also killed.

I deem the strenuous efforts of Capt. William N. Remington to rally the men upon this occasion worthy of special and honorable mention. During the remainder of this day and the 9th the position of the regiment was unchanged from the front intrenched by it. There was continual skirmishing, taken part in by details from the regiment. On the evening of the 9th an effort was made to drive back the enemy's skirmishers, when a spirited engagement ensued. The re-enforcement to the skirmish detail was composed entirely of volunteers, about 30 men, whose gallantry is worthy of mention. Lieut. William Goltermann, Company F, and Sergt. George Fairfield, of Company C, were in charge of the party.

At 12.30 p. m. the 10th brigade moved forward in one line to attack the enemy in his intrenched position, my regiment one from the left. The ground over which we advanced was covered with timber and underbrush. The line on the left approached very near the enemy's works without becoming aware of their proximity, and suddenly and unexpectedly, while tangled in the brush, received a terribly destructive enfilading fire. Temporary confusion ensued, but falling back a few rods to cover of a ravine the men reformed promptly, and I moved my regiment under crest of a hill to a position within 200 yards of the enemy's works. Remained here until directed to move back to our old position at 4 p. m. The loss of the regiment was quite severe. Captain Remington and Lieutenant Timmons were wounded in the assault, and Lieut. Oscar Graetz was killed as the line was falling back. The conduct of officers and men under the trying circumstances to which they were subjected was worthy of all commendation. On the evening of the 10th a column of attack was formed, but no assault made on our front. Nothing

worthy of particular mention occurred on the 11th. At 8.30 a. m. on the 12th the brigade moved forward to attack the enemy, Colonel Bragg's brigade in support. The brigade moved to a breast-work a few hundred yards from the enemy's works, occupied by troops of General Crawford's division, where it was halted for half an hour, and the men laid down. At the end of that time I received instruction from the brigade commander that the line would move forward over the breast-works and assault at once. Moving guide left, I ordered "Forward, guide left," with holding the command of execution for the line on the left to show sign of moving. After a lapse of ten minutes Lieutenant Hyatt, acting aide on the staff of Colonel Robinson, communicated the following order: "Colonel Bragg directs that the Sixth Wisconsin move forward." I immediately ordered the regiment forward. The men sprang over the breast-works with great alacrity, closely followed by Colonel Bragg's line and a few of General Crawford's men, and continued advancing under a heavy and destructive fire for several rods, when, finding no line on my right or left so far as I could see through the timber, such men as were in front of the works having thrown themselves upon the ground and commenced firing, I ordered my line to halt and open fire until the right and left should move to our support. After a few minutes of rapid firing, suffering meanwhile severe loss, convinced of the futility of striving without support to advance through the abatis of sharpened stakes in our front, while to remain longer was wanton sacrifice of life, I ordered my men back behind the breast-works and at once reported the fact to Colonel Robinson, commanding brigade. The fire from the enemy was unusually fatal, a large proportion of the wounds proving mortal.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of officers and men. They advanced to the assault readily and earnestly, and stood up to their duty with heroic tenacity when it became evident that their efforts could not achieve success. There was no disorganization nor demoralization in falling back, under fire, to the breast-works. Several of my best and truest men were killed. On the afternoon of the 12th the brigade moved 4 miles to the left and went into position in support of troops of the Sixth Corps, fighting to hold the works captured by General Hancock. Here we were subjected to a scattering fire, which inflicted a loss of several men in the regiment. Toward evening moved back 2 miles toward the right, and while the balance of the brigade threw up works I held my regiment in readiness for picket. Orders for picket were shortly countermanded, and in the midst of darkness and a driving rain-storm I proceeded to construct a breast-work, when we were again ordered back to our position in rear of the troops engaged. My regiment was sent forward to relieve the Seventh Wisconsin, firing upon the enemy's works, and in compliance with instructions, I kept up fire during the entire night. The mud was near 6 inches deep, the night dark and stormy, and the hardship of this service to men exhausted by the battle, marching, and work of the day before, can scarcely be appreciated.

On the morning of the 13th I was relieved by troops of the Sixth Corps, but the division had moved. Allowing my men, absolutely prostrated with overexertion, a few hours for rest and sleep, I rejoined the brigade near the old position in front of Laurel Hill. During the night of the 13th the brigade marched 6 miles to the left, and went into position in front of Spotsylvania Court-House, where this regiment took part in no active operations. These oper-

ations were most exhaustive to the energies of the men, and perhaps most trying to their morale of anything in the experience of the oldest in service, but the hardships and dangers were undergone with fortitude, and the men were always ready to put forth their best efforts in the most perilous undertaking. The aggregate casualties in my command from the 8th to the 13th of May were 10 killed, 69 wounded, 4 missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. DAWES,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. D. WOOD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SIXTH WISCONSIN VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,

Near Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of operations of my command during the time designated as the "third epoch" of the campaign from the Wilderness to before Petersburg.

At 1 p. m. May 21 the brigade was withdrawn from the intrenched position before the enemy at Spotsylvania Court-House. The corps encamped that night near Guiney's Station, and at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 22d the brigade moved 4 miles in advance and intrenched a line in front of the Po River near Thornburg. The enemy's column passed down the Telegraph road in our front during the forenoon, making no demonstrations. At 1 p. m. we moved with the corps in pursuit of the retreating rebel army, crossed the North Anna River at Jericho Ford at 5 p. m. of the 23d, and the division was massed on the south bank. About 6 in the evening the enemy's skirmishers appeared on our right, when the brigade moved rapidly forward, my regiment on the left, to form on the right of the First Division of this corps, already in position in the woods in our front. In compliance with direction of Colonel Robinson, commanding brigade, I placed my regiment in position on the right of a breast-work occupied by troops of the First Division, and upon prolongation of their alignment. I experienced much difficulty owing to thick and tangled brush. I immediately threw forward skirmishers to cover my front. In a few moments I heard sharp musketry, and the peculiar cheer of a charging column of the enemy on my right. My skirmishers also commenced firing and falling back. When my front was cleared, I ordered the regiment to kneel and fire right oblique through the bushes in direction of the cheering. Along the whole front of the line on my left a tremendous fire was opened; not returned by the enemy, so far as I could discover. The firing slackening on my right, I directed Adjutant Brooks to ascertain the cause. He reported our line on the right retreating before the enemy, and at the same [time] we received an enfilading fire from that direction. I ordered a partial change of front to the rear on eighth company, which was executed in the brush and under fire with regularity and success. Finding the enemy in rear of my right, I changed front again so as to throw my line at right angles to the front of the First Division. The line on my left now abandoned their breast-works and fell back in great disorder, running through my ranks and breaking the regiment. My men, however, rallied promptly around their color, and reforming, I moved to the right in

the open field and formed near Captain Mink's battery, where I continued firing upon the enemy so long as they remained in our front. Here Captain Orr, with a portion of the Nineteenth Indiana, and Captain Shipman, with the battalion of sharpshooters, reported for duty to me, and joining on my right performed gallant service so long as the necessity existed. Being separated from the brigade, I was directed by General Cutler, commanding division, to report to Colonel Hofmann, commanding Second Brigade, with my command. After dark the line was advanced several hundred yards and intrenched, my men working during almost the entire night upon the breast-works.

Throughout this affair the conduct of officers and men, with small exception, was admirable. Lieut. John Beely was twice wounded. The gallantry of Lieutenant Beely throughout the campaign was conspicuous, but upon this occasion I esteem his conduct in remaining upon the field after being seriously wounded until struck down by a second bullet, which penetrated his lungs, worthy of especial commendation. Corpl. William Hickok, of Company C, was killed. No braver soldier nor more worthy young man has given life in this struggle. On the 25th of May moved down the river 2 miles, and went into position in front of the enemy's works, where heavy skirmishing took place, in which my regiment took no active part. The casualties during these operations were 2 killed, 11 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. DAWES,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Vols.

Capt. J. D. WOOD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 133.

Report of Col. J. William Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., FIFTH CORPS,

In Front of Petersburg, August 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the operations of this brigade since the 3d day of May last.

FIRST EPOCH.

At 1 a. m. on the 4th of May the brigade broke camp at Culpeper and moved on the Rapidan River. The brigade consisted of the Fourteenth Brooklyn, Colonel Fowler; Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Colonel Hofmann; Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Cook; Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, Colonel Pye, and One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers, Colonel Miller. The Fourteenth Brooklyn was detailed for duty at corps headquarters. The brigade had an aggregate present on that day of a little over 2,000 and was under the command of Brig. Gen. J. C. Rice. The brigade crossed the Rapidan River over a pontoon bridge laid at Germanna Ford, at 12 m. on the 4th, and bivouacked near the Wilderness Tavern, Orange

County, Va., at 5 p. m. At 7 a. m. on the 5th the brigade moved on Parker's Store, distant about 4 miles. After marching 2 miles halted until 12 m., when the brigade was formed in line of battle and moved through a dense wood for the distance of nearly 1 mile, when it was met by a heavy fire of musketry from an unseen enemy. The brigade was halted and returned the fire. The position of the brigade was on the left of the division. The officer in charge of the skirmishers, thrown out to cover the left flank, now reported the enemy to be advancing in a line extending far beyond our left. Almost simultaneously with this report the line on our right fell back in considerable disorder and was followed by this brigade. The underbrush was very dense, and the men found difficulty in making their way through it; the enemy, still unseen, poured in a very destructive fire. At the end of half a mile the officers succeeded in rallying about 350 men on the crest of a slight elevation and intended to hold the ground. At this moment an aide of General Wadsworth arrived with instructions to move some distance to the rear to where the division was reforming. The brigade had suffered very severely in this action in killed, wounded, and prisoners—Colonel Miller, One hundred and forty-seventh, wounded and taken prisoner; Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, Seventy-sixth, wounded; Major Young, Seventy-sixth, taken prisoner; Lieutenant Titman, Fifty-sixth, killed. Three entire companies of Seventy-sixth New York sent out as skirmishers in the early part of the morning were captured; also one entire company and part of the two others of the Ninety-fifth were captured. At 6 p. m. the brigade, under command of General Rice, moved to the support of the Second Corps, then engaged with the enemy on the Orange Court-House and Fredericksburg plank road about 1 mile in advance of the crossing of the Brock road, and about 3 miles distant from where the division had reformed. The route was through a dense wood, in many places impenetrable. It was 9 p. m. when the brigade found itself in position about a quarter of a mile from the plank road and facing it. The men were allowed to lay on their arms until 4 a. m. on the 6th, when General Rice directed the Ninety-fifth and part of One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment to be deployed as skirmishers and move forward. The position now held by the brigade was the extreme right of our lines. It was found impracticable to move the line of skirmishers far forward. The enemy now succeeded in bringing a battery to bear, enfilading us from the right flank. The two right regiments, Fifty-sixth and Seventy-sixth, changed front to the rear on the left company and opened fire upon the skirmishers that had now advanced to the crest of the hill, about 300 yards distant, and drove the skirmishers back. General Rice then directed the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and Seventy-sixth New York to make an effort to capture the battery. These regiments were then moved forward and to the right, screened by a wood, and moved to a point nearly on a line with the battery, with the intention of taking it with the bayonet. The detachment captured the skirmishers thrown out to protect the flanks of the battery, but when the detachment arrived within 100 yards from the edge of the wood the movement was discovered by the enemy. The battery limbered up and was hastily driven to the rear for about 400 yards, where it again opened with spherical case and forced the detachment back.

In this movement Captain Kunkle was severely wounded and Lieutenant Evey killed, both of the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers;

also Captain Burn, of the Ninety-fifth, was killed. The enemy at 8 a. m. came forward in strong force and pressed our lines back for nearly half a mile, but in turn was compelled to fall back to his former position. At 11 a. m. the brigade was formed in line of battle at a right angle with the plank road, its left resting on the road. The firing on both sides had ceased for nearly an hour excepting that from some of the enemy's sharpshooters. At 12 m. the enemy again came forward in great force on the left of the plank road. General Wadsworth, the division commander, who was present with the brigade, ordered it to change front forward on the left battalion, forming the line on the right of the plank road and parallel with it. General Wadsworth stated at the time that the object of the movement was to take in flank the enemy as he came forward. The right flank of the brigade was exposed to the fire of the enemy's battery and sharpshooters, posted on the hill beyond our right, and suffered very severely. This, with the impetuosity with which the enemy came forward, broke our lines and the troops were forced back in confusion. The ground over which they moved offered no favorable opportunity for rallying the men for the first half of a mile. A slight elevation now presented itself, and an effort was made to rally the men. It was only partially successful and they retired to as far back as the Brock road and a quarter of a mile north of the plank road. The brigade had again suffered severely in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among the dangerously wounded was Captain Burritt, acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. It was while being immediately in rear of the center of this brigade that General Wadsworth was killed while in the act of cheering the men on. General Rice now directed Colonel Hofmann to reform the brigade and collect the officers and men of the division that were in that vicinity and form the line in rear of the Brock road, the left of the line resting on the plank road. At 4.30 p. m. the brigade consisted of detachments of Fifty-sixth, One hundred and forty-second, One hundred and forty-third, One hundred and forty-ninth, and One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Seventy-sixth, Ninety-fifth, and One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers and a company of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. Most of the detachments had their regimental colors with them, and formed an aggregate at that hour of 408. At 5.30 p. m. the enemy again came forward on the left of the plank road and succeeded in forcing a portion of our troops back from the line of works that had been erected on the west side of the Brock road by the Second Corps, and planting the rebel colors upon the works. General Hancock, through General Rice, directed Colonel Hofmann to move his brigade to the support of the troops at the works. The brigade was moved out rapidly by the right flank, and when the head of the column arrived at the point of the works where they had been vacated by our troops, the brigade was formed in line of battle at nearly a right angle with the works, the men firing as fast as they came into line. In the course of ten minutes the enemy was driven from the works and back into the woods from whence he had emerged. Several hundred men now sprang over the works and desired to follow up the enemy. Colonel Hofmann felt it his duty to recall them as he was uninformed whether they could be supported or not. He then reported his action to General Hancock, who approved of it. At 8 p. m. the brigade was relieved and ordered into the second line of works, and at 3.30 a. m. on the 7th again

moved into the front line. At 7 a. m. it was moved three-fourths of a mile to the left and erected new works. At 11 a. m. it was ordered to rejoin the division then on the right and half a mile beyond the plank road. General Rice, who had a special command, now returned and assumed command of the brigade. At 4 p. m. the brigade moved to the Lacy house, and at 10 p. m. took up the line of march for Spotsylvania. The brigade was now joined by the Fourteenth Brooklyn.

SECOND EPOCH.

On the morning of the 8th of May, after having marched all night, the brigade arrived at Todd's Tavern, halted for breakfast, then moved forward and met the enemy at Laurel Hill. General Rice directed the Fifty-sixth and Ninety-fifth to move forward and clear the enemy from an orchard that he then occupied almost half a mile from the road. These regiments cleared the orchard, but were found to be inadequate to hold it. The Fourteenth Brooklyn and Seventy-sixth and One hundred and forty-seventh New York were sent up to their support. Subsequently they were relieved by troops from another division, and the brigade moved in rear of a ridge, where they remained until 5 p. m., when it again moved forward and to the right of the orchard, where breast-works were erected and occupied until 2 p. m. on the 10th, at which hour the brigade, under the command of General Rice, moved forward to attack the works of the enemy, then about 600 yards in our front. The attack failed and the brigade returned to a position nearly in rear of that which they had occupied. In this charge General Rice was mortally wounded. After having his leg amputated, he was asked by the attending physician which way he desired to be turned that he might rest more easy. He replied, "Turn me with my face to the enemy." These were his last words, and indicated the true character of the man, the soldier, and the patriot. Colonel Fowler, being the ranking officer, now assumed command of the brigade. On the evening of the 11th the brigade again moved to the attack of the enemy's works. After having been in line for half an hour, subjected to a severe flank fire from the left, the brigade was withdrawn, the attack having been suspended. A considerable loss was sustained in killed and wounded.

At 8 a. m. on the 12th the brigade again moved forward to the attack. After moving forward about 400 yards, and at the foot of a ravine, the underbrush was of such a dense character that it was found impossible to push the line through it, and, as the troops upon the right and left encountered the same difficulty and were unable to move forward, the brigade was withdrawn. At 1 p. m. the brigade was moved to the left for nearly 2 miles, to a point where a portion of the Second Corps had captured the works of the enemy, but had subsequently abandoned them. The Fifty-sixth, One hundred and forty-seventh, and Fourteenth were ordered to form a column to attack the works, but before the column was formed the order was suspended. These regiments, and subsequently the others of the brigade, were then moved to a point of the works where they were cleared of the enemy and formed in line nearly at right angle with the works, the left resting on the works. In this position they were directed to fire continually to prevent the enemy, who occupied the opposite side of the breast-works, from firing or from sallying out.

The brigade continued this fire from 3 p. m. until 2 a. m. on the 13th, when they were relieved by other troops and moved to the rear. The loss sustained during this firing was small. The troops were sheltered by the parapet of the works of the enemy and by a depression of the ground in front of them. The enemy made many efforts to fire. There is every reason to believe that those who made the effort were generally killed, as the pits on the following day (the enemy having withdrawn before daylight) were filled with dead. Over 30 dead were counted in one pit of about 50 feet in length. This pit contained also some wounded, buried beneath the dead.

At 9 a. m. 13th the brigade again moved to the right a distance of 2 miles, and at 10 p. m. moved to the left over a very muddy road. At daylight it arrived within three-fourths of a mile of Spotsylvania Court-House. It was subsequently moved a quarter of a mile farther forward and threw up breast-works. Occupied this position in front of the enemy until 11 a. m. 22d, when the brigade moved on toward the North Anna River. The time of service of the Fourteenth, Colonel Fowler, having expired, the regiment was detailed for special duty on the way to Fredericksburg by special order of General Cutler, commanding the division. Colonel Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, now assumed command of the brigade.

THIRD EPOCH.

The brigade bivouacked at 8 p. m. at Catlett's house, near Guiney's Station, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. Moved at 10.30 a. m. on the 23d; bivouacked at Bull's Church. Moved at 5 a. m. on the 24th, and halted at Campbell's Church; repassed the church at 2 p. m., and forded the North Anna River at Jericho Ford. The brigade was formed in line of battle on the heights about half a mile above the ford. The Ninety-fifth, Colonel Pyc, was deployed as skirmishers, the line extending from the wood in our front to the river, about half a mile on our right, connecting with the skirmishers of another division on our left. At 6.30 p. m. the enemy attacked our front line of troops then occupying the woods. This brigade was moved to the front and to the right, to near where the skirmish line then was formed. It was then formed in line of battle, facing the woods and about 150 yards in rear of it. The enemy now charged through the woods. The brigade in our front broke and passed around our left flank. This brigade then, under a heavy musketry fire from the enemy, changed front to the rear on the left battalion, and formed a new line at an angle of about 45 degrees from the old line. This was rendered necessary in order to let Captain Mink's battery, which had been brought up and was occupying the ground between our right and the river, to open fire. Another battery was then brought up on the right of Captain Mink's. The enemy made several efforts to charge from the woods, but failed; they kept up a heavy fire from their skirmish line for over an hour, when the firing on both sides ceased. Captain Watkins, of the staff, then moved forward a line of skirmishers very rapidly, and succeeded in capturing over 100 prisoners, who represented that they were of Lane's, Cooke's, and Scales' brigades, of Heth's and Wilcox's divisions. The line was then moved forward, and earth-works thrown up, and the position held until 5 a. m. 25th. In this action the officers and men behaved splendidly. I think to them is due the credit of saving the artillery from being cut off, and, in all probability,

saving the army from a terrible disaster. In this action the Fifty-sixth was commanded by Captain Black, who, having been severely wounded, retired. The command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Baker. The Seventy-sixth was commanded by Captain Byram, and the One hundred and forty-seventh New York by Lieutenant-Colonel Harney. Lieutenant McFall, Fifty-sixth, rendered very efficient service as an aide-de-camp.

On the 25th the brigade moved down the right bank of the river for several miles, then moved to the right into a wood; formed line of battle, and erected breast-works. During the day a very heavy loss was sustained on the skirmish line. Lieutenant Young, Fifty-sixth, was killed, and Lieutenant Shaw, Fifty-sixth, severely wounded. At 10 p. m. on the 26th recrossed the North Anna at Quarles' Mills, and moved on the Pamunkey River.

FOURTH EPOCH.

On the 27th bivouacked at Mangohick. Moved at 7.30 a. m. on the 28th; crossed the Pamunkey over a pontoon bridge laid at Hanover town; erected works on the heights about 2 miles from the river. At 10 a. m. on the 29th moved to near Totopotomoy Creek, formed line of battle on the plantation formerly the property of Patrick Henry; occupied the ground until next morning. On the 30th the brigade moved at 5.30 a. m., having had the Third Delaware Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Dorrell, numbering 284 men, and the Forty-sixth New York, Colonel Travers, numbering 149 men, assigned to it. The brigade moved to within 1 mile of Bethesda Church, and was sent to the support of a brigade of the Third Division of this corps. This brigade had scarce got into position when the enemy made a heavy attack on our lines, but principally to the right of this brigade. He was driven back with a heavy loss of killed and wounded. The ground was held until 10 a. m., 31st, when the brigade moved half a mile forward. At 7 p. m. it was moved to the right of the corps line to relieve the brigade of General Bartlett. It occupied the works of that brigade, and was engaged with the enemy up to 12 p. m., when it was relieved and moved to the left of the Mechanicsville road, about half a mile in front of Bethesda Church. The instructions were to connect with the First Brigade and extend the line to the road, the right of the brigade to rest on the road. This was found to be a difficult task, owing to the dense thicket through which it was necessary to move the troops. By daylight the line was formed. The One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering 193 men, was assigned and reported for duty at 8 a. m. on June 1. Captain Cowdrey, assistant adjutant-general, was assigned and reported for duty. At 5 p. m. June 2 the enemy attacked our right, which was thrown back, and new works thrown up at nearly a right angle with the former line. A portion of the old line of works was occupied by the enemy. In this attack Colonel Pye, Ninety-fifth New York, was mortally wounded. The brigade remained in the new works until 10 p. m. on the 5th, meeting with considerable losses from sharpshooters of the enemy. Captain Goddard, commanding Seventy-sixth New York, was severely wounded. The Forty-sixth New York was transferred to the Ninth Corps. At 10 p. m. on the 5th the brigade moved to Cold Harbor, where it arrived at 4 a. m. on the 6th. The Fourth Delaware, Colonel Grimshaw, numbering 29

officers, 425 men, was assigned to the brigade and reported for duty. Remained in bivouac until 8 a. m. on the 7th, then moved on the Chickahominy River; halted when within 1 mile of Sumner's Bridge. I was then directed to move the brigade to, and take possession of, the railroad bridge crossing the Chickahominy. The brigade was moved by a circuitous route through the woods, in order to screen the movement from the enemy, to a point half a mile west of Dispatch Station. The enemy had works three-fourths of a mile beyond the bridge that commanded the railroad for nearly 2 miles. A screen of brush was constructed across the railroad, and two regiments passed in rear of it to the opposite side. A heavy skirmish line was then moved forward upon both sides of the railroad, the enemy driven across the river, and possession taken and held of the east end of the bridge. The line of battle was then formed about a quarter of a mile in rear, and pickets posted on the river bank to the left and to the right, connecting with those of the First Brigade on the right, and extending on the left toward Bottom's Bridge. In driving the enemy back our loss was 5 men wounded. The line of battle was at no time exposed to the view of the enemy. In the afternoon the enemy opened with solid shot and shell of very large caliber aimed, as the newspapers of Richmond the next day reported, at the screen on the railroad, behind which it was presumed that works were being erected. No loss was sustained by this fire. The brigade remained in this position until 10 p. m. on the 12th, then moved to the left, crossed the Chickahominy over a pontoon bridge laid at Long Bridge at 4 a. m. 13th. At 4 p. m. moved to near Wilcox's Landing, on the James River; bivouacked and remained until 10 a. m. on the 16th, then crossed the river in steam-boats, landing about 3 miles above Wind Mill Point; remained until 2 p. m.*

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOFMANN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. C. McCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 134.

Report of Capt. James E. Baily, Third Delaware Infantry, of operations May 29-June 7.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS,
August 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to instructions from your headquarters, as per Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, paragraph 5, I have the honor to submit the following:

FOURTH EPOCH.

The Third Delaware Volunteer Infantry, arriving at the front May 29, 1864, was assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifth Corps, then just across the Pamunkey. May 30, we were moved to

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

left of Crawford's division in woods near Bethesda Church. Thirty men were on skirmish line when the rebels charged Crawford, but were repulsed in an engagement short, sharp, and decisive. May 31, our skirmishers were pushed forward across the Mechanicsville road, we following next day to within 100 yards of the road. Toward evening moved rapidly parallel with road and in south-west direction to support of (we believe) the First Brigade, occupying the works behind, and to rear of which they lay, firing briskly for several minutes. Lost: Killed, 1 officer; wounded, 5 men. Crossed the works but retired shortly after, throwing out 40 skirmishers, who rejoined us next morning. We left at midnight and threw up a line of breast-works in the woods on the opposite side of Mechanicsville road. Here we remained four days, changing front twice and throwing up two lines of works. On the evening of June 2 and morning of the 3d we were subjected to very heavy shelling, unable to hit back except through our skirmishers. Lost: Killed, 1 officer and 3 men; wounded, 13 men, and several more slightly, who returned to duty in few days. Evening of June 5 moved with the brigade by rapid march past Gaines' Mill, resting next day at Cold Harbor. Again on the 7th, by roundabout march, to the strip of woods some hundred yards north of Richmond and York Railroad, and opposite a rebel battery posted near the bridge across the Chickahominy. Our brigade appeared to be alone here and our force seemed totally unknown to the enemy, though a regiment pushing through the woods as skirmishers elicited a few shells from the rebel guns, evidently of heavy caliber, and fired with small charge and short fuse.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. BAILY,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. F. H. COWDREY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 135.

*Report of Capt. Alphons Serviere, Forty-sixth New York Infantry,
of operations May 30-June 12.*

HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH REGT. NEW YORK VET. VOLS.,

Before Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to general orders of 7th instant, I have the honor to give below a report of the operations of my command since joining the brigade:

The Forty-sixth Regiment New York Veteran Volunteers, having been thirty days in New York to recruit and reorganize, left that place May 16, 1864, per steamer, for Alexandria and Belle Plain. Marched from the latter place May 22, via Fredericksburg, Bowling Green, Milford, and Penola Station to the Pamunkey, which it crossed on May 29, 1864. The regiment was temporarily assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifth Army Corps, from May 30 to June 4, 1864, during which time the same lost in skirmishes 2 enlisted men killed, 7 enlisted men wounded, and 1

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

man missing. The regiment joined the Second Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, June 4, 1864, near Cold Harbor, and marched with the same in front. A detail of the regiment while working in front of the breast-works June 7 was surprised by the enemy, and lost 8 men killed, wounded, and missing.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[ALPHONS SERVIERE,
Captain, Commanding.]

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 136.

Report of Lieut. Col. John E. Cook, Seventy-sixth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 209, of August 5, 1864, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the several operations of the campaign, from the crossing of the Rapidan to the assault on the enemy's position in front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

The regiment left winter quarters near Culpeper Court-House on the night of May 3, and marched via Germanna Ford on the Rapidan to near the Wilderness Tavern, where we arrived at 4 p. m. of May 4, and bivouacked. On the morning of May 5 marched 2 miles and engaged the enemy (it was here that Companies B, F, and K were captured), and from this time to the night of May 13 were engaged in all the battles of the Wilderness.

SECOND EPOCH.

On the night of May 13 marched to near Spotsylvania Court-House and intrenched. While here there was continuous firing on the skirmish line, but no distinct engagement.

THIRD EPOCH.

Left Spotsylvania on May 21 and marched to near Guiney's Station and bivouacked. May 22 marched to Saint Margaret's Church and bivouacked. Started on the morning of May 23 and marched to and across the North Anna River at Jericho Ford. Soon after our crossing the enemy attacked and were repulsed. We then put up breast-works and bivouacked. On the morning of May 25 marched about 3 miles down river; halted and intrenched. On the night of May 26 recrossed the North Anna, and marched to Mangohick.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

FOURTH EPOCH.

On the morning of May 28 marched to and across the Pamunkey River, formed line of battle, put up works, and bivouacked. May 29, marched 3 miles toward Mechanicsville; halted and bivouacked. May 30, marched to near Bethesda Church, occupied works, and bivouacked. On the morning of May 31 went out as skirmishers and staid till dark, when was relieved and went back to breast-works, and bivouacked. On the morning of June 1 advanced one-half mile, put up breast-works, and staid till evening, then moved 1 mile to the right, staid till midnight, when moved $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the left, put up works, and camped in line. June 3, were moved to left and held in reserve. On the morning of June 4 moved into front line of works, and staid there until night of June 5, when marched to Gaines' Hill and bivouacked. June 7, marched to near Bottom's Bridge, went out as skirmishers, and were relieved on June 8, when went to rear and bivouacked, and staid till night of June 12.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. COOK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. F. H. COWDREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 137.

Report of Maj. Robert W. Bard, Ninety-fifth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIFTH REGT. NEW YORK VOLS.,
In front of Petersburg, Va., August —, 1864.

I have the honor to report to you the part taken by this regiment in the several operations of the campaign, from the crossing of the Rapidan to the assault on the enemy's position in front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864, called for by Special Orders, No. 209, Army of the Potomac, dated August 5, 1864.

FIRST EPOCH.

May 4.—Crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford; bivouacked at 3 p. m. for the night.

May 5.—Resumed march at 7 a. m.; engaged the enemy at 12 m. Companies A, E, I deployed as skirmishers; Company E captured entire and part of Companies A and I.

May 6.—Engaged the enemy from 6 a. m. until 3 p. m. and charged their position; at 4 p. m. relieved by Second Division of Second Corps.

May 7.—Rejoined our division near Stevens' house at 5 a. m.; marched from Stevens' house to Todd's Tavern.

May 8.—Charged the enemy's position; fell back on account of ammunition being expended and joined the corps.

May 9.—Detail from every company for skirmishers, and they engaged the enemy all day.

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

May 10.—Engaged the enemy at 8 a. m., charged his works at 6 p. m., and fell back to our former position.

May 11.—Detail from every company for skirmishers, and they engaged the enemy all day.

May 12.—Engaged the enemy at 8 a. m. until 1 p. m. ; fell back to our former position ; relieved from pits by Baxter's brigade, Fifth Corps ; marched to support General Wright, Sixth Corps. Engaged the enemy from 2 until 10 p. m. ; relieved by Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers and bivouacked in the rear.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 13.—Resumed march at 9 a. m. to rejoin our corps at Laurel Hill. Marched at 10 p. m. for Spotsylvania Court-House.

May 14.—Engaged the enemy at daylight until 10 a. m. ; laid all day in pits.

May 15.—All day in pits.

May 16.—All day in pits.

May 17.—Built breast-works. Companies H and F on skirmish line.

May 18.—Relieved from pits by Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers and ordered to the reserve.

May 19.—Relieved from pits by Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers and ordered to the reserve.

May 20.—Companies B, C, and D on skirmish line.

May 21.—Resumed march and crossed the Mattapony River ; bivouacked at Gold Church.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 22.—Resumed march for North Anna River ; regiment as advance guard ; took a number of the enemy's stragglers.

May 23.—Crossed the North Anna River without opposition. Regiment thrown out as skirmishers, and engaged the enemy at 4 p. m. and rejoined the brigade at 6 p. m.

May 24.—Advanced about a mile and built rifle-pits.

May 25.—Advanced about 5 miles and built rifle-pits ; skirmishers engaged the enemy.

May 26.—Engaged the enemy and built rifle-pits.

May 27.—Resumed march ; recrossed North Anna and halted near Saint Paul's Church ; resumed march at 10 a. m. ; bivouacked at 7 p. m. near Mangohick.

May 28.—Resumed march at 6 a. m. ; bivouacked at 4 p. m.

May 29.—Resumed march at 8 a. m. and bivouacked at 4 p. m.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 30.—Resumed march at 6 a. m.

May 31.—In rifle-pits all day.

June 1.—Regiment deployed as skirmishers and engaged the enemy ; fell back to rejoin the brigade at 10 p. m.

June 2.—Detail from every company as skirmishers.

June 3.—Built new rifle-pits.

June 4.—In pits all day.

June 5.—Engaged the enemy at 7 a. m. ; resumed march at 10 p. m. ; bivouacked at 3 a. m. on the 6th.

June 7.—Resumed march at 4.30 a. m. ; at 12 m. deployed as skirmishers ; advanced to 50 yards of railroad bridge in White Oak Swamp.

June 8 to 11.—Relieved [each day] from picket and joined the brigade.*

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ROBT. W. BARD,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. F. H. COWDREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 138.

Report of Lieut. Col. George Harney, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,
August 8, 1864.

Report of the operations of the One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, from May 4, 1864, to July 30, 1864.

FIRST EPOCH.

Broke camp on the morning of May 4, at 12.30 a. m., and moved in the direction of the Rapidan ; crossed the river at Germanna Ford at 1.30 p. m., and encamped at old mill, on Chancellorsville road ; moved the next morning at sunrise and engaged the enemy at 10.30 a. m. on the road toward Orange Court-House. Operations continued till the 7th. In the several engagements we sustained the following losses : Killed, 15 men ; wounded, 4 officers and 86 men ; missing, 2 officers and 64 men.

SECOND EPOCH.

On the evening of May 7 we moved in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House and came up with the enemy at Laurel Hill on the morning of May 8, at 10 o'clock, and engaged him. The regiment took an active part in the operations at Spotsylvania Court-House. The casualties in the regiment are as follows : Killed, 8 men ; wounded, 2 officers, 30 men ; missing, 2 men.

THIRD EPOCH.

Moved from Spotsylvania Court-House and crossed the North Anna River at Jericho Mills at 5 p. m. of May 23, 1864 ; found the enemy in force along the wooded ridge near the Gordonsville and Richmond Railroad ; engaged him at this point with the following loss : Killed, 2 men ; wounded, 8 men ; missing, 1 man.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Recrossed the North Anna on the night of the 27th of May, and crossed the Pamunkey on the 28th, and took up position a mile from the river. Resumed march on the 29th instant, and after moving

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

forward some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles found the enemy, and engaged him on the 30th, with some loss. On the 1st of June were called upon to support a line upon our right, which was done with a small loss. The losses sustained from the recrossing of the North Anna to the 12th of June are as follows: Killed, 1 man; wounded, 20 men; missing, 1 man.*

GEO. HARNEY,
Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding.

No. 139.

Report of Maj. John T. Jack, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.

Report in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 209, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated August 5, 1864.

FIRST EPOCH.

May 4.—1 a. m. left Culpeper, Va., and marched until morning and halted; at 8.30 a. m. took up the line of march and marched until 3.30 p. m.

May 5.—Engaged with enemy and we were repulsed. In the afternoon marched on the enemy from another direction, but not engaged.

May 6.—At 5.30 a. m. fight opened. Fifty-sixth, in connection with Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, charged the enemy's battery, and for want of re-enforcements were repulsed. Afternoon Fifty-sixth, in connection with 400 men, representatives of all regiments in the division, took the works abandoned by the Second Corps and which were hotly contested for by the enemy, who lost heavily in attempting to hold them.

May 7.—In line of battle at the cross-roads until evening and then marched to near the Wilderness Tavern. 10 p. m. took up the line of march and marched all night and halted at 8 a. m. on the 8th of May, at which time the Fifty-sixth, in connection with Fourteenth New York State Militia, were advanced in line of battle, supported by the remainder of the division.

May 9.—Occasional firing between the skirmishers during the afternoon.

May 10.—Charged the enemy's works twice and were repulsed both times.

May 11.—Same as on the previous day.

May 12.—Charged the enemy's works again, and were repulsed. Marched about 2 miles to the left, and during the whole night kept up a continual musketry fire upon the enemy's works.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 13.—The regiment, in connection with remainder of the brigade, was relieved at 2.30 a. m. and rested until 7 a. m., and then joined the remainder of the division near Laurel Hill. At 10 p. m. the regiment took up the line of march to the support of Burnside, arriving within 2 miles of Spotsylvania Court-House at 6 a. m. of May 14, and then strengthened the works.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

May 15 and 16.—In line of battle.

May 17.—In line of battle; slight change of position, and threw up new works.

May 18.—In line of battle.

May 19.—The enemy attacked and were repulsed.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 21.—Marched from near Spotsylvania Court-House to near Guiney's Station, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad.

May 22.—Left Guiney's Station and marched until 5 p. m.

May 23.—At 5 a. m. in line and marched to North Anna River. Afternoon forded the river and engaged the enemy.

May 24.—Regiment mostly all on picket, and captured some prisoners. About 10 a. m. the remainder of the regiment, excepting color guard, go on picket on the Gordonsville railroad above Noel's Station. Relieved at 11 p. m.

May 25.—At daybreak the regiment moved to near Hanover. At 9 a. m. regiment deployed as skirmishers and actively engaged the enemy.

May 26.—In line, but not engaged. At 9 p. m. took up the line of march and recrossed the North Anna River at 3 a. m. of the 27th of May, after which marched until 6 p. m.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 28.—At 5.30 a. m. left Mangohick and took up the line of march and marched until 4 p. m., crossing the Pamunkey River.

May 29.—Marched 3 miles and formed in line upon the plantation of Patrick Henry.

May 31.—Changed position to works deserted by the enemy on the Mechanicsville road.

June 1.—5 a. m. commenced building new works.

June 2.—Skirmishing all day. Burnside having been taken from our right, the enemy turned our flank, and the line was obliged to fall back and take up a new line across the Mechanicsville road.

June 3.—Changed position and build new works.

June 4.—In line of battle and skirmishers sharply engaged. The skirmish line advanced about 75 yards, driving the enemy before them, and held the ground, the enemy trying in several attempts to retake it, but failed.

June 5.—Some skirmishing. The enemy tried to regain the ground lost the day previous, but were repulsed.

June 6.—In the rear reorganizing the corps.

June 7.—Moved to the Chickahominy near the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad.

June 8.—3 a. m. regiment went on picket near the Chickahominy.

June 9 and 10.—Position unchanged.

June 11.—In the evening withdrew the pickets and marched all night. Rested at 7 a. m. on June 12.*

JOHN T. JACK,

Major, Comdg. Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Vet. Vols.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 140.

Report of Capt. Thomas E. Carter, One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations June 1-July 30.

HEADQUARTERS 157TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 209, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report, under the head of the fifth epoch.

The One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers joined the Army of the Potomac on the evening of June 1, 1864, assigned to Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifth Army Corps. Took part in the action of June 2, at Mechanicsville road, with a loss of 1 killed and 6 wounded. June 3 occupied a part of the front line of works and lost on picket 10 men wounded. It took up the line of march on evening of June 5, with the division, arriving at Cold Harbor on the morning of June 6, where the regiment rested for twenty-four hours, after which it marched to Dispatch Station, on the Chickahominy River, where it remained until night of June 12, when it took up the line of march to Charles City Court-House, arriving at the last-named place on the morning of June 14. Rested there until 16th June. We crossed the James River and marched to the front of Petersburg, Va., at which place we arrived June 17; took part in the attack on the enemy's works June 18, 1864, where the regiment lost in killed, 2; wounded, 19, and missing, 1. It remained at this place up to July 30, 1864, but took no active part in the engagement of that date.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. CARTER,

Captain, Comdg. 157th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. F. H. COWDREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 141.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward S. Bragg, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 5TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, August 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade in the several operations of this division:

FIRST EPOCH.

On the 4th of May this brigade moved from its winter encampment to the Old Wilderness Tavern, and participated in the several engagements of May 5 and 6, losing heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners. On the afternoon of the 6th a portion of the brigade

participated in the recapture of rifle-pits on the Gordonsville plank road, which the enemy had compelled troops of the Second Corps to evacuate. In this affair they behaved with gallantry and did themselves great credit.

SECOND EPOCH.

By order of Brigadier-General Cutler, commanding division, I assumed command on the 7th of May, and conducted the brigade during that night from the Old Wilderness Tavern to Todd's Tavern, 4 miles from Spotsylvania Court-House, from whence, after a short rest, we advanced to attack the enemy, who was in position at Laurel Hill contesting our advance. I was ordered by Brigadier-General Cutler to put my command in position on the right of the Spotsylvania road and advance across an open field to the crest of a small hill, then held by the enemy, and from which the Second Division, Brigadier-General Robinson, had been repulsed. Forming in two lines the command moved steadily forward—First Brigade, Colonel Robinson, on its right and the Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Rice, on its left. The enemy were in position in the woods skirting the field in our front and upon the right flank, his skirmishers thrown forward toward the center of the field and lying under cover of a slight elevation of ground. The troops advanced in good order for 250 yards across the field, when the enemy's advance opened a brisk fire, which checked the onward movement, and at this moment the lines upon the right and left partially gave way and a panic ensued, which for a moment threatened a total demoralization of the command. Here my staff—Captain Osborne, Lieutenant Rogers, Lieutenant Dailey, Lieutenant Parsons, Lieutenant Walters, and Lieutenant Dalglish—did me signal service, and by their example and presence of mind soon restored the lines which we held during the day, checking the enemy.

This line was the advance line of all the intrenchments subsequently made on the operations at this point. During the subsequent operations at this point this brigade made three several assaults upon the enemy's center, held by the Second Corps, each time driving him to his works, from which we were as often repulsed, with severe loss in officers and men.

Major Conyngham, commanding One hundred and forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieutenant Dalglish, of my staff, were each severely wounded in these assaults and carried from the field. They were gallant officers, and the loss of their services was a severe blow to the command.

On the afternoon of the 11th of May I reported my command to Major-General Wright, commanding Sixth Corps, and relieved Brigadier-General Wheaton's brigade. This duty was a critical one. The line to be relieved and held was not intrenched and under a continuous fire from the enemy's works. The troops were much exhausted by the fatigue of the week previous, yet they cheerfully went into position, and during a dark, stormy night held the enemy at bay and repulsed his assaults on the line. The One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Irvin commanding, and One hundred and forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain Hughes commanding, here distinguished themselves for endurance and cool conduct in a night attack and under a galling fire.

THIRD EPOCH.

On the afternoon of the 23d of May this command crossed the North Anna River at Jericho Ford. The enemy showed himself in small force, but kept well under cover. The division having been ordered into position on the right of General Griffin, who held line along crest of ground skirted with wood and near to the Central Railroad, I was ordered by General Cutler to move on the right of First Brigade, Colonel Robinson commanding. The brigade was moved as rapidly forward as possible to effect the desired connection, but to do this my right flank was uncovered, leaving several hundred yards unoccupied between my command and the river. Throwing out skirmishers, my command advanced at a double-quick, but received a heavy volley from the enemy before they reached their position. They steadily pressed forward, returning the fire and engaging the enemy at short range. In the mean time the troops on my left commenced to give way, and at that moment the enemy turned my flank, with Scales' brigade, of Wilcox's division, pressed in front and flank. I directed my command to fall back, which was done with but little disorder, and my line was reformed with its right on the river, about 600 yards in rear of the point of attack, which position I held and strongly intrenched during the night without molestation. While on the North Anna my command was not otherwise engaged, except as skirmishers, losing quite severely in officers and men from the picket-fire of the enemy. The conduct of the command on the North Anna was not such as to subject it to severe criticism, and but for a combination of circumstances for which it was not responsible I do not hesitate in saying it would have won for itself a bright reputation for coolness and steady bravery.

FOURTH EPOCH.

On the morning of the 31st May my command commenced to participate in the operations at Totopotomoy Creek, and drove the enemy's skirmishers from the Shady Grove road, in the direction of the Mechanicsville road until they sought shelter in intrenchments, extending across Mechanicsville road and extending toward Cold Harbor. On the morning of June 1 I went into position with my left on the Cold Harbor road, near Bethesda Church, my right extending on a line parallel with the enemy's works. The enemy were in force and strongly intrenched, and, as I moved to the position, annoyed me with a heavy shelling from his batteries. Here I strongly intrenched, connecting with Brigadier-General Lockwood on the left, and First Brigade, Fourth Division, on my right, where I remained until the evening of June 5, when I conducted the command to Cold Harbor, and the same was transferred to the First Division. During the operations on the Totopotomoy, my command behaved well and suffered severely in officers and men from a constant fire of the enemy's sharpshooters and artillery, within whose range my lines were established and held. Captain Hughes, commanding One hundred and forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded severely at this point and obliged to retire from his command, having acquitted himself in a manner deserving the respect and praise of his superiors.

I am unwilling to conclude this report without acknowledging my obligations to the staff and all the field and line officers of the com-

mand for their steady support and constant efforts to render the command efficient under the many critical circumstances under which it was placed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDW. S. BRAGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. C. McCLELLAN,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Fourth Division, Fifth Corps.

No. 142.

Report of Col. Charles S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FIFTH CORPS,
September 1, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the major-general commanding the corps, the following report of the part taken by this command in the campaign from Culpeper Court-House to this place:

At the time we left our winter camp the brigade was composed of the following batteries: B, Fourth United States, Lieutenant Stewart commanding, six light 12-pounders; D, First New York, Captain Winslow commanding, six light 12-pounders; H, First New York, Captain Mink commanding, six light 12-pounders; C, Massachusetts, Captain Martin commanding, six light 12-pounders; D, Fifth United States, Lieutenant Rittenhouse commanding, six 10-pounder Parrotts; B, First Pennsylvania, Captain Cooper commanding, six 3-inch regulation; L, First New York, Captain Breck commanding, six 3-inch regulation; E, Massachusetts, Captain Phillips commanding, six 3-inch regulation; making total of eight batteries and forty-eight guns. The brigade moved out of camp at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th day of May, and marched in a body along with the infantry of the corps through Stevensburg to the Rapidan at Germanna Ford. After crossing the ford the different batteries were assigned to march with the divisions, for their better protection through the Wilderness, as follows: B, First Pennsylvania, with Crawford's (Third) division; C, Massachusetts, and E, Massachusetts, and D, First New York, with Griffin's (First) division; H, First New York, and D, Fifth United States, with Robinson's (Second) division; L, First New York, and B, Fourth United States, with Wadsworth's (Fourth) division. On reaching the Old Wilderness Tavern the first four batteries went into position on the high ground immediately around the Lacy house. The others were camped for the night on the east side of the Germanna plank road, about three-fourths of a mile north of the tavern.

May 5.—The batteries remained with the divisions for this day's march the same as yesterday, Crawford's division leading on the road to Parker's Store, and at 5 a. m. reached a large opening within about half a mile of that place, when our cavalry, which had previously held the Store, were driven back by a body of the enemy passing along the Orange Court-House plank road, stopping our farther advance. Cooper's battery went into position at this point,

but did not open fire. Meanwhile Breck's and Stewart's batteries, with Wadsworth's division, followed the same road, and reached another open space, about half a mile to the rear of that occupied by Crawford's division. These batteries did not get into position at this place, and, along with Cooper's, were withdrawn to the neighborhood of the Lacy house about noon, when the divisions they were with fell back to that point. It having been now ascertained that the enemy were in full force and would resist our further progress, four batteries were posted on the crest to the right of the Lacy house, commanding the valley and the road to Parker's Store, in the following order, from left to right: E, Massachusetts; D, Fifth United States; H, First New York, and B, First Pennsylvania. At times during the afternoon the rifled batteries opened on bodies of the enemy seen passing the open ground to which Crawford at first advanced. The distance was about 2,700 yards; practice good. I had here an opportunity of judging of the relative merits of the Parrotts and 3-inch guns at this range. The elevation required was the same for each, nor could I see any difference in the accuracy of the fire. I should judge the proportion of shells which burst about as 5 to 4 in favor of the 3-inch (Hotchkiss), while five Parrotts and three 3-inch burst within a few yards of the muzzle. Meanwhile Winslow's battery (D), First New York, advanced up the Chancellorsville pike, with Griffin's division, about a mile beyond its junction with the Germanna plank road. One section was taken from the battery (which was left at this point) and pushed up the road, along the advance of the infantry, about a mile farther to an opening in the Wilderness, across which the road passes diagonally to the right. The section crossed this opening, and went into position part way up the rise beyond, firing solid shot up the road. Finding that the infantry line of battle on his right had not advanced with him, Captain Winslow withdrew his section to the bottom of the hill, nearly across to the hither side of the open space, and again went into position. But at the same moment Ayres' brigade, which supported them on the right, gave way and fell back across the road. A few shot were fired by the section even after the infantry had left them, but nearly all the horses were shot, Captain Winslow severely wounded, Lieutenant Shelton wounded and a prisoner, and the enemy actually between the guns before they were abandoned. No blame whatever can be attached to either the battery officers or men, nor to Captain Martin, acting at the time as division chief of artillery. They all acted under orders from General Griffin. The guns were fought to the last, and lost as honorably as guns could be lost. I may as well mention in this place that the guns were not removed by the enemy that night, as I found on visiting the picket-line the next morning. Had I known it, I believe they might have been drawn within our lines that night. The next day arrangements were made to do so immediately after dark, but just at that time Ricketts' division, holding the right of the road on which they lay, was driven in, and although General Griffin offered to give me a brigade to try to recover them if I would ask for it, I did not feel willing to incur the responsibility myself of bringing on an engagement and the consequent loss of life. Immediately on the infantry falling back to near their old position, the remaining four guns of Winslow's battery were got into position on the right of the road, on a crest where a little of the timber had been felled. A section of Phillips' battery was at the same time brought up and posted on

the pike, where it replied to, and several times silenced, the enemy's guns, similarly posted at a distance of about 1,400 yards.

May 6.—During the day the following batteries were moved up into position, on a prolongation to the left of the line occupied by E, Massachusetts, and D, First New York, which was the main line held by the Fifth Corps: D, First New York, now commanded by Lieutenant Richardson, on the right of the pike; E, Massachusetts, across the pike; C, Massachusetts, H, First New York, L, First New York, B, First Pennsylvania. The fighting during the day was confined to the infantry. When Ricketts' division, of the Sixth Corps, gave way, by General Griffin's request I tried to get three batteries into position on a knoll to the rear of the line above mentioned, so as to command a knoll and ravine on his right flank. Rittenhouse's and Stewart's, the only remaining batteries of the brigade, were at once brought up, and as the position was represented to me as very important and the emergency most pressing, I also ordered up the Seventh Maine Battery, Captain Twitchell commanding, belonging to the Ninth Corps. On arriving at the position, however, it was found that but one battery could be placed so as to be of service, so Stewart and Twitchell were ordered back to their former position, and Rittenhouse was also withdrawn early the following morning.

May 7.—The batteries remained in their positions of the day before, except that Stewart was moved across the opening in front of the Lacy house so as to command the valley of a small stream coming in at that point. At 9 p. m. the corps moved out on the Brock road under orders to proceed to Spotsylvania Court-House by way of Todd's Tavern. The batteries marched with the divisions. The night was very dark and the infantry straggled across a few little wet spots on the road to such an extent that it was 1 o'clock of May 8 before the last battery (Rittenhouse's) left the Lacy house. From that time until daylight the rear of the column did not make more than half a mile an hour. I had been directed by General Warren to remain at the Lacy house until all the batteries were off. And again on reaching corps headquarters, where the head of the column had halted, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond the tavern, I was ordered to remain with the reserve batteries. About 6.30 a. m., our cavalry being held in check by the enemy, Robinson's division, with Martin's and Breck's batteries, followed by Griffin, with Mink's, Phillips' and Richardson's batteries, moved past the cavalry and pushed on about three-fourths of a mile beyond the Alsop house. Breck's battery was left in position on the high ground close to this house, while Captain Martin moved to the front with his and went into position on the right of the Maryland brigade, near the point of woods where General Sedgwick fell a few days after, and where the two branches of the road, which separate in the rear of the Alsop house, again come together. Captain Martin here brought his battery into position and fired solid shot into the woods on the opposite rise, to enable our infantry to gain possession of it, but failing in this and being driven back in confusion, the battery fell back with them by the right-hand road about half a mile to a small knoll, which commanded the valley of a little stream running from our right into the Po. In the withdrawal of his battery, Captain Martin received a severe wound in the back of his neck, just grazing the spine, and the command of the battery devolved upon Lieutenant Walcott. The other divisions, as they came

up, were formed on the right and left of the Alsop house, about a quarter of a mile to its front, and Mink and Richardson took position around the house. The farther advance on the enemy was checked at this point. With the aid of the fire of these batteries, and on the arrival of the rest of the corps, and a portion of the Sixth, our line was again pushed forward to the point first gained, which continued to be the salient of our line through the remainder of the engagement at this place. The batteries were now disposed as follows: Breck's, Mink's, and Winslow's in position on the right of the road, commanding the valley above referred to, the latter having relieved Walcott's, which battery, together with Stewart's, again advanced to near its first position at the corner of the woods near the salient, and at once became engaged in a severe contest with a similar number of the enemy's guns. At about 600 yards' distance a slight rise of ground hid the contending batteries from each other, and it was some time before the exact range could be got. When, however, the gunners were brought to fire low enough so as just to graze the ridge and burst their spherical case on the graze, the enemy's batteries were soon silenced and their guns probably withdrawn. Shrapnel was almost exclusively used by both sides in this engagement, which lasted about half an hour. Our loss was 10 killed and some 10 wounded, among whom was First Lieut. Thomas Goodman, temporarily serving with Stewart's battery. Though his wound was considered slight at the time, Lieutenant Goodman died in hospital at Alexandria twelve days afterward. Soon after dark all the batteries were withdrawn to the neighborhood of the Alsop house and parked for the night.

May 9.—The corps now occupied an irregular curved line, with its left near the road to Spotsylvania Court-House, at the salient above mentioned, its right in the woods to the rear of the Pritchett house. At daylight Mink's (H), First New York, and Richardson's (D), First New York, were sent to the front and posted, under General Griffin's orders, a short distance to the right of where Stewart's battery was the day before. An orchard, with ruins of a house, was immediately in front of them, and a heavy wooded knoll beyond at a distance of 500 yards. The fire of the enemy's sharpshooters was exceedingly annoying from these points. At 6.30 p. m. the enemy opened from a battery to the left, and advanced their skirmish lines, but were driven back into the woods and their battery silenced. These batteries were again withdrawn after dark. Cooper's battery occupied its position of the afternoon before, on a knoll to the right of the Court-House road, and commanding the valley toward the Pritchett house. Rittenhouse's battery was also placed on the same knoll to the right of Cooper's, and in the afternoon Phillips' battery was posted about 400 yards in their rear, on commanding ground. The two first were engaged at different times during the day against batteries of the enemy, which opened on the right of our line. Phillips, though not engaged, suffered somewhat from the random fire of a battery beyond the woods on his left flank. The other batteries remained in reserve near the Alsop house until late in the p. m., when Walcott relieved Cooper's battery. The latter moved off to the right about half a mile and fired some 40 rounds at the enemy across the Po. Breck's battery had been sent also to somewhat the same position in the afternoon, and was engaged under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. Both these batteries were withdrawn after dark.

May 10.—Mink and Richardson again in their position of the previous day, slightly advanced and well protected by works thrown up during the night. The latter battery had but three guns in position, having badly cracked the trail of one of their pieces the day before. Both batteries fired a good part of the day, by General Griffin's orders, at the enemy's skirmish line and to encourage our own infantry. The enemy also occasionally opened from a battery on their front, but was soon silenced. Rittenhouse's and Breck's batteries were posted during the morning on the right of the corps to fire on the enemy's line across the Po, which was being attacked by the Second Corps. They were engaged a good part of the day, but when the corps fell back were much exposed, and were withdrawn before night. At the time the Second Corps fell back, at Colonel Tidball's request, Cooper's and Walcott's batteries were ordered to report to him, but were not used. They reported back the next morning. Phillips' battery remained in its position of the previous day, and Stewart's was posted to its right and rear, close to the Alsop house.

May 11.—Mink and Richardson, in the same position, kept up a fire throughout the day at intervals, as ordered by the division commander. Cooper occupied his old works, commanding the valley. Breck, Phillips, Stewart, in position as before around the Alsop house, with Rittenhouse and Walcott in reserve until the afternoon, when Stewart's battery was moved to the left and front of Cooper, and Walcott was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Ayres, now in command of the Second Division. None of the batteries were engaged during the day.

May 12.—This morning Phillips' and Breck's batteries were moved to the extreme left of the corps, and took position to the left of the road which crosses the Po, now at Corbin's Bridge. During the forenoon they shelled the woods across the river, and replied to a few guns which opened on our skirmish lines, but they were either so far off or so much concealed by the woods that the effect of our fire could not be seen. At 2 p. m. they had a brisk engagement for twenty-five minutes with a rebel battery in their front at 1,200 yards, and silenced it. The fire of the enemy was very accurate, wounding several of the men and exploding one of Captain Phillips' limbers. Mink's and Richardson's batteries shelled the woods opposite them at the time of the attack made by the Second Corps, and at intervals during the day. Walcott's battery was also engaged on General Ayres' front for a short time. The other batteries were in their previous positions, but not engaged. At night all the batteries were withdrawn and camped near the Sixth Corps hospitals, in rear of that corps.

May 13.—The command remained in camp all day. At night all moved by by-roads in rear of the army to the Beverly house, on the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Court-House road, reaching that point at sunrise of May 14. On arriving at the Beverly house, Rittenhouse's battery was posted across the pike about half a mile beyond the bridge over the Ny, bearing upon the Court-House; distance, 2,200 yards. Cooper's and Breck's batteries were posted close to the Beverly house, firing to the left flank, and aiding in both the attacks on the Myers house made on the afternoon of this day. The remainder of the batteries remained in reserve.

May 15.—The batteries not engaged. Cooper and Rittenhouse remained in their former positions. The horses are suffering greatly

from being kept continually in harness, and, at the same time, the forage allowance has been but 5 pounds a day.

May 16 and 17.—None of the batteries engaged. By orders of Major-General Meade, the batteries were this day all reduced to four guns, one section being turned in at Belle Plain. The six caissons were, however, kept and the surplus horses, so far as they were serviceable. Maj. R. H. Fitzhugh, First New York Artillery, reported from the Reserve with four batteries, viz, Sheldon's battery (B), First New York, four 10-pounder Parrotts; Barnes' battery (C), First New York, four 3-inch regulation; Bigelow's battery, Ninth Massachusetts, four light 12-pounders; Hart's battery, Fifteenth New York Independent, four light 12-pounders. So the number and caliber of the guns in the brigade remain the same as it was on leaving Culpeper.

May 18.—The Second and Sixth Corps having returned to the right of the general line, and so uncovered the left, Hart's, Bigelow's, and Walcott's batteries of light 12-pounders were posted in the neighborhood of the Anderson house to protect that flank, should the enemy attack there. Before daylight Rittenhouse's battery was pushed forward on the pike to our advanced works, about 1,400 yards from the Court-House, and was joined by Taft's (Fifth New York Independent) battery of six 20-pounder Parrotts, which had temporarily joined the brigade the night before, and Sheldon's battery, making fourteen guns, under command of Major Fitzhugh. At the same time Captain Cooper, with his own, Breck's, and Phillips' batteries, making twelve 3-inch guns, was posted on a sharp knoll to the front, and some 400 yards to the left, of Major Fitzhugh's line, making an angle of about 60 degrees with it. The position of all these batteries was excellent. The first was protected by fair works, and the rapid descent of the knoll from the rear to Cooper's afforded excellent shelter for the limbers. The enemy had twenty pieces behind their lines, in front and to their right of the Court-House. At the time the Second Corps advanced on the right the batteries on both sides opened. The engagement was brisk for near three-quarters of an hour, and the practice on both sides was very accurate. Fire was kept up at intervals during the day without any express object, and with no perceptible result, except the silencing of the enemy's guns. At night, the Sixth Corps having returned to its former position at the Anderson house, the batteries then were withdrawn. Taft's battery also left for Washington.

May 19.—Fitzhugh's and Cooper's batteries remained in the same position, Taft being replaced by Bigelow. They fired but little during the day. The Fifth Corps now being the right of the army, Mink's and Stewart's batteries were posted with the Fourth Division, near the deserted house, on the right of the pike, and commanding the valley of the Ny for a short distance. During the enemy's attack that p. m. on the Fredericksburg pike, the former was slightly engaged and helped to repel a demonstration on the point he occupied. Barnes' battery had been posted in the morning near to where army headquarters had been, and Hart was sent up there as soon as the attack commenced. Major Fitzhugh, who took charge of the two batteries, reported that they contributed materially in aiding the heavy artillery to repulse the attack.

May 20.—During the night all the batteries in position were withdrawn preparatory to moving next morning.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 21.—Left Beverly house at 10 a. m. and moved to Guiney's Station, crossed the Mattaponi at bridge near that place, and bivouacked for the night on the south side of the river.

May 22.—Started at noon and marched by the old Telegraph road to Bull's (or Bullock's) Church, and camped for the night.

May 23.—Moved at daylight. Head of column arrived near North Anna by railroad bridge 11 a. m. This being the position which the Second Corps was to occupy, we returned to Mount Carmel Church and passed to the right, striking the river again at Jericho Mills. Rittenhouse's battery was then placed in position on the north bank, immediately on the left of the road leading to the ford, and soon after Breck's battery took position about one-third of a mile farther down below the bend. The First Division was at once pushed across the ford, meeting with no opposition, followed by the Third and Fourth Divisions. So soon as the pontoon bridge was laid the six 12-pounder batteries crossed. Meanwhile the First Division had advanced into a piece of woods about 1,200 yards from, and immediately in front of, the ford, and had slightly intrenched. The Third and Fourth Divisions were now (5 p. m.) pushed forward on the left and right of the First, to complete the chord across the bend of the river. On the left the Third Division succeeded in reaching its position near a house, and Hart's and Stewart's batteries were posted by Captain Cooper in rear of its right, on good ground. In the attack which was made on both flanks near dusk, the enemy brought eight guns to bear on this point, which were soon silenced by the fire of Stewart's and Hart's, assisted by Rittenhouse's, Breck's, and Cooper's batteries on the north side of the river. Meanwhile Cutler's (Fourth) division was going into position on the right of the First. The column moved by the flank and formed into echelon of regiments as it neared the corner of the woods. One brigade had joined on to the right of the First Division and extended to the edge of the woods. The First Brigade was advancing toward an open ridge on the right of the woods, when the enemy's line of battle arose from behind the ridge, fired a volley, and at once charged upon their flank. The brigade gave way. Mink's battery (H, First New York) was moving up behind the column to take position on the ridge so soon as gained by the division. Being present at this time, I at once desired Captain Davis, brigade inspector, to direct him to cover our right flank. Captain Mink advanced in line and came into position at canister range and soon checked the enemy's advance. Matthewson's battery (E, First New York) and Walcott's (C, Massachusetts) were also brought up at a trot and formed on the right of Mink's, so as to cover all our flanks to the river. The behavior of all these batteries was admirable and their firing excellent. By it the attack of the enemy was repulsed and our infantry enabled to reform. Their losses were severe. Captain Davis was mortally wounded in endeavoring to rally the broken infantry in rear of Mink's battery. Lieutenant Matthewson, and Lieutenant Cargill, of C, Massachusetts, were hit soon after their batteries went into position. In Captain Davis I lost one of the most promising young officers in the service. Modest, gentlemanly, hard-working, and every inch a soldier, he had won the highest commendations from all he had served with. Bigelow's battery, in rear of our lines, and Sheldon's, on the north bank, also fired a few rounds. The engagement lasted till after dark, when our lines were well established.

May 24.—Mink's, Walcott's, Richardson's (D, New York) batteries remained in position on right of line. Stewart and Hart were advanced to the left about 600 yards, and posted near the Fontaine house. At dusk Major Fitzhugh with the two last-named batteries and Phillips reported to General Griffin, commanding First Division ; no engagement.

May 25.—The line was extended to the left to join the Ninth Corps. The three batteries with Major Fitzhugh were engaged at times during the day on the skirmish line of General Griffin's front, but could elicit no reply from the enemy's artillery, although we suffered considerably from the enemy's sharpshooters. Our object of posting the batteries, however, was gained in partially silencing the enemy's skirmishers in front of the Fourth Division. Cooper's, Breck's, and Walcott's batteries were also in position on the front of Crawford's division, the left of the corps, but not engaged.

May 26.—Not engaged. The infantry engaged in destroying the railroad. At dark the corps withdrew to north side of the river.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 27.—Moved down the north bank of Pamunkey and camped for the night in the neighborhood of Mangohick and Brandywine.

May 28.—Crossed the Pamunkey at ford near Hanover town about noon, the corps taking position on the south bank in front of Dr. Brockenbrough's house and intrenching, the left resting on the Totopotomoy and the right crossing the main road to Haw's Store. The following batteries were in position from right to left : Cooper's, Stewart's, Bigelow's, Barnes', Breck's, and Phillips'. There was no engagement at this point.

May 29.—Moved at 10 a. m. by way of Haw's Store, and formed on left of Ninth Corps, the First Division being the left of our line and reaching across the Totopotomoy to Widow Via's farm. Major Fitzhugh had Rittenhouse's, Richardson's, and Mink's batteries in position at this point, the first of which threw a few shell into the woods toward Mechanicsville road. The remaining batteries were parked near headquarters at the Norman house.

May 30.—The whole corps advanced to the Via house. The First Division was pushed up the Shady Grove road, accompanied by Major Fitzhugh's three batteries, Mink engaging the enemy's battery which opened on the head of the column. The Third Division at the same time moved out to gain the Mechanicsville pike. Their skirmishers had just crossed it near Tinsley's house, when the enemy charged and drove the division back nearly to the Shady Grove road. Richardson's battery immediately took position across the road by which the Third Division was retreating, and opened with solid shot, and afterward with canister, when the enemy made a determined charge upon this point. Lieutenant Richardson received great credit from Generals Griffin and Crawford for the handling of his battery at this point. Mink's battery was posted on the north side of the Shady Grove road immediately in front of the Bowles house, and Breck's was brought up on the left of Richardson's. At the same time Rittenhouse, Walcott, and Bigelow were posted on the extreme left of our line near the Armstrong house, the last named also having a good field of fire over the open ground around the Bowles house, should we be drawn back from that position. Later in the day the three batteries were pushed forward about 800

yards across a small run to a ridge, from which they could command the Mechanicsville road at and to the east of Bethesda Church. All these batteries were engaged during the p. m. in a sharp contest with the enemy's guns posted near the church and the Tinsley house.

May 31.—Not engaged. Captain Cooper started for Harrisburg with 44 of his men whose term of service had expired. There were enough men left to render the battery effective; Lieutenant Miller remained in command.

June 1.—By orders from corps headquarters, Phillips, Stewart, and Richardson were assigned to the First Division. The left of the corps was swinging around across the Mechanicsville pike, and during the day pushed through the woods to within sight of the enemy's works, at short musket range. While this was being done I endeavored, in accordance with orders, to establish a section of Rittenhouse's battery on the wood road to the left of the pike, and one of Sheldon's on the pike itself; the first was able to hold its position for half an hour, the latter only a few minutes, before they were overwhelmed by the enemy's fire and obliged to withdraw. Both sections suffered severely; Captain Sheldon received a very ugly wound in the face. An hour before dark received orders to establish two batteries on the skirmish line in front of Bartlett's brigade. On reaching the line of battle Major Fitzhugh found that our skirmishers had fallen back from the position he was to occupy, and that Bartlett's brigade was hotly engaged. The batteries were consequently withdrawn. During the night, our line having been advanced up the wood road spoken of to outer edge of the woods, Rittenhouse's and Barnes' batteries were placed in position there on the left of the wood road; Walcott's and Hart's on the right.

June 2.—The position held by the four batteries last mentioned was exposed to the fire of a large portion of the enemy's lines, at ranges of from 800 to 1,500 yards. They also obtained an ugly cross-fire on them from a detached work opposite the extreme left of the corps, and the rebel sharpshooters were within 200 yards. About 10 a. m. Crawford's division was extended to the left. Miller's, Rogers', Breck's, and Bigelow's batteries were moved with it and posted, the first two to the front and left of the Jenkins house, Breck's half a mile to our left, filling the gap of 500 yards between our left and Birney's division, of Second Corps. Bigelow's battery was got into an excellent position, after considerable labor, about half way between Barnes and Miller, where they obtained excellent fire on the enemy's detached work, forcing them to withdraw the guns; also an enfilading fire upon their skirmish line in the woods in front of Third Division. All the above-named batteries were hotly engaged throughout the day. About 5 p. m., the corps being under orders to move to the left and connect with the Eighteenth Corps, Barnes' and Walcott's batteries were withdrawn and together with Mink's marched to near the position held by Breck, where they camped for the night. The Ninth Corps being attacked soon after, while falling back to occupy the position we were to leave, this move was stopped. The enemy pushed up the Mechanicsville road and around by Shady Grove (our right), occupying the ground held by us on the 30th. Stewart's battery went into position across the Mechanicsville road half a mile west of the church, under a fire of canister, and succeeded in driving off the enemy's battery.

June 3.—All the batteries were in position to-day, and more or less engaged. Phillips', Richardson's, Stewart's, and Mink's, parallel

to north of the Mechanicsville road, were pushed forward by batteries with the line of battle. The ground was gained under a galling fire of artillery and musketry at considerable loss, the enemy's batteries being securely posted under cover. They were, however, at last driven out and their position occupied by our skirmishers, when it was found also that their loss had been heavy, 20 dead horses lying around where their guns had been. During this time they also charged down the Mechanicsville road and through the woods, driving [*sic*] its north side, but were repulsed by Ayres' brigade, with the aid of Hart's and Rittenhouse's batteries. The former looked directly up the road, and the enemy reached within short canister range of the battery before they were checked. Barnes' and Walcott's batteries had been brought back from the left, as well as Mink's, and were posted in their old position on either side of the wood road. Together with the batteries at the left they were frequently engaged with the enemy's artillery during the day.

June 4 and 5.—The batteries remained pretty much in the same positions. Late in the p. m. of the 5th they were all withdrawn and moved with the corps to the open ground between the Lacy and Burnett houses.

June 6 to 11.—The corps remained in reserve during this time; all the batteries in camp. Rittenhouse's, Rogers', and Walcott's were assigned to Second Division, reorganized under command of Brigadier-General Ayres. On the 11th, broke camp and moved to Williamsburg stage road. Camped near Providence Meeting-House.*

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. S. WAINWRIGHT,

Colonel First New York Artillery, Comdg. Brigade.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 143.

Report of Lieut. Robert E. Rogers, Battery B, First New York Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY B, FIRST NEW YORK LIGHT ARTY.,
August 10, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following as the history of this command during the campaign commencing on the 4th of May and ending July 30, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

Broke camp at Brandy Station, Va., at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of May, marching with the Third Brigade, Artillery Reserve. We crossed the Rapidan and camped near Chancellorsville. Marched at sunrise on the morning of the 5th, and arrived near Wilderness at 4 p. m. Took no part in the battle of Wilderness.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

SECOND EPOCH.

Marched from Wilderness at 7 p. m. on the evening of the 7th of May, and marched to near Spotsylvania Court-House. Remained in that locality until the 15th, when we marched to Fredericksburg, where, on the 17th, received orders assigning battery to the Fifth Corps. Joined corps on the evening of the same day, and took position immediately in front of Spotsylvania at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 18th. Fired 118 rounds; no casualties. Remained in position in front of Spotsylvania until 3 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, when battery drew back 1 mile to rear and remained in harness.

THIRD EPOCH.

Marched from in front of Spotsylvania at 10 a. m. on the 21st, and marched to near Guiney's Station and camped. Marched 10 miles on the 22d. Marched at 10 a. m. on the 23d; arrived at North Anna River at 3 p. m. Took position on the north bank and fired 8 rounds; no casualties. Crossed North Anna River on the morning of the 25th and camped. Recrossed the river on the morning of the 26th and camped.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Broke camp near North Anna on the morning of the 27th; marched 25 miles. Marched 12 miles on the 28th, crossed the Pamunkey River and went into camp. Remained in camp until the 30th, when we marched 2 miles and took position; withdrew from position the same day without firing and camped. Remained in camp until June 1, when we marched to the front on the Mechanicsville road and took position. One section of the battery was ordered in the advance, and fired 8 rounds. Captain Sheldon wounded severely, Corporal Warren slightly, and Private Wheeler seriously; has since died. Moved on the 2d $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the left, took position and fired 163 rounds; no casualties. Remained in same position on the 3d; fired 303 rounds. Private O'Hara wounded. Withdrew from position at 8 p. m. on the 5th; marched 5 miles and camped near Cold Harbor; remained in camp until the 11th.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. ROGERS,

First Lieutenant, Comdg. Battery B, First New York Art'y.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., ARTY. BRIG., FIFTH CORPS.

No. 144.

Report of Lieut. Lester I. Richardson, Battery D, First New York Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY D, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,

August 12, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this battery under my command in the recent active operations of the army:

FIRST EPOCH.

The captain commanding being severely wounded in the Wilderness on the morning of May 5, I assumed command the same day.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

My right section was in position on the pike leading to Orange Court-House, my left section in rear of the right, the center section having been lost in the engagement during the day. Our troops were so scattered about that to fire from my right section would be alike dangerous to friend and foe. I received orders to move the section back to the rear. I started to do it. I then received orders to fire retiring. I proceeded to do that. I again received orders (for the third time), through Captain Martin's orderly, to fire 1 shot and move to rear. I did as ordered, and got back out of the way. I then moved back to the right of our former position (on the pike) with my right section and received orders from Captain Martin to put my left section on the left of the pike, so that I might command the front to considerable advantage.

May 6.—About noon I received orders to put my right section on the pike once more, which was done. I remained there until dark, when it was reported that the enemy were pushing our right. At this time I received orders direct from General Griffin to move my right section back to the right of the pike, where I remained during the night.

May 7.—About 8 a. m. the enemy attacked, driving in our skirmishers. I opened with my right section and fired 15 rounds of solid shot, when I ordered cease firing.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 7.—Left the Wilderness about 9 p. m., and reported to General Griffin, who ordered me to march in rear of General Ayres' brigade. The march was very slow and tedious, and about daylight May 8, reached Todd's Tavern, where we made a short halt. I still followed the brigade; finally came to a halt in a piece of woods where the cavalry had been engaged with enemy. We remained there about one-half hour, when we moved on once more. I rode ahead of my command to find some one who knew where I was wanted. (At this time the enemy were shelling the troops in our front and with considerable effect.) I finally found Major Roebing, who ordered me to put my battery in position on the right of the road. I did as ordered, but there was scarcely room to work three of my guns, as there was a thick wood in rear of me on my right flank and the road and woods on my left; however, I brought three guns in position at close intervals and opened upon the enemy's battery, soon drawing fire of the infantry on my battery. I did all in my power to check the fire of this battery, but in the situation I was in it was impossible, as their (enemy's) battery was placed under the crest of a hill and I could not harm them, although they could and did fire with great accuracy at me. I immediately sent an orderly to report the fact to the general commanding, and he, through Major Roebing, ordered me back to the rear and on the left of the position occupied by Captain Mink. I remained in this position perhaps one hour, when I was ordered to the right and front, where my guns were put en echelon, per orders from General Warren. I remained in this position during the night without disturbance.

May 9.—Received orders to move this morning at daylight and put my guns in position on the right of the line occupied by Captain Mink (H), First New York. The fire of the sharpshooters annoyed us very much until I had works thrown up for the protection of our men. About 9 a. m. I received orders from General Griffin to fire

solid shot at the sharpshooters in my front, causing them to ricochet on the hill in front of us. I fired a few rounds, when our skirmish line in front advanced and drove the enemy's skirmishers from their pits. During the firing the trail to my right gun was broken so as to disable and render it useless. I immediately sent it to the rear, leaving me only three guns. I moved to the rear about dark.

May 10.—Moved to the front this morning at daylight and occupied the same position as the day previous. The sharpshooters were very annoying, and not a man could show his head in safety. At 10 a. m. General Griffin ordered me to commence firing, which we did, and kept at it all day. The enemy replied some with artillery, and when once they did open, we (Captain Mink and myself) concentrated our fire upon them, which had the desired effect of stopping their fire for some time. The enemy had three pieces directly in my front—I should say 500 yards—and would occasionally open upon our infantry on our right. I claim with pride the honor of dismounting one of their pieces with a solid shot.

May 11.—Remained in position all night. The enemy opened upon us with artillery about 7 a. m. We answered them and effectually silenced their pieces. At this time I received orders from General Griffin to shell the woods in my front and to keep up a steady fire during the day. The object of shelling the woods was to keep the enemy from massing there, as it was reported they were so doing. I fired solid shot during the day (per order of the division commander) at 5 degrees elevation at no visible object, and what I could see, with no effect.

May 12.—I opened fire this morning about 7 a. m., the object of which was to make a diversion in favor of the attack of the Second and Sixth Corps on our left, and by orders from General Griffin kept up a steady fire in our front, the infantry having made an attack on our right. We were relieved about 3 p. m., went to the rear, and went into park near the Sixth Corps headquarters for the night.

May 13.—At 3 p. m. received orders to harness and move out near corps headquarters; reached there about 5 a. m.; remained in harness until dark, when I unharnessed, fed, and groomed. My men had laid down and got to sleep when I was ordered to harness and be ready to move out in fifteen minutes. We soon started, marched all night, the roads axle-deep with mud, consequently our march was very slow indeed. My horses were about used up, having been in the harness for the last eight days.

May 14.—Daylight found us trudging along our tiresome march on the road to Spotsylvania Court-House. About 8 a. m. we halted near the river Ny and fed men and horses. In about three-quarters of an hour we moved down to the bank of the river, where we remained until 4 p. m., when we received orders to move to the rear and camp for the night.

May 15.—Harnessed at daylight and remained so until 2 p. m., when I unharnessed and groomed; harnessed again, awaiting orders. About dark received orders to unharness and camp for the night.

May 16 and 17.—Remained in camp all day.

May 18.—Received orders at 1 a. m. to move to the Anderson house, reporting there at 3.30 a. m. I was assigned my position on the right and front of the Anderson house, with instructions to resist any attack that might be made on our left and front on a point some 1,500 yards from us. We remained here until 1 p. m. and received orders to move back to camp occupied by us in the morning.

May 19.—Received orders during the night to report to Colonel Wainwright with battery at daylight, which I did. About 5 p. m. a sharp musketry fire opened on our left and rear. I was ordered to move to the left and report to Major Fitzhugh. By the time I reached the place the firing ceased, and he (Major Fitzhugh) finally placed me under the brow of a hill, with orders to remain harnessed all night.

May 20.—At 9 a. m. received orders from Major Fitzhugh to return to the camp occupied the day previous in rear of corps headquarters, when I unharnessed and remained until the morning of May 21.

May 21.—Lieutenant Matthewson assumed command. (See his report.)

THIRD EPOCH.

May 23.—Lieutenant Matthewson was wounded during the early part of the engagement, when the command once more devolved upon me. The enemy were soon repulsed and we held them in check. I fired case-shot and canister, but mostly case-shot, at one-half, three-fourths, and one second time.

May 24.—Found us in the same position as during the night before. During the night my men threw up works to protect themselves should occasion require. Remained here all day, everything being very quiet.

May 25.—Still in same position.

May 26.—Left camp about 7.30 a. m., recrossed the North Anna, and went into camp about 1 mile from the river. Had just finished grooming my horses when orders came to have everything in readiness to move out at 6.30 this p. m. Moved out 100 yards and went into park, where we remained all night.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The morning of the 27th found us on the road, but very slow marching. About 10 a. m. the column halted for rest about one and one-half hours, then marched until dark, when we halted to water, and started again. Marched until 9 p. m., when we went into camp for the night near Mangohick.

May 28.—Left camp at 6 a. m.; crossed the Pamunkey River about 1 p. m. at Hanover town Ford; went into camp for the night about 1 mile from the river.

May 29.—Moved out at 10.30 a. m.; marched 2 miles, when I moved off to our left, and went into camp for the day. About 8.30 p. m. I received orders from Colonel Wainwright to report at once with my battery to Major Fitzhugh, who was at General Griffin's headquarters, about 2 miles to the front. I reported to him with battery at 10 p. m. He assigned me my position, telling me that I was put there to protect the right and rear.

May 30.—I found myself upon a sand-knoll, and impossible to work my guns had occasion required. I had just completed some works for my guns when I received orders to move out in rear of Ayres' brigade. We moved very slowly, but finally came to within one-half mile of the skirmish line and halted. I rode up and reported to Major Fitzhugh. He ordered me to remain where I was (in the road). This was about 1 p. m. About 2 p. m. musketry opened very briskly upon our left. I soon received orders to move the battery (one section at a trot and the other at a walk) out to the

rear and left. I had put my right section in the position assigned me by Major Fitzhugh, and had fired 2 rounds of solid shot, when General Griffin rode along and ordered me farther to the front. I immediately limbered up, and moved forward at a trot about 150 yards, and here I had a splendid view of the enemy. They were marching seemingly with company front parallel with my battery. I immediately opened with solid shot upon their column, and they moved by the flank and soon got out of sight. (In going over the ground afterward I found they moved down in a ravine.) I kept my fire directed upon the column, or where I supposed and almost knew it to be. Up to this time I had not heard a shot from my left section. I immediately sent an orderly to ascertain its whereabouts, when I found out that a division commander had ordered it to the rear—"out of the way," was his expression. I sent for it at once, and also to Battery H, First New York, which was in my rear, for ammunition, as I had expended the supply in my limber chests, except the canister. Soon my left section came upon the ground, and I put it into position on my right and rear. Soon the enemy's artillery upon my right section, and that with the fire of the sharpshooters, was very annoying. I never saw the enemy's artillery used to a better advantage than here. I directed my fire upon this battery from my right section, but found soon that they had the most advantageous position, and it was a waste of ammunition to try to dislodge them, so ordered cease firing, and told my men to cover themselves as much as possible, as the enemy's case-shot and shell were bursting directly in our front and over head. I had 4 horses killed in as many minutes, leaving me only 4 to each gun. Soon I received notice that the enemy were massing their forces in our front and right preparatory to charging our works. At this time the enemy's artillery was nearly quiet, firing less frequent. I still remained quiet with my battery, and soon the familiar rebel yell broke upon the ear, and "see, they come," was the expression of all. I held my fire until they were within 200 yards of my guns, when I opened upon them with canister, which soon had the desired effect of checking them and finally repulsing them. I then fired case-shot into their ranks from both sections and they (what were left) were soon out of sight. Before this charge I had reported my situation to the division general in command, having lost my horses and 3 men, and asked permission to move my right section to the rear with my left, so that I might have my battery together, but he said no; I must hold that front at all hazards. In the midst of our firing, when I was doing the best execution, he sent an aide-de-camp to me telling me to take my guns out of there or I would lose them. I sent word back to the general that it was too late to move my guns, and besides I could not get them out. At this time the enemy were not 50 yards from my guns, and still coming, and I finally limbered up one of my guns and it had moved about 10 yards when the enemy's line was broken and completely routed. I immediately halted the gun, unlimbered, and commenced firing with it again. All this time my other gun of this section (right) and the left were hotly contesting the ground with the enemy. Soon the firing ceased, and all was quiet.

May 31.—Remained in position all day without disturbance.

June 1.—Moved to the extreme right of the corps, per order from Major Fitzhugh, who put me in position on the left of the road, where I remained all night.

June 2.—Marched out at 11 a. m. to near the position of the 30th ; went in park near Bethesda Church. While here I received orders to put my battery in position, faced to the rear. Moved out of position about 5 p. m. and went into park, where I remained until dark. I then received orders to move my battery out to the front (our rear), where I was assigned my position by Captain Phillips. I then went in camp for the night.

June 3.—The enemy opened upon us this morning, to which we replied (my position was the left of the three batteries, B, Fourth United States, on my right, and E, Fifth Massachusetts, on the right of that), and silencing them, they soon moved to another position, and again we silenced them, but this time it cost me dearly. It was here I lost the brave and efficient officer Lieutenant De Mott, he being struck with a piece of case-shot, which passed through him, killing him instantly ; I also lost 1 man killed and 4 wounded at this place. At this time the enemy had an enfilading fire upon us as well as the fire in our front ; we could do nothing with them only in our front. Our line of battle soon advanced, and I was ordered (with the other batteries) to advance on the open plain in my front. As I moved up the enemy opened on us with canister, but with little effect. I soon got my position and we silenced the enemy's battery, so much so that one hour after getting this position not a shot was fired from them. In this position I lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

June 4.—Moved out of position about noon and went to the rear, where I camped for the night.

June 5.—Moved out of camp at daylight and took position in line of works near Bethesda Church. Left position about 9 p. m. and moved out toward Cold Harbor, which we reached at 4 a. m. June 6, and remained during the day and night.

June 7.—Moved out at 4 a. m. ; marched to within 2 miles of Richmond and York Railroad, where we camped until the night of June 12. *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. I. RICHARDSON,

First Lieut., Comdg. Battery D, First New York Artillery.

Lieut. F. MORRIS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 145.

Report of Capt. Charles E. Mink, Battery H, First New York Light Artillery.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., July 29, 1864.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of the battles and skirmishes of the present campaign in which Battery H, First New York Artillery, participated during the months of May and June, 1864 :

May 8, engaged a section of the enemy's artillery near Todd's Store ; silenced them after firing a few shots. At 7 a. m., in company with General Griffin's division, moved to Laurel Hill, a short

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

distance to the right, and engaged the enemy's infantry, firing 62 solid shot, 11 shell, and 16 spherical case with excellent effect, when the falling back of our infantry supports and the overpowering numbers of the enemy obliged us to withdraw the battery. In this engagement we had 2 men slightly wounded.

May 9, placed the guns in position behind a line of works thrown up at the edge of the woods at Laurel Hill, right section in the road which passes through the Wilderness at this point, the center and left sections about 80 yards to the right where the work formed an angle of about 45 degrees with the line in front of the timber. In our front, at about the distance of 500 or 600 yards, [was] a dense piece of woods, in which the enemy's sharpshooters were stationed; being completely under cover they were very troublesome, killing Major-General Sedgwick near the guns of Lieutenant Ritchie's section, and wounding many men and officers near us. At 6.30 p. m. the enemy opened on us with a battery stationed near the left corner of the woods in our front, at the same time advancing a heavy line of skirmishers. I withdrew the right section from its original position, and placed it on the left of the center section, near the angle of the works, at the request of Colonel Tompkins, chief of artillery, Sixth Corps, as he wished to place two of his guns in the road, firing 38 solid shot, 8 shell, and 14 spherical case-shot. We completely silenced their artillery, and compelled their skirmishers to fall back in disorder behind the woods. We had in this engagement 2 men slightly wounded. Withdrew the battery and encamped a short distance in the rear. At 11 p. m. the next morning, May 10, placed the battery in the position occupied the day previous and three guns of Battery D, First New York Artillery, immediately on our right. By order of General Griffin, we commenced firing in the direction of the enemy at 10 a. m., to cover the advance of our skirmishers. The enemy opened on us with a battery, which, with the assistance of Battery D, we completely silenced and drove from its position. At 12 m., being struck on the ankle with a spent ball, I turned over the command to Lieutenant Ritchie during the rest of the day, and May 11 and 12 my battery, under command of Lieutenant Ritchie, and Lieutenant Richardson's guns on our right, were continually engaged. The enemy frequently attempted to bring their artillery to bear upon them, but were every time immediately silenced. The last three days' engagement at this place the battery fired nearly 2,000 rounds of ammunition, about one-third of which was expended on the enemy's artillery. The remainder was fired by order of General Griffin to prevent the enemy from massing troops at this point. During the three days 7 men were wounded and 2 horses killed.

May 19, having resumed command, I placed the battery in position at daybreak behind a line of works on the heights near the Spotsylvania and Fredericksburg road. At 5 p. m. the enemy attempted to get possession of the works on our right, which were formerly occupied by General Burnside's troops; opened fire upon them and drove them back, firing 41 rounds of spherical case and 2 shell with excellent effect.

May 23, crossed the North Anna River at Jericho Ford at 5 p. m.; in company with General Cutler's division were attacked by the enemy in force at 6 p. m. Our advance met the enemy in the woods a short distance from the ford, and were driven back in disorder. I brought the battery in position, and as soon as our retiring troops could be cleared from our front, I opened upon the enemy with can-

ister, and supported by Colonel Hofmann's brigade, of Cutler's division, repulsed their charge and drove them from the field, firing case-shot into them until they were driven into the woods. We then kept up a fire of solid shot through the timber until the field was cleared, and our troops held a position about 1,000 yards in advance of the ground where the battle opened. We lost in this engagement 3 men wounded, 2 horses killed and 3 three wounded.

May 30, were engaged near Bethesda Church on the skirmish line; fired 36 solid shot and 4 shell; could not tell the effect from the density of the timber; had 2 men seriously wounded.

June 3, I relieved Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, near Bethesda Church; fired 48 solid shot, 46 spherical case, and 19 shell, with excellent effect, driving the enemy's sharpshooters from the buildings in our front and repulsing a heavy line of skirmishers. The battery was under a heavy fire of artillery all day, but owing to the natural strength of our position our loss was limited to 1 horse.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. MINK,

Captain, First New York Artillery, Comdg. Battery H.

Lieut. W. J. CANFIELD,

Acting Adjutant, First New York Artillery.

No. 146.

Report of Lieut. Charles L. Anderson, Battery L, First New York Light Artillery.†

HDQRS. BATTERY L, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,

August 9, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to report:

I.

This command broke camp at Culpeper, Va., the morning of the 4th day of May, 1864, crossed the Rapidan River at Germanna Ford the same day, marching as far as Wilderness Tavern, went into park, and bivouacked for the night. [Resignation of Capt. G. H. Reynolds being accepted May 3, 1864, First Lieut. George Breck became commanding officer at beginning of campaign.]

On the morning of the 5th entered the Wilderness, by a cut road to the right and in the direction of Parker's Store and the enemy, with Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and Brigadier-General Wadsworth's (Fourth) division, Fifth Army Corps. Arriving at an open space or clearing, the lamented Brigadier-General Wadsworth formed and advanced his division in line of battle into the woods, leaving the two batteries of twelve pieces in park. Soon after, by order of First Lieutenant Stewart (B), Fourth U. S. Artillery, withdrew and went into park in rear of Lacy's house. [The repulse of the Fourth Division and the impracticability of rifled

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

† The parts of this report inserted in brackets [] appear as foot-notes in the original.

guns so far advanced from main line in the Wilderness induced the order of First Lieutenant Stewart, acting chief of artillery, to withdraw Battery L (this command). His own battery of light 12-pounders soon followed our column by the narrow road in the retreat before the heavy masses of the enemy.]

On the 6th went into position on the right of Battery B, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and in rear of Colonel Kitching's brigade heavy artillery; remained in same position during the night of the 6th, throwing up works. Were exposed to an unimportant artillery fire, but suffering no damage, made no reply. [June 6 First Sergeant Rooney, Corporal Blake, and 12 privates made their way to the battery without arms, connecting at expiration of veteran furloughs.]

II.

Took up line of march on the night of the 7th, moving in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House. After a brief halt at Todd's Tavern, under command of Captain Martin, Fifth Massachusetts Battery, we again advanced. On the march, and within 2 miles of the town, wheeled into the field on the left of the road and went into action, engaging the enemy's batteries at a distance of 1,500 yards. Expended 127 rounds of shot and shell. Remained in position during same day, constructing at night lunette defenses. At 3 p. m. of the 9th instant moved to the right and rear by a pioneer road through a copse of woods and took position confronting the enemy and relieving Battery A, First New Hampshire Artillery; were subject to a severe fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, by which 1 man was mortally wounded and the commanding officer, First Lieut. George Breck, slightly wounded, the latter not leaving the field. At midnight moved back to works we had erected the night previous. At 10 a. m. of the 10th instant returned and took an advanced position of the one occupied the day preceding, in connection with Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and engaged the enemy's batteries, posted behind strong defensive works, at a distance of 1,200 yards; also shelling his line of battle to our left and front, expending 231 rounds of ammunition in very satisfactory practice. In the afternoon retired to our works by order of First Lieutenant Rittenhouse, Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery. [Owing to the withdrawal of Second Corps from the enemy's side of Po River this position became untenable. The enemy approached so as to enfilade the two batteries with musketry and artillery. First Lieutenant Rittenhouse (D), Fifth U. S. Artillery, acting chief of artillery, therefore instructed us to retire, and soon followed with his Parrott battery.]

On the morning of the 12th moved again to the right of the Fifth Army Corps, together with the Third Massachusetts Battery, taking position in line with Colonel Kitching's brigade of heavy artillery; fought the enemy's batteries at a distance of 1,500, 1,800, and 2,000 yards; also placed one section in position to enfilade his general line of battle, firing one shot every three minutes for an hour. This section fired at a distance of 3,500 yards. We received the concentrated fire of such batteries as he could bring to bear upon us, during which he exploded a limber chest of the Third Massachusetts Battery. We expended 378 rounds of ammunition. At 5 p. m. we withdrew from this line and moved to rear of hospitals

of Fifth Army Corps. On the night of the 13th marched by a circuitous route, crossing the Ny River and confronting the enemy in front of Spotsylvania Court-House, near the Fredericksburg turnpike, when we went into position and remained till the 18th, when we advanced to our left and front, forming in battery on Brigadier-General Crawford's (Third) division line, together with Battery B, First Pennsylvania Artillery and the Third Massachusetts Light Artillery, engaged the enemy's artillery posted in heavy works immediately in front of the town. Expended 383 rounds of ammunition. The casualties were 1 veteran volunteer mortally wounded, and also a sergeant severely wounded. At the enemy's attack on our right and rear 1 bugler was captured with horse and equipments. [May 17, by order of General Meade, turned in one section of the battery, two pieces with horses and equipments.]

III.

Left Spotsylvania on the 21st, arriving at the North Anna River on the 23d, taking position on the north bank of the river at the extreme left of long range batteries, D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and B, First Pennsylvania Artillery, posted to cover the crossing of the Fifth Army Corps at Jericho Ford. We fired 87 rounds of ammunition with marked effect, silencing the enemy's artillery thrown boldly forward for the purpose of shelling the Fifth Army Corps, which was en masse and crossing upon a pontoon bridge.

IV.

Crossed the Pamunkey River the 28th, and went into position at a trot on the afternoon of the 30th, coming to the assistance of Battery D, First U. S. Artillery, 100 yards to the left of its position; engaged a rebel battery posted upon the Mechanicsville turnpike and drove them, expending 76 rounds of Schenkl shot and shell. Advanced June 2 across the Mechanicsville turnpike, entering and passing through heavy timber by a cut road. We formed en echelon on the extreme left of General Crawford's line of battle. Remained in this position duelling daily until the night of June 5, expending 350 rounds of ammunition, and were subject to a fire of sharpshooters, and fighting 10, 12, and 20 pounders. It was 9 miles to Richmond; in moving out at night we lost 1 man captured.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. ANDERSON,

First Lieut., Comdg. Battery L, First New York Artillery.

Lieut. F. MORRIS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 147.

Itinerary of the Sixth Army Corps.†

May 1 to 4.—Near Brandy Station.

May 4.—Crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, encamping at night on the south side of the Rapidan.

May 5.—Moved toward Wilderness Tavern.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

† From returns for May and June.

May 5 to 7.—Battle of the Wilderness. Night of the 7th moved to Chancellorsville and Spotsylvania Court-House.

May 8.—Battle at Spotsylvania Court-House.

May 9.—At Spotsylvania Court-House; Major-General Sedgwick killed.

May 10 to 21.—At Spotsylvania Court-House, with continual changes of position, much fighting, and severe losses. Night of 21st moved to Guiney's Station.

May 22.—Moved to Nancy Wright's house, near Telegraph road.

May 23.—Moved down Telegraph road to Jericho Mills.

May 24.—Crossed North Anna River; took position on the right of the line.

May 25.—Moved to Noel's Station; destroyed 3 miles of railroad; thence moved to Anderson's house.

May 26.—At night recrossed the river and moved to Chesterfield Station.

May 27.—Moved down to vicinity of Taylor's Ford, on the Pamunkey.

May 28.—Crossed Pamunkey River at Nelson's Ford and moved to Dr. Pollard's house.

May 29.—Reconnaissance to Hanover Court-House by one division.

May 30.—Corps moved to Overton house, near Totopotomoy Creek.

May 31.—Remained there.

June 1.—Moved to Cold Harbor; battle in the afternoon.

June 2.—At Cold Harbor.

June 3.—Engaged with the enemy.

June 4 to 12.—At Cold Harbor. At night [of 12th] moved in direction of Long Bridge.

No. 148.

Report of Maj. Henry R. Dalton, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, of operations of First Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
November 29, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 174, headquarters Sixth Corps, of August 20, 1864, the following report of the operations of this division in the campaign, May 4, 1864, to July 9, 1864, is respectfully submitted:

FIRST EPOCH.

The camps of this division near Hazel River, Va., were struck at early daylight on the morning of the 4th of May, 1864, and the troops moved through Stevensburg, crossing the Rapidan at Germauna Ford, and bivouacked for the night. Early on the following morning the march was continued for a couple of miles or more, when the division was ordered to go into position parallel to the plank road and advance to connect with the Fifth Corps on left, which corps had begun to feel the lines of the enemy, the formation of the division being from left to right—Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. (then

Col.) E. Upton; First Brigade, Col. H. W. Brown, Third New Jersey Volunteers; Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell. The Fourth Brigade, Brig. Gen. A. Shaler commanding, had been left in the rear with the trains of the army. The skirmish line was moved with the greatest difficulty on account of the thick and tangled underbrush, which necessarily impeded the progress of a line, and often breaking it completely. Having made connection with the Fifth Corps, the troops remained in position till the next morning, having been engaged only in brisk skirmish firing. The Fourth Brigade, Brigadier-General Shaler, joined the division early on the morning of the 6th, and was massed in rear and right of the division. On the 6th a heavy skirmish fire had been kept up, but no general attack made. All day the enemy had felt our picket-line, and had moved considerably to the right, their batteries enfilading our line from the right.

During the afternoon the Fourth Brigade and a part of the Second was moved to the right of the division, to the support of Brigadier-General Seymour's brigade, of the Third Division, reports coming in continually that the enemy were massing at this point. The line was lengthened out and necessarily weakened, particularly on the extreme right, which was in fact merely a line of skirmishers. Late in the afternoon the enemy rushed in upon and through the skirmish line, forcing the line of battle on the right to give way in some confusion. In this attack the enemy captured a considerable number of prisoners, among them Brigadier-General Shaler, commanding Fourth Brigade. During the night a new line was formed, the right crossing the plank road at a place some 4 miles from the river and facing it. During the 7th instant the line was held, the picket-line only being somewhat engaged.

SECOND EPOCH.

On the night of the 7th instant the division moved by the plank road and pike through Chancellorsville, thence to Piney Branch Church, toward Spotsylvania Court-House, and went into position in support of the Fifth Corps, the First Brigade, W. H. Penrose, colonel commanding, on the left of the line of the Fifth Corps, reporting temporarily to Brigadier-General Crawford; the other brigades on the right of the Fifth Corps, from left to right, as follows: Fourth Brigade, Colonel Cross commanding; Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Russell; Second Brigade, Brigadier-General (then Colonel) Upton, Ayres' brigade being on its right. While in this position the enemy made a slight attack, which was handsomely repulsed. On the morning of the 9th the division was relieved by troops from the Fifth Corps and moved to the left, forming a line on the left of that corps. Major-General Sedgwick was killed on the morning of the 9th; Brigadier-General Wright assigned to the command of the corps, and Brigadier-General Russell to the command of this division; Brigadier-General Eustis to the command of the Third Brigade. The division was formed in two lines, the Second Brigade on the right, connecting with the Second Division of this corps, the Third Brigade on the left, and the First and Fourth Brigades in reserve. On the 10th orders were received to inspect the fronts of the line with reference to making an assault. General Russell, after a thorough personal examination, reported a favorable point in the vicinity of the Scott house. An assaulting column of

twelve regiments in four lines, seven from this division and five from Second Division, under the command of Brigadier-General (then Colonel) Upton, was formed in a woods immediately in rear of the picket-line, General Upton and the various regimental commanders having previously inspected the ground in person. The formation being completed a little before 6 p. m., the assault was ordered, and was made with great gallantry under severe musketry and artillery fire. The enemy's line of intrenchments was captured and some 1,200 prisoners, and for a time one of his batteries was held by us; but the enemy rallied, were re-enforced, and in turn drove us back from their line so brilliantly assaulted. The troops were at once withdrawn to their former position. It was supposed that an assault was to have been made by other troops on the right and left of the army, which did not take place.

On the morning of the 12th the division moved out with the other divisions of the corps to support the Second Corps, which had just made a successful assault on the enemy's line on the extreme left of the army. At this point the Second Corps was found to be hotly engaged with the enemy, particularly on the right, and General Russell was ordered to put in his division here, as it seemed to be required. The Second and Third Brigades were at once moved forward to the right of Mott's division, of the Second Corps, relieving a part of this command, which was considerably broken and disorganized by reason of the assault of the morning and the continued fighting following; the Fourth Brigade being put in at various points to fill up gaps along the whole line, while the First Brigade was moved to the extreme right, where they met with heavy loss during the severe fire which ensued as soon as the above movement was completed.

The position was held only by the most untiring vigilance and unceasing fire from the moment the troops first moved into position in the morning till about 3 a. m. on the 13th, when the fire gradually slackened and finally ceased, the enemy having given up his attempt to retake his works and having fallen back to some rear position. The Fourth Brigade buried 480 rebel dead in our front. This engagement of the 12th of May was the most stubborn and deadly battle of the entire campaign.

At noon on the 14th the division moved to the left, to a point on the left of the Ninth Corps. The Second Brigade, Brigadier-General (then Colonel) Upton, was sent across the Ny River to reconnoiter on the left of Burnside's corps. He advanced a mile or more, when he fell in with the enemy, who opened a battery, and advancing in turn drove Upton's command and two regiments, from the First Brigade, which had been sent to his support. The entire command then moved to the north bank of the river. On the afternoon of the 14th the division crossed the Ny and occupied the position the Second Brigade had been forced to retire from in the morning. On the morning of the 17th the division moved to the right, to the vicinity of the Landrum house, and went into position as support to the other two divisions of the corps which were to attack the enemy at 4 a. m. on the 18th; but the attempt proving unsuccessful the troops moved back to the Myers house, where they remained with but little change of position till the 20th, when we relieved the Third Division, of the Second Corps, on the extreme right of the army. This position was held till the morning of the 21st, when we again occupied the position on Myers' Hill.

THIRD EPOCH.

On the evening of the 21st the division moved by the left, via Guiney's Station and Pisgah Church, to the North Anna River, at a point called Jericho Bridge, arriving at this point at 11 p. m. on the 23d, and going into camp on the west bank.

The next morning at daylight crossed the North Anna and went into position on the left of the Fifth Corps, connecting on the right with Bartlett's brigade, Griffin's division. The First and Third Brigades were sent to the support of General Crawford's division, of the Fifth Corps.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 24th moved to the right and front, along the Virginia Central Railroad, destroying it. During the day the division destroyed some 8 miles of the railroad, and at dark went into position on the right of the Second Division of the corps.

FOURTH EPOCH.

At daylight on the 26th the division was detached from the corps, reentered the North Anna at Jericho Bridge, and moved with the trains to Chesterfield Station; from there by a forced march by night to Hamilton, crossing the Pamunkey River about 11 a. m. on the morning of the 27th, and joined the cavalry under Major-General Sheridan.

On the 28th moved forward 3 miles, and massed in rear of the established line as a reserve. On Saturday, the 29th, the division was sent on a reconnaissance to Hanover Court-House, at which place we arrived late in the afternoon, having met with little or no opposition from the enemy's cavalry. During the night the Second Division joined us. On the 30th moved south some 6 miles, and late in the day went into position on the right of the Third Division, not far from, and facing, Atlee's Station. On the 31st some unimportant changes in position were made, and our pickets were engaged somewhat with the enemy, but no attack was made. On the night of the 31st moved to Cold Harbor, where we arrived about noon on the following day; went into position across the Gaines' Mill road, some 12 miles east of Richmond. At 5 o'clock, the Third Division having joined on our right, the Second Division on the left, an assault was made on the lines of the enemy, who had during the day thrown up strong pits and works. The formation of the division was as follows: From left to right, Fourth Brigade, First Brigade, Third Brigade, Second Brigade, all in two lines; the last two on the right of the road, the first two on the left. The troops moved forward most gallantly; those on the right of the road through thick wood; those on the left over an open plain for a half mile, under a terrible artillery fire, and, as they neared the breast-works of the enemy, received a terrific musketry fire, which prevented farther advance, excepting the extreme right of the line, which advanced to the enemy's works, capturing some prisoners; these were subsequently withdrawn. Works were constructed during the night, behind which the troops lay posted till the morning of the 3d, when another advance was ordered and attempted along the whole line; but little ground was gained, however, and other works were immediately thrown up under sharp and deadly mus-

ketry fire. This position was maintained with frequent artillery duels and fusilades of musketry, particularly at night, until the evening of the 11th.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY R. DALTON,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. C. A. WHITTIER.

No. 149.

Itinerary of the First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps.†

The brigade has been engaged in all the engagements in which the Sixth Corps has participated from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor, Va.

The brigade has been engaged in all the battles in which the Sixth Corps participated from Cold Harbor, Va., to and before Petersburg, Va.

No. 150.

Report of Capt. Baldwin Hufty, Fourth New Jersey Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTH NEW JERSEY VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,

October 9, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 174, headquarters Sixth Army Corps, August 30, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Fourth Regiment New Jersey Veteran Volunteers in the operations included in the time between the crossing of the Rapidan to the embarkation of the corps at City Point, July 9, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

The army broke camp at 4.30 a. m. of May 4, the Sixth Corps crossing the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, the Fourth Regiment at 2.20 p. m., and went into camp near the Wilderness at 4.30 p. m.

May 5.—Broke camp at 6.20 a. m., and about two hours after commenced skirmishing, which was continued at intervals until 3.15 p. m., when, a charge being ordered, the enemy were driven some distance, the regiment behaving gallantly. At 7 p. m. another charge was made with like effect. The skirmishing continued nearly all night.

May 6.—At 2 a. m. the regiment was engaged in another charge, but was obliged to fall back to the second line at about 7 a. m., where breast-works were built at 7 p. m. After severe fighting, the enemy succeeded in turning the right flank of the army, causing a change of ours to be made. During the severe fighting, Major Vickers became detached from the regiment and was taken prisoner.

May 7.—The regiment was sent at 3 a. m. to re-enforce the right, build breast-works, which were left at 10 p. m. and a night march made toward Spotsylvania Court-House.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

† From returns for May and June.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 8.—Arrived near Spotsylvania Court-House, where a portion of the regiment was detailed for picket.

May 9.—At 3 p. m. a desperate assault was made on the line of which the regiment formed a part, which was handsomely repulsed ; another assault was made at 11 p. m. with like effect.

May 10.—The regiment was detailed on the skirmish line from which it was relieved on the evening of the 11th.

May 12.—Engaged in a charge on the position of the enemy ; after desperate fighting succeeded in taking the first line of works, but owing to a heavy flank fire which the line was exposed to were forced to fall back. The commander of the regiment, Lieut. Col. Charles Ewing, was severely wounded in this charge.

May 13.—Built breast-works, connecting at right angles with the ones captured on the 12th.

May 14.—Marched to Po River, and at 5 p. m. commenced skirmishing ; crossed the river and established a skirmish line near the banks. On the 15th and 16th nothing of special interest occurred.

May 17.—Detailed on picket, where some slight skirmishing took place.

May 18.—Marched with the corps to the right of the army, and after remaining some hours returned.

May 19 and 20.—Engaged in building breast-works and marching to different points to support the line.

May 21.—Supported a battery and covered the movements of the rest of the army in its flank movements to the North Anna.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 22.—Marched all day.

May 23.—Detailed as flankers.

May 24.—Crossed the North Anna and took position in rifle-pits.

May 25.—Marched to road station on the Virginia Central Railroad, and assisted in destroying the road ; in the afternoon marched back and built breast-works.

May 26.—Crossed the North Anna, marched to Chesterfield Station, issued rations, and continued marching all night.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 27.—Crossed the Pamunkey River at Hanover town.

May 28.—The brigade detailed to support the pickets of the Second Division.

May 29.—Made a reconnaissance to Hanover Court-House.

May 30.—Marched and took position near the Totopotomoy River at 7.30 p. m.

May 31.—Moved about 1 mile to the left and threw up breast-works ; in the evening went on picket, and at 12 p. m. withdrew.

June 1.—Marched to Cold Harbor, where the regiment was immediately sent on the skirmish line, where it remained the remainder of the day—at intervals heavy skirmishing taking place.

June 2.—Rejoined the brigade in the breast-works.

June 3.—Took position in first line and threw up breast-works ; an assault made in the morning.

June 4 to 12.—The regiment was engaged in the trenches; constant skirmishing going on all the time.

June 12.—Part of the regiment on the first line, which was left to cover the movements of the main army in its passage to the James River.*

Respectfully, yours,

— BALDWIN HUFTY,

Captain, Fourth New Jersey Inftry., Comdg.

Capt. CHARLES R. PAUL,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 151.

Report of Brig. Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIV., SIXTH CORPS,

September 1, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade during the five epochs of the campaign of the Army of the Potomac, from the Rapidan to Petersburg:

FIRST EPOCH.

The brigade broke camp near the Hazel River at 4 a. m. May 4, 1864, crossing the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, and camped on the plank road 2 miles beyond.

May 5, the march was resumed along the plank road toward Wilderness Tavern. The brigade was thrown out on a dirt road leading to Mine Run, to cover the right flank of the column while passing. Shortly after it moved by the left flank and formed in line on the left of the corps. About 11 a. m. orders were received to advance to the support of the Fifth Corps, then engaged with the enemy on the Orange Court-House pike 2 miles from Wilderness Tavern. The advance was made by the right of wings, it being impossible to march in line of battle on account of the dense pine and nearly impenetrable thickets which met us on every hand. After overcoming great difficulties on the march, connection was made with the right of the Fifth Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Carroll, commanding Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, while riding a short distance in front of his regiment, came suddenly upon a group of the enemy, who fired upon him, killing him instantly. Two or three companies of his regiment, under Captains Boyd, Byrnes, and Lieutenant Gordon, immediately charged, gallantly carrying the hill on which the enemy was posted, and capturing about 30 prisoners. The position, although 200 yards in advance of the Fifth Corps line, was important to hold, and the line was accordingly established there. Shortly after the Third Brigade connected on our right. The woods in front and around our position had been set on fire by the enemy to prevent our advance. The ground had previously been fought over and was strewn with wounded of both sides, many of whom must have perished in the flames, as corpses were found partly con-

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

sumed. Colonel Penrose, commanding Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, at that time, placed himself under my command and remained with the brigade during the rest of the epoch. His regiment behaved under all circumstances with a steadiness indicative of the highest state of discipline.

May 6, the brigade was ordered to attack at daylight, but the order was countermanded. There was constant skirmishing during the day but not serious. About 7 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Duffy, acting inspector-general of the division, brought the order to send two regiments to the extreme right, that flank of the corps having been turned. The One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers were designated and led on by Lieutenant-Colonel Duffy at double-quick. While marching they encountered a fire from the left. The dense undergrowth necessarily lengthened out the column, and at the same time large masses of men breaking through their ranks threw both regiments into unavoidable confusion. Portions of both regiments were promptly reformed at the rifle-pits near General Sedgwick's headquarters, then the extreme right, and held their position firmly. As soon as my horse could be brought, after receiving the order, I started after the two regiments, leaving the remainder of the brigade under command of Colonel Penrose, but before I could reach them they had been broken. I succeeded in rallying about half of each, and advanced at once. At every step officers and men who were falling back stated that there were no troops in front or on the right, from which latter direction bullets were then coming. About 300 yards to the rear was General Morris' brigade, of the Third Division, thrown back to meet the attack. I therefore moved the two regiments back and formed on his right. Fragments of other regiments were formed on my right, and two companies of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers. Finding out shortly after dark the position of the remainder of the regiments they were united at the rifle-pits and still continued to hold the right of the line. Lieutenant-Colonel Olcott, commanding One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, while his regiment was reforming, rode to the front to ascertain the position of affairs. He was discovered by the enemy and wounded in the forehead by a musket-ball, from the effects of which he fell from his horse insensible and was made prisoner. An able and gallant officer, his absence was felt throughout the entire campaign. Lieutenant Patterson, aide-de-camp, was wounded. About 10 p. m. the brigade, leading the corps, moved by the left flank to the pike, thence back to near Wilderness Tavern, where a position was taken between the pike and plank road, and fortified on the morning of the 7th. The withdrawal from in front of the enemy, though but a few yards from his line, was accomplished successfully and without loss.

SECOND EPOCH.

The brigade, leading the corps, moved from Wilderness Tavern at 9.30 p. m. on the 7th instant, via Chancellorsville, to Piney Branch Church, where a halt of one hour was made for breakfast. Resuming the march on the Spotsylvania road it came up early in the afternoon with the Fifth Corps, then engaging the enemy. About 6.30 p. m. it was formed in a fourth line on the right of the road, to support an attack, but threatening demonstrations being made on our

right flank, a change of front to the right and rear was executed about dusk. The brigade remained in this position during the night, connecting on the right with Ayres' brigade, of the First Division, Fifth Corps. On the morning of the 9th it was relieved by Crawford's division, of the Fifth Corps; moved to the left of the Spotsylvania road; took up position, and fortified. During the day several casualties occurred from artillery fire. On the afternoon of the 10th an assault was determined upon, and a column of twelve regiments was organized, the command of which was assigned to me. The point of attack which was shown me by Captain Mackenzie, of the U. S. Engineers, was at an angle of the enemy's works near the Scott house, about half a mile to the left of the Spotsylvania road. His intrenchments were of a formidable character with abatis in front and surmounted by heavy logs, underneath which were loopholes for musketry. In the re-entrant to the right of the house was a battery with traverses between the guns. There were also traverses at intervals along the entire work. About 100 yards to the rear was another line of works, partly completed and occupied by a second line of battle. The position was in an open field about 200 yards from a pine wood. A wood road led from our position directly to the point of attack. The ground was looked over by General Russell and myself, and regimental commanders were also required to see it, that they might understand the work before them. The column of attack, consisting of the Fifth Maine, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania, and One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, of the Second Brigade; Fifth Wisconsin, Sixth Maine, Forty-ninth, and One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Third Brigade; Forty-third New York, Seventy-seventh New York, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Vermont Volunteers, of the Second Division, was formed in four lines of battle, four regiments being on the right, and eight on the left of the road.

The regiments on the right moved up the road by the right flank; those on the left by the left flank, each regiment lying down as soon as in position. The lines were arranged from right to left as follows: First line, One hundred and twenty-first New York, Ninety-Sixth Pennsylvania, Fifth Maine Volunteers; second line, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, Sixth Maine, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers; third line, Forty-third New York, Seventy-seventh New York, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; fourth line, Second Vermont, Fifth Vermont, Sixth Vermont Volunteers. No commands were given in getting into position. The pieces of the first line were loaded and capped; those of the other lines were loaded but not capped; bayonets were fixed. The One hundred and twenty-first New York and Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers were instructed as soon as the works were carried to turn to the right and charge the battery. The Fifth Maine was to change front to the left, and open an enfilading fire upon the enemy to the left. The second line was to halt at the works, and open fire to the front if necessary. The third line was to lie down behind the second, and await orders. The fourth line was to advance to the edge of the wood, lie down, and await the issue of the charge. Colonel Seaver, commanding it, was instructed that he might have to form line obliquely to the left and open fire to cover the left flank of the column. All the officers were instructed to repeat the command "Forward" constantly, from the commencement of the charge till the works were carried. At 10 minutes before 6 p. m. Captain Dalton brought me the order to

attack as soon as the column was formed, and stated that the artillery would cease firing at 6 p. m. Twenty minutes elapsed before all the preparations were completed, when, at command, the lines rose, moved noiselessly to the edge of the wood, and then, with a wild cheer and faces averted, rushed for the works. Through a terrible front and flank fire the column advanced, quickly gaining the parapet. Here occurred a deadly hand-to-hand conflict. The enemy sitting in their pits with pieces upright, loaded, and with bayonets fixed, ready to impale the first who should leap over, absolutely refused to yield the ground. The first of our men who tried to surmount the works fell pierced through the head by musket-balls. Others, seeing the fate of their comrades, held their pieces at arms length and fired downward, while others, poisoning their pieces vertically, hurled them down upon their enemy, pinning them to the ground. Lieutenant Johnston, of the One hundred and Twenty-first New York, received a bayonet wound through the thigh. Private O'Donnell, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was pinned to the parapet, but was rescued by his comrades. A private of the Fifth Maine, having bayoneted a rebel, was fired at by the captain, who, missing his aim, in turn shared the same fate. The brave man fell by a shot from the rebel lieutenant. The struggle lasted but a few seconds. Numbers prevailed, and, like a resistless wave, the column poured over the works, quickly putting hors de combat those who resisted, and sending to the rear those who surrendered. Pressing forward and expanding to the right and left, the second line of intrenchments, its line of battle, and the battery fell into our hands. The column of assault had accomplished its task. The enemy's lines were completely broken and an opening had been made for the division which was to have supported on our left, but it did not arrive.

Re-enforcements arriving to the enemy, our front and both flanks were assailed. The impulsion of the charge being lost, nothing remained but to hold the ground. I accordingly directed the officers to form their men outside the works and open fire, and then rode back over the field to bring forward the Vermonters in the fourth line, but they had already mingled in the contest and were fighting with a heroism which has ever characterized that élite brigade. The Sixty-fifth New York had also marched gallantly to the support of its comrades, and was fighting stubbornly on the left. Night had arrived. Our position was three-quarters of a mile in advance of the army, and, without prospect of support, was untenable. Meeting General Russell at the edge of the wood, he gave me the order to withdraw. I wrote the order and sent it along the line by Captain Gorton, of the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, in accordance with which, under cover of darkness, the works were evacuated, the regiments returning to their former camps. Our loss in this assault was about 1,000 in killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy lost at least 100 in killed at the first intrenchments, while a much heavier loss was sustained in his effort to regain them. We captured between 1,000 and 1,200 prisoners and several stand of colors. Captain Burhaus, of the Forty-third New York, had two stand of colors in his hands, and is supposed to have been killed while coming back from the second line of intrenchments.* Many rebel prisoners were shot by their

* Captain Burhaus was mustered out of service June 16, 1865.

own men in passing to the rear over the open field. Our officers and men accomplished all that could be expected of brave men. They went forward with perfect confidence, fought with unflinching courage, and retired only upon the receipt of a written order, after having expended the ammunition of their dead and wounded comrades.

May 11, the brigade made some unimportant changes of position. Early on the 12th it moved with the division toward the right flank of the army, but to the left again at 7 a. m., arriving in rear of the Second Corps at 9.30 a. m. The right flank of this corps being threatened, General Russell directed me to move to the right at double-quick to support it. Before we could arrive it gave way. As the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers reached an elevated point of the enemy's works, about 600 yards to the right of the Landrum house, it received a heavy volley from the second line of works. Seeing that the position was of vital importance to hold, and that all the troops had given way up to this point, I halted the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, faced to the front, and caused it to lie down.

Its left rested near the works connecting with the Second Corps, while its right, refused, lay behind a crest, oblique to the works. Had it given way the whole line of intrenchments would have been recaptured, and the fruit of the morning's victory lost, but it held the ground till the Fifth Maine and One hundred and twenty-first New York came to its support, while the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers passed on to its right. Shortly after the Third and Vermont brigades arrived. A section of Gilliss' battery, of the Fifth U. S. Artillery, under Lieutenant Metcalf, came up and opened fire, but was immediately charged and lost nearly every horse, driver, and cannoneer. The enemy charged up to his works within 100 feet of the guns, but a well-directed fire from the infantry behind the crest prevented his farther advance. At the point where our line diverged from the works the opposing line came in contact, but neither would give ground, and for eighteen hours raged the most sanguinary conflict of the war. The point remained in our possession at the close of the struggle, and is known as the Angle. The brigade was relieved at 5.30 p. m. by Colonel McLaughlen's, of the Second Corps.

Captain Fish, assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, was killed while gallantly performing his duty early in the action. He was a brave, zealous, patriotic officer, and had distinguished himself in every battle in which he had been engaged. Captain Lemont, of the Fifth Maine, the only one of seven captains who escaped in the assault of the 10th, was among the killed. I would also desire to mention, though not in my brigade, Major Ellis, of the Forty-ninth New York, and Major Truefitt, of the One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who by their gallant conduct excited the admiration of all. The former received a wound from which he has since died; the latter was killed. The country can ill afford to lose two such officers. After being relieved, the brigade was held in reserve, and after dark was marched to the right of General Ricketts' line, near the position occupied on the 9th. At 12 p. m. on the 13th the brigade, leading the division, moved to the left in rear of Burnside's corps to near the Anderson house. On the morning of the 14th it was ordered to cross the Ny River and seize Myers' Hill to the left and front of the Fifth Corps. Before reaching the position it had been carried by the regulars, whom we relieved. The brigade

was reduced to less than 800, and of these three regiments, the Fifth Maine, One hundred and twenty-first New York, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were required to continue the picket-line from the Fifth Corps to the river, leaving the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers in reserve. I sent a dispatch to General Wright, through Captain Paine, signal officer, that if the position was to be held, another brigade was necessary; but it could not be spared, and two small regiments, the Second and Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, were sent instead. A lookout was posted on top of the house with a field-glass, to observe the enemy's movements. At the same time a breast-work of rails was thrown up in front of the house and out-buildings, there being no other means of fortifying at hand. About 250 yards to the front of the house was a wood, to the right of which, 800 yards distant, was a high hill. To the left of the house was a broad open field, on the far edge of which could be seen squads of cavalry. About 4 p. m. the lookout discovered infantry skirmishers on the hill described.

Apprehensive that the enemy's sharpshooters might occupy the point of wood nearest the house, Colonel Lessig was directed to move forward the Ninety-sixth and take possession. Two companies of the Second New Jersey Volunteers were sent in support, and the remainder of the regiment sent forward to the works. Colonel Lessig had scarcely entered the wood before he encountered two brigades of infantry, forming to charge our position. He immediately fell back, while at the same time the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania and Tenth New Jersey were ordered forward. They were barely in position when the enemy's column emerged from the wood.

Simultaneously cavalry, with a battery of horse artillery, galloped on to the field to the left of the house, which opened fire, nearly enfilading our line. The enemy was received with a well-directed fire, which checked his advance; but coming on in superior numbers, we were compelled to abandon the position. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing was about 100. The enemy admitted a loss of 161 killed and wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Wiebecke, of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, a brave officer and thorough soldier, was killed. After dark the position was reoccupied by our troops.

May 15 and 16, the brigade remained at Myers' Hill. May 17, 8 p. m., marched back to the Angle, arriving at 5 a. m. on the 18th. Returned to Myers' Hill same evening. May 19, moved forward on Warren's left, and fortified. 10 p. m., the brigade leading, marched across Ny River to meet Ewell's attack. Morning of 20th relieved part of Birney's division, our right resting on Fredericksburg road. 21st, 4 p. m., returned to Myers' Hill. The same day the Second Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery was assigned to the brigade.

THIRD EPOCH.

Marched from Myers' Hill at 10.30 p. m. May 21; reached Guiney's Station 1.30 p. m. May 22; rested four hours; crossed Mattapony at 6.30 p. m., and camped at Lebanon Church. 23d, resumed the march; camped near Jericho Bridge on the North Anna at 12 p. m. The troops were much exhausted. 24th, crossed the North Anna at 6 a. m. and went into position on left of Griffin's division. 25th, moved to the right, crossed the Virginia Central Railroad at Noel's Station, and destroyed half a mile of the track.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Marched at 8 a. m. 26th; recrossed North Anna; accompanied trains to Chesterfield Station, arriving at 2 p. m. Resumed march at 8 p. m. toward Hanover town. Crossed the Pamunkey River at 11 a. m. May 27, having made 27 miles since previous evening. May 28, moved up the river 2 miles, to rejoin Second and Third Divisions. May 29, made reconnaissance to Hanover Court-House. May 30, moved at daylight toward Richmond and bivouacked near Atlee's Station, 7 miles from Mechanicsville. Marched at 1 a. m. June 1 for Cold Harbor, arriving at 11 a. m. At 5 p. m. the brigade, connecting with Ricketts' division on the right and the Third Brigade on the left, was formed in four lines preparatory to an assault upon the enemy's intrenchments on the Richmond road. The guide was to be left. The Second Connecticut Artillery, under Colonel Kellogg, was drawn up in column by battalion, forming the front three lines. The Fifth Maine, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania, and One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers formed the fourth line. At 6 p. m. General Ricketts advanced. No movement taking place on my left, I directed Colonel Kellogg to move forward, shortly after which Lieutenant-Colonel McMahon, assistant adjutant-general of the corps, brought me the order to advance without regard to the guide. The Second Connecticut, anxious to prove its courage, moved to the assault in beautiful order. Crossing an open field it entered a pine wood, passed down a gentle declivity, and up a slight ascent. Here the charge was checked. For 70 feet in front of the works the trees had been felled, interlocking with each other and barring all farther advance. Two paths, several yards apart and wide enough for 4 men to march abreast, led through the obstructions. Up these to the foot of the works the brave men rushed, but were swept away by a converging fire. Unable to carry the intrenchments, I directed the men to lie down and not return the fire. Opposite the right of the regiment the works were carried, and several prisoners captured, among whom was Major McDonald, of a North Carolina regiment, who informed me that their flank had been turned. The regiment was then marched to the point gained, and, moving to the left, captured the point first attacked.

In this position, without support on either flank, the Second Connecticut fought till 3 a. m., when the enemy fell back to a second line of works. Colonel Kellogg, its brave and able commander, fell in the assault, at the head of his command. The loss of the Second Connecticut was 53 killed, 187 wounded, 146 missing; total, 386. June 3, another assault was ordered, but, being deemed impracticable along our front, was not made. From the 3d to the 12th of June the brigade lay behind intrenchments. Nearly a constant fire was kept up by sharpshooters; but few casualties occurred. Lieutenant Gordon, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, aide-de-camp, was dangerously wounded in the head.*

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. UPTON,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. HENRY R. DALTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 152.

Report of Col. Oliver Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

August 31, 1864.

SIR: In conformity with Special Orders, No. 174, headquarters Sixth Army Corps, August 20, 1864, I have the honor to report as follows:

FIRST EPOCH.

On the 4th of May, 1864, this brigade, composed of the Fifth Wisconsin, Sixth Maine, Forty-ninth, and One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering 1,919 muskets, commanded by Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell, left its camp near Welford's Ford, Culpeper County, Va., marched to the Rapidan, crossed that stream at Germanna Ford, and bivouacked that night, on the plank road, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the east of that river. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 5th the command again moved, and before 1 o'clock, having advanced for upward of 2 miles through dense woods in line of battle, became hotly engaged with the enemy. The engagement continued with severity for more than an hour, and the fighting did not entirely cease until long after night-fall. Before the command commenced to advance, Major Totten, with five companies of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, was detached and ordered to deploy as skirmishers on the extreme right of the line. At this point, while the rest of the command was hotly engaged in the front, this officer, by a maneuver skillfully executed by two of his officers, Captains White and Hilton, succeeded in capturing about 300 of the enemy, together with a stand of colors belonging to the Twenty-fifth Virginia. On the 6th the command laid under a severe fire from the enemy's sharpshooters all day, and working parties having thrown up intrenchments as far as the center of the line, were, when they reached that point and became exposed to the view of the enemy, driven from the works by their artillery, advantageously posted on a neighboring knoll. Just at sundown the right of the brigade was vigorously attacked, but the attack was handsomely repulsed. On the night of the 6th the position held for the past two days was abandoned, and on the 7th a new line was taken up, this command being in reserve. No record of the loss suffered by the brigade can at present be found, and can only be ascertained by a reference to the reports of regimental commanders.

SECOND EPOCH.

On the evening of the 7th the brigade, with the rest of the corps, moved by the plank road and turnpike, via Charlestown and Piney Church, to the neighborhood of Spotsylvania Court-House. The march, after some delay during the night, continued briskly after daylight, and at 10 o'clock on the 8th the command came in front of the enemy in the vicinity of the last-mentioned place. In the evening the command was ordered to charge the enemy in their front, and troops were massed in its rear for that purpose. The movement was ordered to commence on the left, and the right of the line was

to conform its movements to that of the left. Heavy and continued firing was heard in that direction, but no general movement was made along the lines, which reached as far as the position held by this command. On the 9th Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell was assigned to the command of the Second Division, and Brig. Gen. H. L. Eustis assumed command of the brigade, and the troops were moved to the extreme left of the line. On the 10th the skirmish lines in our front were advanced, and during all the morning and part of the afternoon the brigade laid under a severe artillery fire. On the evening of that day, with other troops, under the immediate command of Brigadier-General (then Colonel) Upton, it charged the enemy's strongly intrenched position on Spotswood's farm, capturing two lines of works, several pieces of artillery, and a large number of prisoners. The earth-works and artillery were subsequently abandoned. No support coming on the left, the enemy completely turned that flank, and the command fell back to its old position. On this field Col. Thomas M. Hulings and Lieut. Col. John B. Miles, of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were killed, and Maj. Enoch Totten, Fifth Wisconsin, and George Fuller, Sixth Maine, wounded. On the 11th the command shifted its position several times to counteract supposed movements of the enemy and more completely cover the left of our lines. On the 12th at the right of the Salient in the enemy's works near Landrum's house, the brigade went into the fight at 7 o'clock to hold the position gained by the brilliant charge of the Second Corps, and fought continuously until after dark, suffering severely. Maj. Henry P. Truefitt, jr., commanding One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed early in the engagement, and the assistant adjutant-general, Capt. C. H. Hurd, was also wounded. On the 13th congratulatory order from Major-General Meade was read to the command. On the 14th, at 2 a. m., the command moved, following the Fifth Corps, taking up a position on its left, near the Ny River, the troops fording that stream near the Anderson house and to the left of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Court-House turnpike. At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 15th orders were received to be in readiness to move forward and attack the enemy; the First and Third Divisions to form the attacking column, and the Second Division to act as a support. The enemy appeared to have made a demonstration on Major-General Burnside's front, and this movement is made to attract attention from that point. The orders were subsequently countermanded. On the evening of the 17th the command moves again to the vicinity of Landrum's house, where, shortly after daylight on the 18th, the enemy opens heavily with his artillery. Toward noon the brigade returns to the vicinity of its old position near the Anderson house. On the 19th the command, in obedience to orders, moves forward as far as possible without attacking the enemy. A new line of works is thrown up. Toward evening heavy and continued musketry is heard in the direction of the extreme right; orders received to move to the support of the troops engaged. Marched all night, halted at daylight on the 20th, near the Fredericksburg turnpike; relieved Major-General Birney's division, of the Second Corps; the entire brigade on picket; occupied the ground over which Roden's division, of Ewell's corps, yesterday fought the heavy artillery division, commanded by Brigadier-General Tyler. A number of stragglers from Ewell's corps are taken by patrols from the brigade sent

to scour the woods in the vicinity in search of them. On the 21st returned to the vicinity of our old position across the Ny. On the evening of that day ordered to move. During the night the march is slow and tedious.

THIRD EPOCH.

On the 22d continue the movement commenced last evening, reaching Guiney's Station, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, about 2 p. m.; crossed the Mattapony; continue the march through a flourishing section of country (Caroline County), and bivouac for the night in the vicinity of Flippo's. Move again at 5 a. m. on the 23d, coming within hearing of an engagement about 4 p. m. The march continued well into the night; the brigade with a battery sent off to cover a cross-roads. On the 24th cross the North Anna at Jericho Mills, first taking up a position near Fontaine's house, and subsequently moving to the left, to make a connection with the right of General Crawford's division, of the Fifth Corps; brisk and lively skirmishing kept up all day. On the 25th moved toward Noel's Station; effectually destroyed 3 miles of the Virginia Central Railroad in the direction of Beaver Dam Depot. On the 26th recrossed the North Anna at Jericho Mills; accompany the train as far as Chesterfield Station, where the command remained during the day.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Just after night-fall resumed the march, following the Cavalry Corps, in the direction of Hanover town, on the Pamunkey, a distance of 25 or 30 miles. Crossed that stream at the point designated above about 11 a. m. on the 27th; bivouacked near the stream. On the 28th moved about 2 miles out the Hanover Court-House road and joined the corps, which was in position at that point, about 4 miles from Hanover Court-House. On the 29th moved, with the rest of the division, on a reconnaissance in the direction of Hanover Court-House; met squads of the enemy's cavalry; reached the vicinity of the Court-House toward night; the entire brigade on picket. On the 30th moved out on the direct road to Richmond, near the 17-mile post, where we remained until toward midday, when we moved toward the Mechanicsville and Richmond road, to make a junction with the Second Corps. Artillery firing quite brisk and skirmishing lively. On the 31st the brigade's skirmish line is engaged all day, but no general engagement takes place. At daylight on the 1st of June, having started during the night before, got fully under way in the direction of Cold Harbor. Reached that point about noon. At 5 o'clock a general attack was ordered, in which the brigade participated, suffering some loss. On the 2d under a very annoying and heavy fire from enemy's sharpshooters. On the morning of the 3d a general advance ordered. The lines are thrown forward by parallels for a considerable distance. From this date until the 12th the brigade remains in the same position, continuously receiving the fire from the enemy's sharpshooters and vigorously replying to the same; at periodical intervals, during each day, both sides open with artillery, and fusilades of musketry rattle along the lines at night, inflicting no particular injury on either side, as both are firing from their intrenched positions. On

the 12th Brig. Gen. H. L. Eustis is relieved from the command of the brigade, and Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assigned temporarily.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. EDWARDS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. HENRY R. DALTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 153.

Itinerary of the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps.†

May 4.—Broke camp at daylight and moved across the Rapidan over Germanna Ford.

May 5.—Advanced on a road leading from plank road to Robertson's Tavern; engaged the enemy and fought nearly all day.

May 6.—Made several charges on the enemy; Brigadier-General Getty wounded and Brigadier-General Neill assumed command of the division.

May 7.—Moved to the junction of the plank road and Robertson's Tavern road; engaged building breast-works.

May 9.—Moved to near Todd's Tavern; at dark charged the enemy near Spotsylvania Court-House.

May 10.—Charged the rebel line and assisted in capturing 900 prisoners.

May 11.—Remained in pits.

May 12.—Engaged at the battle of the Angle all day until 2 p. m. of the 13th.

May 14.—Moved to the left across Po River.

May 17.—Moved back and had a second fight at the Angle and moved to the Anderson House.

May 19.—Crossed the river and advanced toward Spotsylvania Court-House.

May 21.—Moved to near Guiney's Station.

May 22.—Reached there at 11 a. m.

May 23.—Moved to near the North Anna River, supporting the Fifth Corps when attacked.

May 24.—Crossed the river.

May 25.—Advanced to the Anderson house, near Little River.

May 26.—Recrossed the river and moved to near Chesterfield Station.

May 27.—Moved to near the Pamunkey River.

May 28.—Crossed the Pamunkey River.

May 29.—In camp 3 miles from Hanover Court-House.

May 30.—Moved to Hanover Court-House.

May 31.—Remained near the Court-House.

June 1.—Moved to Cold Harbor and engaged the enemy.

June 2.—Relieved portion of Eighteenth Corps and intrenched.

June 3.—Assaulted the enemy's works at 5 a. m.

June 4.—Advanced the line.

June 5 to 12.—Remained in trenches.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

† From returns for May and June.

No. 154.

*Report of Brig. Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. Army, commanding
Second Division.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,

October 13, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Second Division, Sixth Corps, in the operations against Richmond, Va., from May to July, 1864:

I.—WILDERNESS.

The division broke camp at Brandy Station at daylight on the 4th of May last, marched to and crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, and encamped on Flat Bush Run, 2 miles from the ford; in position covering the Germanna plank road; pickets connecting on the right with the First Division of this corps, and on the left with the Fifth Corps. The division moved at 7 a. m. on the 5th to Old Wilderness Tavern, massed, and remained waiting orders until noon. At 10.30 a. m. Neill's brigade (the Third) was detached and ordered to report to Brigadier-General Wright, commanding First Division, who was about to advance on Robertson's Tavern dirt road, and did not rejoin the division until the 7th, after the battle of the Wilderness. For the share borne by them in that battle I would respectfully call attention to the brigade report herewith submitted. About 12 m., orders being received from Major-General Meade, commanding Army of the Potomac, to hasten out to the junction of the Orange Court-House and Germanna plank roads to support the cavalry, who were being driven in from Parker's Store, the division marched rapidly out on the plank road for a mile and then took the Brock road, which crossed the Orange Court-House plank road a mile in advance of the Germanna plank road, instead of the latter. On approaching the cross-roads our cavalry was found hastily retiring. Hastening forward, with my staff, I reached the cross-roads just as the enemy's skirmishers appeared rapidly advancing to gain possession of this point. The presence of my small retinué, consisting of my staff and orderlies, standing firmly at the point in dispute, although under fire, served to delay their advance for a few minutes, during which Wheaton's brigade (the First) was brought up at the double-quick, faced to the front, and a volley poured in, which drove back the enemy's advance. Skirmishers were then immediately deployed, and advanced a few hundred yards, until they encountered the enemy's skirmishers. The rebel dead and wounded were found within 30 yards of the cross-roads, so nearly had they obtained possession of it. Prisoners taken here reported Hill's corps, with Heth's division in advance on the Orange Court-House plank road, advancing. I immediately forwarded this information to Major-General Sedgwick, then commanding the corps. The division was formed in two lines at right angles to the Orange Court-House plank road, with Wheaton's brigade on both sides of the road, Eustis on the right, and Grant's (Vermont) brigade on the left. In obedience to orders, several attempts were now made to establish connection with the left of the Fifth Corps, but without success, owing to the fact that the enemy were in force between the division and

that corps. For two hours now, save the constant fire of the skirmishers, everything was quiet. Enemy were evidently getting into position and forming their lines.

At 3.30 p. m. the head of Hancock's column (the Second Corps) came up on my left by the Brock road, and as rapidly as possible were forming on the left of the division. Wheaton's brigade was now placed wholly on the right of the road. At this juncture orders were received from Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, to attack at once without waiting for the Second Corps. This order was reiterated by Colonel Lyman, of General Meade's staff, in person. Accordingly the division advanced at once. A section of artillery from the Second Corps, under Captain Ricketts, was planted on the plank road, advanced with the lines, and did good service. Enemy were found in strong force immediately in front. Their lines outflanked the division, and though forced back some distance in the center, they held in the main their ground and repulsed every attack. The fighting was very heavy. About 5.30 p. m. the enemy charged and forced back our lines some 50 yards, when they were checked and repulsed. On the plank road they got up to, and planted a color at, one of the guns of Ricketts' section, which, the horses being killed, could not be withdrawn, but were immediately driven back, and the gun retaken by a charge of portions of Grant's and Wheaton's brigades. It was with the utmost difficulty and only by the most stubborn fighting and tenacity that the division could hold its ground, outnumbered and outflanked as they were by the whole corps of A. P. Hill. But the Second Corps, at length getting into position, advanced on the left and to a great extent relieved the pressure on my lines. Very heavy fighting, however, without either gaining or losing ground, was kept up until after dark. The division was then relieved by troops from the Second Corps and withdrawn from the front lines. At 6 a. m. May 6 the Second Corps attacked. This division formed in two lines on both sides the plank road, Eustis on the right, Wheaton in the center, crossing the plank road, and Grant on the left, advanced in support to Birney's division, Second Corps. The enemy were again encountered immediately in front, but after a short struggle were forced back. The troops pushed forward with renewed vigor. The enemy lost ground rapidly, and hundreds of prisoners came pouring in. A mile and a half in advance of the cross-roads Wadsworth's division, of the Fifth Corps, came sweeping in from the right, driving the enemy in great confusion and forming a junction with the troops, which had advanced on the Orange Court-House plank road. All pressed on after the almost routed enemy. Having advanced three-fourths of a mile farther a heavy artillery fire was encountered from batteries on the left of the road, but masked by thick shrub and pines. In compliance with orders from Major-General Birney, the division was moved wholly to the left of the plank road, but soon after, perceiving that there were but few troops on the right of the road, and that the enemy threatened to attack from that quarter, I moved Wheaton's and Eustis' brigades back to the right of the road. All this time we were steadily advancing, driving the enemy in some disorder, and capturing many prisoners, and had reached the point within half a mile of Parker's Store.

The threatened attack on the right now burst with great fury, the lines in front gave way, Wheaton and Eustis stepped into the gap,

and by hard fighting held the enemy. Soon the extreme left was forced back. The enemy, it appeared, had brought up all of Longstreet's corps, and before the onset of these fresh troops our men, fatigued and disordered by their long advance in line of battle through the dense and almost impenetrable thicket which covers all this tract, gave ground. This division was soon in the front line, but being outflanked by the breaking of the troops on the left, were forced back with the rest. Here I received a severe wound through the shoulder and was compelled to leave the field, turning over the command of the division to Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, the senior brigade commander present, Brigadier-General Neill, with his brigade, having been detached. The report of the operations from this point to June 27 are taken from the reports of Brigadier-Generals Wheaton and Neill, who commanded the division during my absence, and the reports of brigade commanders. After a severe contest of some ten hours' duration our troops were forced back to their original position at the cross-roads. The division, throughout all this fighting and falling back, held well together. Not a single regiment or organization was broken up. The brigade reoccupied nearly their original positions; breast-works were hastily thrown up, and preparations made to resist the enemy's farther advance. At 4 p. m. he attacked, and made the most desperate efforts to break our lines, but was handsomely repulsed, and after a struggle of half an hour withdrew, leaving the ground in front of our lines covered with the dead and wounded. Late in the evening the First and Fourth Brigades rejoined the corps, on the right of the army. Grant's (Vermont) brigade remained in position on the right of the Second Corps until the afternoon of the 7th May, when they rejoined the corps, and all the brigades of the division were again united. In the morning of the 7th a skirmish line from the Vermont brigade was advanced, and discovered that the main force of the enemy had withdrawn. In wresting the possession of the crossing of the Orange Court-House and Brock roads from Hill's corps, when already occupied by his skirmishers, it is not claiming too much to say, that the Second Division saved the army from disastrous defeat, for that point was of vital importance to us, and its falling into the hands of the enemy would have cut our army in two, separating the Second Corps from the Fifth and Sixth, and would have exposed to capture the Artillery Reserve, then moving up from Chancellorsville, on the Orange plank road. Throughout the terrible struggle that ensued, this division held the key-point of the battle-field—the plank road. Their losses, all from killed and wounded, and few or none, prisoners, show how tenaciously they fought. The reports of brigade and regimental commanders mention many acts of individual gallantry, to which attention is called. Captain Ricketts, commanding the section of artillery on this road, in the battle on the 5th, displayed great coolness and courage. The officers of my staff, Maj. Charles Mundee, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Hazard Stevens, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. John Faxon, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Henry R. Murray, aide-de-camp, performed their duties on the field well and gallantly. Capt. Hazard Stevens received a wound on the 6th, and had his horse killed under him. Lieut. John Faxon, aide-de-camp, was also severely wounded. My horse was killed under me on the 5th. Lieutenant Cole, pioneer officer, merits great praise. He constantly kept his pioneers close up, and once, when our troops were giving back, he placed them in the front line and did good service until the close of the battle.

II.—SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE.

On the night of the 7th May the corps moved through Chancellorsville and Piney Church to near Spotsylvania Court-House, reaching this point late in the afternoon of the 8th. In conjunction with the Fifth Corps an immediate but unsuccessful attack was made on the position of the enemy. This division held the left of the line, and, after the repulse, fell back to where the lines were first formed and intrenched. There was some skirmishing and artillery firing on the 9th, and the intrenchments were strengthened. Brigadier-General Eustis was relieved of the command of the Fourth Brigade by Col. O. Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, in accordance with orders from headquarters Sixth Corps. On the afternoon of the 10th the Third Brigade and three regiments of the Second (Vermont) Brigade—Second, Fifth, and Sixth Vermont—were ordered to report to Colonel Upton, and took part in a charge made by twelve regiments, under command of that officer. The attack was partially successful. The first and second lines of the enemy's works were carried, and some 1,200 prisoners taken, but our forces were at length compelled to retire. The order to withdraw failed to reach the Vermont regiments until late at night, until which time they stubbornly held the first line of works taken, and repulsed every attack of the enemy. The division was withdrawn from the front line in the afternoon of the 11th, and soon after daylight on the 12th moved to the left to the support of Hancock's corps (Second), which, by a magnificent charge at daylight, had carried the enemy's works, capturing an entire division and many pieces of artillery. The enemy had recovered from their surprise and were making desperate efforts to recover their lost ground, when the division reached the scene of action and was at once put in at the point known as the Angle, near the center of the lines engaged. This appeared the key-point to the position, and for sixteen hours was the object of attack after attack by the enemy. The division held tenaciously to the works, and about 2 a. m. on the 13th the enemy withdrew and gave up the contest. In this battle the losses in the division were very heavy, being only surpassed by those in the Wilderness.

Maj. Charles Mundee, assistant adjutant-general, was severely wounded in the thigh in the morning. During the night of the 12th the division was withdrawn a short distance to the rear, where it remained the following day. Grant's (Vermont) brigade, however, moved to the extreme right of the army, remained there during the night, and rejoined the command on the 13th. At 3 a. m. on the 14th the division moved to the extreme left of the army, and went into position on the Ny River, where, having thrown up intrenchments, it remained the three days following. On the night of the 17th the division moved back to the Angle, and having formed in columns of brigades in the following order from front to rear, Wheaton's (First), Edwards' (Fourth), Bidwell's (Third), and Grant's (Second), in conjunction with the Second Corps and the remainder of the Sixth, made an attack at daylight on the enemy's position on the right and in front of the Angle. The attack was not successful, and the division was withdrawn and returned to the former position on the Ny. On the 19th the division advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and intrenched. There was some skirmishing the two following days, but the lines remained unchanged. On the 21st the division, leaving a

strong skirmish line in front, retired to a line of works constructed three-fourths of a mile in rear, and after dark took up the line of march for the North Anna via Guiney's Station. At dark the enemy attacked the skirmish line, broke through at one point, but were finally repulsed by the Third Vermont, under Col. T. O. Seaver.

III.—NORTH ANNA.

On the night of the 21st of May the division moved its position near Spotsylvania Court-House, and, marching all night, reached Guiney's Station at daylight. After a few hours' halt, the march was resumed to Harris' Store. The following day moved to the North Anna and encamped on the left bank near Jericho Bridge. During the 24th and 25th the division crossed the North Anna, advanced beyond the Virginia Central Railroad, at Noel's Station, destroyed the road and recrossed the river. These movements were attended with considerable skirmishing.

IV.—COLD HARBOR.

Recrossing the North Anna at Jericho Bridge, after breaking the Virginia Central Railroad, the division marched on the 26th of May through Chesterfield Station to the Pamunkey, and encamped above Hanover town. Early the following day the command crossed the Pamunkey, and, moving out almost $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, threw up a line of intrenchments. During the 29th to 30th, inclusive, the division marched to near Hanover Court-House, assisted in breaking up the railroads at that point, and thence moved into position on Totopotomoy Creek, on the right of the army. On the first of June the corps moved from Totopotomoy Creek to Cold Harbor, and late in the afternoon assaulted the enemy's position. The division formed the left of the line and took part in the attack. On the 2d of June the division was relieved by a division of the Second Corps, and took position on the right of the corps, relieving a division of the Eighteenth Corps. The next day, June 3, vigorous but unsuccessful assault was made on the enemy's works, the troops, however, gained a foothold close up to the enemy's lines, which they maintained, though exposed to a heavy and destructive fire, and at night secured by intrenchments. This position was held until the 12th, during which time the lines were advanced by parallels to within 100 yards of the enemy's. For nine days an almost uninterrupted fire of artillery and small-arms was kept up on both sides. No spot was secure. By day the troops fought or lay behind their works, by night they threw up additional defenses. On the night of the 12th, leaving the pickets in front of the works, the corps moved back to a rear line, which had been constructed to secure withdrawal, and as soon as the road was cleared took up the line of march for the south side of the James.*

GEORGE W. GETTY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Division.

Maj. C. A. WHITTIER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 155.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, commanding
First Brigade.*

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., SIXTH CORPS,
September 1, 1864.

MAJOR: For the information of the general commanding the division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade during the late campaign, from the Rapidan to Petersburg:

FIRST EPOCH.

May 4, 1864, the camp of the brigade was broken at 4 a. m., and the brigade marched via Stevensburg and Germanna plank road to Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan River, which we crossed at 1.30 p. m. of that day. The command was massed near the abandoned works of the enemy on the south side until 3 p. m., when it was marched to the vicinity of Flat Run, and bivouacked with the rest of the division for the night.

May 5, 1864, marched at 6.30 a. m. down the Chancellorsville road to within a quarter of a mile of its intersection with the Orange turnpike. The brigade was here massed on the left of the division, and immediately in front of army headquarters, until 11 a. m., when it was marched to and down the Brock dirt road to its intersection with the Orange plank road. Upon reaching this point it was found that our cavalry had been driven back from the direction of Parker's Store, and that the enemy's skirmish line was but a short distance from the junction, and advancing. The rapidity and character of his fire showed that it was an infantry force, and the two leading regiments of the brigade (the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Long, and One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. W. H. Moody) were deployed with the greatest rapidity to the left and right of the plank road, and succeeded in checking their farther advance. About this time I was informed by General Getty, commanding the division (under whose immediate supervision the movement of the brigade had thus far been made), that he had received instructions from headquarters of the army to attack at once, without waiting the arrival of the Second Corps, which was coming up on the left from the direction of Chancellorsville. He directed me to take the advance on the right (north) of the plank road, and the following disposition of regiments was made: With its left on the road and in the front line the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. J. W. Patterson, was posted; on his right the One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. W. H. Moody, and on the right of that the Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers, Col. D. J. Nevin. In the second line next the road was the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Col. J. F. Ballier, and on its right the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. S. Long. At 4 p. m., in conjunction with the rest of the division, the lines advanced, and notwithstanding the dense woods and underbrush, their alignments were well preserved. After an advance of about an eighth of a mile the skirmish line became warmly engaged, and a short distance farther were involved in the line of battle, which at the

same time received a terribly destructive fire, checking our advance, on a ridge about 50 yards from the enemy's line. The position, however, was held, the men keeping up a steady fire on the enemy, who occupied a crest not 50 yards in front. For nearly an hour the fighting was incessant, and the loss proportionately great, but the enemy was too strongly posted, and could not be dislodged. When the ammunition was exhausted by the troops in front, the first line was relieved from the second, which retained the advanced position until nearly 6 o'clock, when it was relieved by a portion of the Second Corps. Each regiment had suffered terribly, almost altogether from musketry, and we learned from prisoners that our division had been fighting the whole of A. P. Hill's corps.

May 6, 5 a. m., the brigade, in two lines, supported the Second Corps, which advanced, driving the enemy over a half mile, when it in turn was checked and driven, re-enforcements having reached the troops opposing us. In the mean time my brigade had crossed the plank road—the junction of Burnside's forces on the right crowding our division to the left. As soon as the Second Corps lines had commenced to fall back the brigade was halted and held the line, allowing the retreating troops opportunity to reform in our rear. The enemy, on account of the dense woods, could not see the advantage gained, and his weak reconnoitering force following the Second Corps was obliged to retreat as soon as they came in view of our front. About this time General Getty was wounded, and the command of the First, Second, and Fourth Brigades devolved upon me (the Third Brigade under General Neill being absent). Little of importance occurred until 11 a. m., when Mott's division, of the Second Corps, on our left, was suddenly attacked and driven in great disorder, allowing the enemy to come into our rear and necessitating the falling back of all the troops thereabouts, which was done slowly, the troops of the Second, Ninth, and Sixth Corps mingling together. As they reached the Brock road a successful effort was made to rally them. But little difficulty was encountered in accomplishing this with the obedient and gallant troops of Second Division, and they could readily be distinguished by the white-cross badge, and the best portion of it was established in the position occupied in the morning in ample time, had the enemy seen fit to follow his advantage with an organized force. In this instance, as in the morning, the density of the woods prevented the enemy from discovering our disordered retreat, and as immediate measures were taken to strengthen the line of the Brock road, we were well prepared to receive his attack made at 4.30 p. m., amounting to a vigorous but unsuccessful effort to break through a small portion of the front of the Second Corps line, at a point some 200 yards on our left—a slight demonstration in front of this division being made at the same time. An order to be in readiness to attack at 6 p. m. was subsequently countermanded on account of reported reverses on the right of the army. At 9 p. m. of the 6th the division was ordered to report back to General Sedgwick, our corps commander, and was immediately marched to the right of the army and massed near the intersection of the Orange pike and Chancellorsville plank road.

May 7, 3 a. m., moved to the extreme right of the army, connecting with the Third Brigade, of the Second Division, Brigadier-General Neill. He being my senior, I resumed command of the First Brigade. Two regiments (the Sixty-second New York and One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers) were deployed

on picket, extending to Ely's Ford. The balance of the brigade was extended on the right (east) of the Germanna plank road and intrenched the position. Demonstrations of the enemy against the cavalry in the afternoon compelled the extension of the line a mile to the east, which I was desired to make by General Sedgwick (General Neill being reported sick).

The following casualties among officers and enlisted men occurred during the two days' fighting :

One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers : Col. John W. Patterson, killed May 5 ; Capt. Thomas E. Kirkbride, wounded May 5, died May 21 ; Capt. James D. Kirk, wounded May 6 ; Capt. Samuel L. Fullwood, wounded May 5 ; First Lieut. and Adj. Alexander P. Callow, wounded severely May 5 ; First Lieut. Jacob Drum, killed May 5 ; First Lieut. St. Clair Cooper, wounded severely May 5 ; First Lieut. Thomas A. McLaughlin, wounded severely May 5.

One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers : Maj. A. H. Snyder, killed May 5 ; Capt. A. C. Douglass, wounded May 6 ; First Lieut. W. S. Leech, wounded May 5 ; Second Lieut. E. C. Grace, wounded May 5 [died May 5].

Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers : Capt. W. F. Davies, wounded May 5 ; First Lieut. S. J. Dockslader, wounded May 6.

Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers : Capt. Edward H. Rogers, wounded May 5, died May 6 ; First Lieut. M. B. Goodrich, wounded May 5 ; Second Lieut. H. L. Knier, wounded May 5.

Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers : Capt. Martin Hammer, wounded May 5 ; First Lieut. Mitchell McMurray, wounded May 5 ; First Lieut. Louis Loistman, wounded May 5 ; Second Lieut. Charles H. Wiedman, killed May 5.

ENLISTED MEN.

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Aggregate.
62d New York Veteran Volunteers.....	13	31	44
93d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.....	17	34	51
98th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.....	8	55	63
102d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.....	23	143	166
139th Pennsylvania Volunteers.....	28	124	152
Total.....	89	387	476

SECOND EPOCH.

May 7, 8.30 p. m., moved with the rest of the division and corps in the direction of Chancellorsville, the march all night being very slow and tedious.

May 8, after an exhausting march to the cross-roads near Spotylvania Court-House, we formed in the rear of the First and Third Divisions, which made an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's position at 6.30 p. m. The Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania and the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers were at the same time extended to the left to prevent the enemy flanking the assaulting column. The nature of the position, its proximity to a swamp, the dense woods, the darkness of the night, and the entire ignorance of the relative position of the enemy made it useless to do anything until morning of the 9th, when the lines were reformed, connecting with General Eustis on the right and General Grant on the left, and intrenched. The driving in of our pickets at 3 p. m. by the enemy was the only event of moment during the day until 6 p. m., when

they recovered their original line and advanced still farther, supported by the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers as a diversion in favor of other parts of the line on the right. General D. A. Russell, commanding a brigade of First Division, and the senior brigade commander in the corps, was for a short time in command of this division, relieving General Neill by order of General Sedgwick; but upon the wounding of the latter, General Russell took command of the First Division vice General Wright, in command of the corps, and General Neill resumed command of this division. The night of the 9th was the first since the opening of the campaign in which the troops had an undisturbed rest.

May 10, at 7 a. m., five companies of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, under Maj. J. I. Nevin, supported the picket-line in a reconnaissance of the enemy's position. The brigade was held ready in the evening at 6 o'clock to support an assault by the First Division and parts of the Second and Ninth Corps. As an attack on our position was expected at night from information received from prisoners, the troops were obliged to sleep on their arms. At 10 and 12 p. m. and 3 a. m. of May 11 the pickets were attacked, but repulsed the force sent against them.

May 11, at 3 p. m., the brigade was withdrawn from its position and formed a half mile to the left, on the right of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, commanded by Col. Joseph E. Hamblin, for the purpose of advancing and reconnoitering the enemy's lines. This was subsequently suspended, and after digging rifle-pits returned to the position occupied in the morning.

May 12, 6 a. m., ordered to the left and south a mile to support the Second Corps, who occupied works captured at daylight. Advanced under a heavy artillery fire to within 50 yards of that part of the works still in the enemy's possession, generally known as the Angle or Slaughter Pen. Here we were exposed to a terrible musketry fire, losing heavily, including many valuable officers. At 10 a. m. that part of the line in front of my left which was greatly exposed to the enemy's fire from the pits still held by them, gave way, and I was obliged to send up the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, from my second line, to drive them back and retain the position. At the same time I sent the One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers to the right and front to relieve a part of the Second Brigade, General Grant, and a part of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, under Col. Joseph E. Hamblin, which had exhausted their ammunition, and the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers on the right and rear of them as a support and to guard against a flank attack. The One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers lost severely in this position during this severe engagement, sometimes called "the battle of the Angle," and one of the most severely contested actions of the campaign. All the regiments of my brigade behaved excellently well and fought with great spirit, although holding ground most disadvantageously opposed to an enemy strongly intrenched and close in our front, the distance in some places being less than 60 yards. At 12 m. the Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers and two companies of the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers (the balance of that regiment being on picket a mile to the right), which had been in reserve, although in range of musketry and artillery fire, were ordered to relieve a part of the Second (Vermont) Brigade, on the left of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania. This was accomplished in

good order, and these regiments, including the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, held this position until relieved by a brigade of the Fifth Corps, under Colonel Bragg, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 1 p. m. the One hundred and thirty-ninth and One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers were relieved by a portion of the brigade of Colonel Smith, of the Third Division of this corps. The balance of the brigade was relieved by a portion of the Fifth Corps at 3 p. m., when I retired my whole command to the opening east of the enemy's works (the part still occupied by them), where they were somewhat shielded by the crest in front from the enemy's fire and they could rest and be supplied with ammunition. At 5 p. m. I was ordered to build a line of rifle-pits on the crest immediately in front, connecting with General Russell on the left and General Ricketts on the right, as a reserve line for defense, which was nearly completed, when, at 8 p. m., I was ordered, by a circuitous and tedious route, through the darkness, mud, rain, and woods, to the right of General Ricketts, which we did not reach until 11 p. m.

May 13, 5 a. m., a reconnaissance discovered the works which had been so tenaciously held the day previous vacated by the enemy. The brigade was marched at 10 a. m. to the left for rest and rations, opposite the position in which we fought on the 12th. At midnight the pickets exchanged a fire for nearly an hour, and several shells were thrown by the enemy into the camp.

May 14, 3 a. m., marched to the south and east to the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania pike in rear of Burnside's position. Remained from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m., when we moved to the south and west to Anderson's farm and supported, with the balance of the division, an advance by the First and Third Divisions across the River Ny to recover the ground lost by the First Division in the afternoon, which was completed without serious opposition before dark. At 9 p. m. went into bivouac south of Anderson's house.

May 15. On the morning of this day the Ninety-eighth and One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers intrenched the front of the first line of battle. At 12 m. sent One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers to support a reconnaissance of the First Division beyond the Ny River, which reported to General Russell for that purpose. Was not engaged, however, and returned to camp near Anderson's house next morning. Remained in the camp until May 17, when, at 8.30 p. m., the brigade moved with the rest of the division to the extreme right of the army opposite the Angle, mentioned May 12, and the scene of the obstinate fighting of that day, and formed at 3.30 a. m. May 18 on the right of the Second Corps. At 4.30 a. m., in conjunction with the Second Corps, on the left, we moved forward to assault the enemy's position, a quarter mile beyond his works vacated the 13th. The advance was conducted in good order, notwithstanding the many natural and artificial obstacles in the vicinity of the enemy's old line of pits, until we arrived within 300 yards of their new position, when they suddenly opened with canister and musketry. The brigade line extended from left to right in the following order: One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Sixty-second New York Volunteers, and One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The other brigades of the division were in successive lines in rear. The fire of the enemy was mainly directed to the One hundred and second and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, as they were exposed

through a large opening in the woods. At this point also the line was at right angles with an interior line of works, which had been vacated by the enemy and was untenable to us. The traverses and abatis in rear and front of these works and the severe artillery fire which enfiladed them rendered it impossible to keep the line connected, and the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers was moved by flank in rear of the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. As the Second Corps had been checked in its advance and its right had fallen back, leaving my flank exposed, and nothing as yet had formed on my right, I deemed it unsafe to advance farther, and the brigade was halted where the above separation occurred—the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left and the balance of the brigade on the right under cover of the woods. The enemy continued to shell both positions for an hour, the brigade and the lines in support losing many men and officers therefrom. At 8 o'clock the brigade of Colonel Smith, of the Third Division, formed on the right. At 9 o'clock a staff officer of the division commander came for the first time to learn the situation of affairs, to whom I represented the impracticability of a farther advance. A short time after I received orders direct from the corps commander to withdraw, which was done successfully under cover of the woods. At 11 o'clock we marched, via Burnside's line, back to Anderson's farm, then across the Ny River to the intrenched camp of the First and Third Divisions, from which, at 5 p. m., we moved to the front and left 2 miles, the brigade being the extreme left of the corps, and resting on the Ny, where we bivouacked for the night.

May 19, advanced at 5 a. m. 2 miles and formed line on the left of the division and right of Third Division. The country covered with small pine and brush. Slashed the timber in front and dug rifle-pits, connecting right and left; considerable skirmishing with the enemy, but no general engagement, offensive or defensive, followed. At 11 p. m. ordered to report with my command to General Russell, commanding First Division. Marched to the rear across the Ny and up the Fredericksburg road 3 miles in support of Birney's division, Second Corps, which had encountered and defeated a detachment of the rebel Ewell's corps found raiding on our line of communication. Bivouacked at 1 a. m. next day.

May 20, 5 a. m., moved northeast on Fredericksburg road 1 mile, and formed in rear of First Division, facing northeast. Remained there until the following morning.

May 21, 10 a. m., received orders to return to the corps. When near the Ny the rear of the Fifth Corps was passing to the left, leaving the Sixth Corps on the right of the army. At 12 o'clock crossed the Ny, joining the Second Division between the First and Third Divisions on a new line facing northwest 800 yards in rear of the works occupied on the 19th. At 3 p. m. received orders to move by the left flank, following Third Division and Burnside's corps, toward Guiney's Station, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. The movement was temporarily suspended, however, by an attack by the rebels on the pickets, driving a portion of them toward the line of battle. Two batteries under Colonel Tompkins checked their advance, and at dark the brigade with the troops on its right and left evacuated the position.

The following casualties occurred during the operations around Spotsylvania Court-House:

Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers: Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Hamilton, wounded May 12.

Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers: Capt. Richard G. Rogers, wounded May 12, died May 14; Capt. D. C. Keller, wounded May 12; Capt. John Fritz, wounded May 12.

One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers: Capt W. P. Herbert, wounded May 12; Capt. J. L. McKean, wounded May 12; Capt. R. Munroe, wounded May 12.

ENLISTED MEN.

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Aggregate.
62d New York Veteran Volunteers		2	2
93d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	9	64	73
94th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	2	21	23
102d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	4	34	38
139th Pennsylvania Volunteers	12	75	87
Total	27	196	223

THIRD EPOCH.

May 21, 8 p. m., marched southeast on the Telegraph road, keeping to the right of the trains and artillery. On account of the narrow roads the trains were continually blocked, rendering the march very slow and tedious. As the enemy had possession of the bridges over the Po and Ta Rivers we were obliged to make a detour via Smith's Mill.

May 22, 5.30 a. m., crossed the River Ny at Smith's Mill; turned northeast to the Bowling Green road, crossed the railroad and turning south halted near Guiney's Station at 8 a. m., where we rested until 4 p. m., at which hour we moved west, crossing Guiney's Bridge at the confluence of the Ny and Po Rivers as far as Catlett's, then southwest to Madison's Ordinary, arriving there at 8 p. m., where the rest of the corps had gone into bivouac. Immediately upon arrival was ordered to the west to the crossing of the old Telegraph road in support of the cavalry in charge of Major Forsyth, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

May 23, 5 a. m., sent the Sixty-second New York Volunteers, Col. D. J. Nevin, to support a cavalry reconnaissance down the Negro Foot road toward the North Anna River, which returned at 8 o'clock with the information that all the enemy's corps had gone by in the night. Joined the balance of the division and corps at 9 a. m., moving down the Telegraph road, crossing Pole Cat Run at 3 p. m., and halting until 4. At 5 were hurried forward to the support of the Fifth Corps, engaged on the south bank of the North Anna; arrived at the river at 7.30 p. m., but as the enemy had been repulsed did not cross but posted two lines of battle and bivouacked.

May 24, 4 a. m., marched across the river at Jericho Bridge and took position in rear of Fifth Corps, remaining thus until 5 p. m., when, the Fifth Corps having advanced, the intrenched line vacated by them was occupied by the Sixth Corps; the brigade of regulars, General Ayres, being relieved by this command.

May 25, 7 a. m., marched southwest to Noel's Station, on the Richmond Central Railroad, thence southeast toward Hanover Junction. Six miles from the junction the Fifth Corps occupied an intrenched line facing southeast. Formed on the right of that, facing south, and intrenched the position. Remained in that position until 9 p. m. of May 26.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 26, 9 p. m., retired from the position indicated May 25 upon the road we advanced; crossed Jericho Bridge, on the North Anna, and marched toward Chesterfield Station (northeast). In consequence of heavy rains the roads were wretched and the march slow and very fatiguing.

May 27, 4 a. m., arrived at Chesterfield Station, where rations were issued from the supply trains, which joined us at that point from Fredericksburg. 7 a. m., moved southeast in the direction of Hanover town; turned from the main road near Niagara Church, going west, and bivouacked within a mile of Taylor's Ford, on the North Anna [Pamunkey].

May 28, 4 a. m., continued the march southeast; crossed Horn-quarter Creek, and halted at the North Anna [Pamunkey], 3 miles north of Hanover town, at 8 a. m. Crossed on a pontoon bridge, moved west a mile, relieved Torbert's cavalry division, and formed line north and south, facing west, and intrenched.

May 29, up at 3 a. m., expecting an attack. At 6 p. m. this brigade, together with Fourth Brigade, under Colonel Edwards, were detailed from Second Division temporarily, and under my command ordered to report to and connect with General Russell, commanding First Division, who had gone at noon on a reconnaissance to Hanover Court-House. Joined and connected with his left in two lines facing south across Richmond pike near Mechump's Creek at 11 p. m.

May 30, 4 a. m., ordered by General Russell to march down the Richmond pike to the crossing of the Virginia Central Railroad at Peake's Station, or generally known as the battle-field of Hanover Court-House. Here the enemy's cavalry skirmishers were encountered, who fell back before our advance. The lines were deployed across the railroad and pike and skirmishers thrown out well to the front. The rest of the corps joined us there at 9 a. m. At 12 o'clock followed the balance of the corps, which retired northeast to Crump's Swamp, then south 4 miles to the road running northeast from Atlee's Station, where, at 6 p. m., we formed in two lines in support of First Division. At 9 p. m. moved half mile farther west and rested for the night.

May 31, quiet until 3 p. m., when this brigade was detached from Second Division and ordered to report to General Russell, commanding First Division. Moved south a mile and formed on the right of First Division, within easy range of the enemy's line, which was deployed behind Totopotomoy Creek. An attack contemplated at the time of our arrival was subsequently suspended.

June 1, at midnight received orders to move to Cold Harbor. As my brigade, with Harn's battery, composed the rear guard, we were not able to start until 4.30 o'clock next morning. Moved east, passing within the lines of the Second Corps at 6 o'clock and reached Haw's Shop at 11 o'clock, resting frequently on account of the extreme heat and dust. Moved south on the White House road to Old Church, then southwest to Matadequin Creek, where doubled up and rested the command, to allow Martindale's division, of the Eighteenth Corps (W. F. Smith), to pass. 5 p. m., received orders to guard the corps wagon train, which moved to within 2 miles of Cold Harbor and parked. At 8 o'clock received orders from General Wright to report to First Division in reserve, with the exception of one regiment (Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers), which

remained as train guard. Moved forward and formed second line to First Division and intrenched during the night.

June 2, 6 a. m., ordered to report back to General Neill, commanding Second Division, to the rear and right a half mile. 8 a. m., ordered forward to relieve in the line of battle Devens' division, of Eighteenth Corps. Sent the One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Moody (who was mortally wounded in the movement), which advanced on the double-quick to the old rebel pit captured on the 1st by the Eighteenth Corps, and there laid under fire the balance of the day from a rebel work which enfiladed the position. Advanced the other regiments on its right and left within supporting distance and intrenched, forming the best line the nature of the ground would admit. My brigade then occupied all the front controlled by the Second Division (the other brigades being in three lines in reserve), and connected with the Third Division on the left, and Brooks' division, Eighteenth Corps, on the right. Received orders at 3 o'clock to assault at 5 p. m. This order was subsequently modified to read 4.30 o'clock next morning.

June 3, 5 a. m., moved to the assault, taking the movement from the right, the line of regiments from right to left being as follows: One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel McIlwaine; One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain McKean; Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Kohler (Colonel Ballier being sick). The Sixty-second New York Volunteers, Colonel Nevin, remained in the rear, there not being room for it in the first line. The troops advanced with spirit, carrying the first and imperfect line of rifle-pits of the rebels running diagonally with our front; in the attempt to take the second line, however, they were repulsed with heavy loss. The One hundred and second and One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers found cover under the rifle-pit taken, which extended over their front, but the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers was without any protection, yet remained on the same line resolutely loading and firing, suffering all the while great losses. At 6 o'clock the left of the Eighteenth Corps fell back, and with it the right of the brigade, but it was immediately reformed and advanced, recovering the pits, which they held until relieved at 7 o'clock by a portion of the Vermont brigade, Brigadier-General Grant. The Ninety-eighth, One hundred and second, and One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers fell back for ammunition and rest to the line from which they started at 5 o'clock, where they remained all day, exposed to a fire of sharpshooters and artillery. At 3 p. m. an order was received from General Meade to suspend offensive operations and intrench as far to the front as possible. At dark the front line first occupied by this brigade, and subsequently by the Vermont brigade, was subdivided and 200 yards apportioned to my command, which was but imperfectly intrenched during the night by the Sixty-second New York Volunteers, Colonel Nevin.

June 4, constant firing all day and an enfilading fire from a battery a half mile to the right on a part of the enemy's line running diagonally with our front. General Neill, commanding division, ordered a line established and intrenched farther to the front, which was done by the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers

during the night, besides building traverses on the second line. It was not until June 7 that any of the lines were tolerably protected against the enemy's artillery fire, at which time, by hard and constant labor night and day, and the building of traverses, covered ways, &c., the men were protected while being relieved and while on duty. At this time, by an order from division headquarters, all the brigade, except sufficient to occupy the two front lines, were allowed to go into camp a half mile to the rear for rest and sanitary purposes. But even then they were subjected to the fire of the enemy's mortars, and but little rest, comparatively, was enjoyed while remaining in the vicinity of Cold Harbor. On the nights of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, furnished details to assist Fiftieth New York Engineers in the building of a small earth-work, pierced for four guns, in the rear of General Grant's front line, and to the left of my brigade. Furnished a detail of 420 men to work on a line of earth-works a mile to the rear and parallel to the general front June 11 and 12, to cover our retreat from that position. Evening of the 12th withdrew the troops in the trenches to the camp of the balance of the brigade, and the whole command to the rear line of intrenchments. The pickets were called in at 3 o'clock the following morning.

The following casualties occurred in this epoch :

One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers: Lieut. Col. William McIlwaine, wounded June 3, died June 6; Maj. Thomas McLaughlin, wounded severely June 3; First Lieut. Andrew J. McIlwaine, killed June 3; First Lieut. David A. Jones, wounded severely June 11; Second Lieut. George Duff, wounded severely June 6.

One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers: Lieut. Col. W. H. Moody, killed June 2; Capt. S. C. Schoyer, wounded severely June 2; Capt. James J. Conway, wounded June 2; Capt. J. G. Parr, wounded June 3; Capt. W. W. Dyer, wounded June 9, died [June 13]; Lieut. A. Watson, jr., wounded June 2; Lieut. A. S. Warner, wounded June 3.

Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers: Maj. J. W. Beamish, killed June 1; First Lieut. E. Schwatlo, adjutant, wounded June 2, died [June 5]; Second Lieut. John Heppler, wounded June 2.

Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers: Maj. W. Hubbell, wounded June 3, died of wounds.

ENLISTED MEN.

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Aggregate.
62d New York Veteran Volunteers.....	4	12	16
93d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.....	1	3	4
98th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.....	6	46	52
102d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.....	5	34	39
139th Pennsylvania Volunteers.....	7	36	43
Total*.....	23	131	154

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK WHEATON,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Second Division, Sixth Corps.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 156.

Report of Maj. Thomas McLaughlin, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 102D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Charlestown, Va., September 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command from the crossing of the Rapidan River until the embarkation on transports at City Point. It is, of necessity, incomplete, and perhaps inaccurate, owing to the regiment having in this period four different commanders:

FIRST EPOCH.

Battle of the Wilderness.

May 4.—4 a. m., broke camp near Brandy Station, crossed the Rapidan River at Germanna Ford, and in the evening bivouacked about 3 miles from the river and near the Brock road.

May 5.—At daylight resumed the march and about noon came on the enemy at the intersection of this and the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-House plank road. The regiment was in second line of battle on the road, and not actively engaged until afternoon. About 3 p. m. the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers relieved the One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the front line of battle. Shortly after the line was advanced the skirmishers, under Lieutenant Cooper, became engaged and lost heavily. The line pressed steadily forward for about three-quarters of a mile, crossing a swamp under a destructive fire. On reaching the crest of the hill, the regiment halted and continued firing, losing very heavily until about 6 p. m., when the ammunition being exhausted the regiment was relieved and retired to the second line and were supplied with ammunition. Loss in killed and wounded, 119.

May 6.—At 5 a. m. advanced from the cross-roads, driving the enemy over the ground of the previous day's battle, and at least 1 mile beyond, at times moving by right or left flanks as occasion required, until, the enemy having succeeded in flanking us on our left, the regiment was forced to retire to the cross-roads. At 9 p. m. moved about 3 miles in the direction of the Rapidan River, and in the morning were sent on picket.

SECOND EPOCH.

The march to Spotsylvania Court-House and operations in front of that place.

May 7.—At 12 p. m. were withdrawn and marched toward Spotsylvania Court-House, passing through Chancellorsville, and on the afternoon of the 8th came up with the enemy in an intrenched position within 2 miles of Spotsylvania Court-House. A portion of the regiment was sent on picket, and at 8 p. m. the balance were ordered to their support.

At daylight of the 9th were ordered in, and at 8 o'clock of the same evening a part of the regiment relieved the pickets of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

On the morning of the 10th were engaged in a brisk skirmish with the enemy. In the afternoon of this day that portion of the regiment which was not on picket moved to the left, and went into the pits to support the pickets. An attack being anticipated on the left of the line, we were ordered still farther to the left, when, no assault being made, the regiment moved back to its first position. On arriving they were ordered to the right to support the Fifth Corps. Were in second line and not actively engaged, but were under fire of both musketry and artillery. Loss, 1 killed and 16 wounded. At 5 p. m. moved to the left and intrenched. After dark marched all night, and in the morning were but a short distance from the position of the previous evening.

May 13.—Part of the regiment on picket.

THIRD EPOCH.

The march to the North Anna and operations on that river.

May 14.—At 3 p. m. marched in the direction of the Ny River, and about 2 miles from the Court-House came upon the enemy, but did not engage him. At 5 p. m. arrived at Anderson's farm, on the Ny River, and bivouacked for the night.

May 15.—At 9 a. m. had inspection. This day received 68 recruits for the regiment; intrenched.

May 16.—At 9 p. m. moved and marched all night.

May 17.—Took a position in breast-works, enemy in front and strongly intrenched.

May 18.—About 4 a. m. the regiment in front line charged and took three lines of works, but the third line being untenable, we were forced to retire to our own works. Artillery firing unusually heavy. Loss, 4 killed and 17 wounded. In the afternoon moved back, crossed the Ny River, and took a position on the south side.

May 19.—Moved on the enemy's left flank and intrenched. At 11 p. m. moved to the rear.

May 21.—Moved to the right, crossed the Ny River, formed line of battle in rifle-pits; heavy skirmishing in front. At 10 p. m. marched, and, on the morning of 22d, halted near Guiney's Station, and lay there all day.

May 23.—At an early hour resumed the march, and at sundown halted and bivouacked on the north bank of the North Anna River. In the evening went into the rifle-pits, where the regiment lay all night.

May 25.—At 8 a. m. moved forward, crossed the Gordonsville railroad at Noel's Station, the regiment as flankers for the brigade; marched about 2 miles; halted at Little River; line of battle formed, with the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers as skirmishers; were engaged skirmishing until night; at night intrenched on the skirmish line.

May 26.—Remained on the skirmish line, and at 2 p. m. of the 27th moved and recrossed the North Anna River, marching toward Hanover City; at 9 p. m. halted.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The march across the Pamunkey, including the operations on the Totopotomoy and at Cold Harbor.

May 28.—Moved at an early hour, crossing the Pamunkey River at ——— Ford; marched about 2 miles and encamped and intrenched.

May 29.—At 5 p. m. moved to the right about 5 miles and halted until next morning.

May 30.—Moved at an early hour farther to the right; about 3 p. m. moved to the left and halted until next morning.

June 1.—Marched to Cold Harbor; the regiment on wagon guard.

June 2.—Moved to the right, and intrenched under a heavy artillery fire. Loss, 2 killed and 3 wounded.

June 3.—The regiment engaged in a charge on the enemy's works, which it partly succeeded in taking, but held its position until relieved. Loss, 6 killed and 39 wounded and 2 missing. Lieut. Col. William McIlwaine was mortally, and Maj. Thomas McLaughlin severely, wounded.

June 4.—Returned to the third line, and part of the regiment was detailed for picket.

June 5 and 6.—In the same position; some casualties from artillery fire.

June 7, 8, 9, and 10.—Nothing to record.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS McLAUGHLIN,

Major, Commanding.

Capt. G. CLENDENIN, Jr.,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 157.

Report of Maj. Robert Munroe, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 139TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

September 4, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with orders from corps headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of casualties and operations of my command from the 4th of May to the 9th of July, 1864:

Commissioned officers: Killed, 2; wounded, 12; died of wounds, 2; died of disease, 1. Enlisted men: Killed, 49; wounded, 303; missing in action, 9; died of wounds, 46.

FIRST EPOCH.

On the afternoon of May 4, 1864, crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, and halted for the night. On the morning of May 5 moved on the Old Furnace road, and, the regiment being in advance of the division, was ordered into line at the junction of the plank and mud roads, and was engaged with the enemy from that time

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

until evening. On the morning of May 6 was ordered forward on the right of the plank road, crossed to the left, and engaged the enemy. Was compelled to fall back on account of the Second Corps (Hancock's) breaking on our left; formed on the plank road, about 1 mile from the cross-road; moved up to the cross-road and supported the Second Corps. At 8 p. m. moved to the right, near the Old Furnace, and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 7th threw up a rifle-pit; at 1 p. m. moved about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the extreme right, and built another rifle-pit.

SECOND EPOCH.

On the evening of May 7, 8.30 p. m., moved on the Chancellorsville plank road toward Spotsylvania Court-House; was formed in line of battle on the evening of the 8th, but was not engaged. May 9, built a rifle-pit, and remained in the pit until 12 m. On the 11th moved to the left to support a charge, which, for some reason, was not made; at dark fell back to the rear and remained all night. Daybreak May 12 we moved to the left, and, at an early hour, engaged the enemy. The regiment lost very heavily in enlisted men. At dark moved to the right, and bivouacked for the night. 3.30 p. m. May 13 took up a position on the left, near where we fought yesterday. May 14, at daybreak moved to the Anderson farm, and rested here for the night. May 15, 1 p. m., the regiment moved to support a reconnaissance to the Ny River, and rested for the night. 16th, all quiet; at dark a detail of 2 officers and 60 men went on picket across the river. 17th, the regiment crossed the River Ny, and remained there until 10 p. m., and recrossed the river and moved to the right. May 18, at daybreak the regiment was formed in the front line; suffered considerably from shells. 11 a. m., fell back. 2 p. m., moved to our old position near the Ny River. May 19, moved at daybreak; halted at 7 a. m. and intrenched; moved again at 10 p. m. toward the right. May 20, 2 a. m., halted near the point where the enemy charged on our wagons on the Fredericksburg road; moved at 11 a. m. to the front, and remained for the night. May 21, 10 a. m., moved across the Ny River. 1 p. m., was thrown in line of battle, and completed a rifle-pit; the enemy charged our skirmish line, but was repulsed. 10 p. m., moved in a southerly direction.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 22, 9 a. m., halted near Guiney's Station, on the Fredericksburg railroad. 3 p. m., took up line of march and halted at 10 p. m. for the night. This regiment, with the Sixty-second New York Volunteers, was sent forward to the front with orders to hold a road. May 23, moved at 9 a. m. After crossing a stream we halted and formed line of battle; moved at 4.30 p. m.; marched very fast until dark, when we halted near the North Anna, and rested for the night. May 24, moved at daybreak, crossed the river at Ox Ford Mill 4.30 a. m.; laid near the river until 6.30 p. m.; moved forward to second line of battle in a rifle-pit. May 25, moved at 8 a. m. about 2 miles in front of the rifle-pits, near Little River; remained here all night. May 26, laid all day in the pits; at 8 p. m. fell back and crossed the North Anna; had a very hard march through the mud; marched all night.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 27, halted for breakfast near Chesterfield Station. 5 a. m., moved in direction of the Pamunkey River; halted at dark near the river for the night. May 28, moved at 4 a. m., crossed the Pamunkey at 8.30 a. m., and intrenched; remained here all night. May 29, six companies of the regiment went on picket. 4.30 p. m., moved to the right about 5 miles; joined the First Division near Peake's Turnout, at 2 a. m. May 30, moved at an early hour to the station; started back about 3 p. m., and marched about 7 miles, and formed in line to support a battery. May 31, laid all day at this place until 4 p. m.; moved forward about half a mile and rested for the night. June 1, moved at 3 a. m.; halted at 4 a. m. for breakfast near Overton's Cross-Roads; moved at 5 a. m., got lost, and marched some miles out of the way; halted at 7 p. m. near Cold Harbor; the regiment was deployed around the wagon train. At 9 p. m. was drawn in and marched to the front and threw up a rifle-pit. June 2, 10 a. m., moved to the right and relieved the One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers on the skirmish line. Loss very heavy in officers and men. June 3, at 5 a. m., advanced on the enemy's works; was relieved by the Fourth Vermont Volunteers. Loss heavy in officers and men. Laid all night and next day in the rifle-pit. In the evening was relieved and marched to the rear. June 5 and 6, had a good day's rest. Only 1 man wounded by stray bullets. June 7, 2 a. m., moved to the front line of pits. Captain Dyer wounded. Remained all day in front. Flag of truce was granted from 4 to 6 p. m., to bury the dead. June 8, 2 a. m., was relieved; fell back to the rear; remained all day. 9th, sent out 70 men for picket. 10th, sent out 70 men for picket. 11th, sent out 50 men for fatigue, to build a breast-work in the rear, and 70 men for the picket-line. 12th, about 7 p. m., moved to the rear on the road to Bottom's Bridge; marched all night.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MUNROE,

Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE CLENDENIN, Jr.,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 158.

*Reports of Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding
Second Brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS VERMONT BRIGADE,

In the Field, near Spotsylvania C. H., Va., May 11, 1864.

SIR: I herewith forward you a list † of casualties of this brigade at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 6, and 7:

There has been fighting every day since, and the brigade has been more or less engaged every day, but the casualties of the first two days were much the heaviest. The whole number of casualties at the present time is 1,363. It is with a sad heart that I inform you

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

† Embodied in revised statement, p. 127.

of so great a loss of Vermont's noble sons, but it is with a certain pride that I assure you there are no dishonorable graves. The brigade has met the enemy in his strongholds, attacked him under murderous fire, and in the very face of death has repulsed with great slaughter repeated and vigorous attacks upon our lines, and on no occasion has it disgracefully turned its back to the foe. The flag of each regiment, though pierced and tattered, still flaunts in the face of the foe, and noble bands of veterans with thinned ranks, and but few officers to command, still stand by them; and they seem determined to stand so long as there is a man to bear their flag aloft or an enemy in the field.

I will forward you a list of subsequent casualties, and a full account of each day's engagement as soon as possible. This is the seventh day of fighting and the end is not yet.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. GRANT,
Commanding Brigade.

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST VERMONT BRIGADE,

August 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this brigade crossed the Rapidan May 4, 1864, and encamped 2 miles south of Germanna Ford. On the morning of May 5 we marched to Old Wilderness Tavern and halted several hours. Soon after noon this brigade and two others (the First and Fourth) of this division, Brigadier-General Getty commanding, were detached from the Sixth Corps and ordered forward across the old pike and along the Brock road to where it crosses the plank road leading from Chancellorsville to Orange Court-House. Upon arriving at the cross-roads, the First Brigade became engaged with the enemy's advance, which was coming down the plank road, driving before it a force of our cavalry. The point having been gained, this brigade passed the First Brigade and took position in two lines on the left of the plank road. Capt. C. J. Ormsbee, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, with Companies D and K, of that regiment, held the skirmish line. The Fourth Vermont, Col. George P. Foster, and the Third Vermont, Col. T. O. Seaver, constituted the first line. The Second Vermont, Col. Newton Stone; the Sixth Vermont, Col. E. L. Barney, and the Fifth Vermont, Lieut. Col. J. R. Lewis, constituted the second line. A section of artillery occupied the road, and the other two brigades took position on the right. As soon as this brigade took position, the regiments commenced throwing up rude defensive works, which subsequently proved of great value. The Second Corps, Major-General Hancock commanding, was moving up from the left. But a few regiments only had got into position; an order came for us to make an immediate attack. The skirmish line and two lines of battle were simultaneously ordered forward. All advanced promptly to the attack, except the left of the skirmish line, which, for some unknown cause, failed to advance with the rest. It was doubtless owing to the want of a prompt communication of the order along the skirmish line. Captain Ormsbee was at the time attending to his

duties near the right of the line. The ground was covered with brush and small timber, so dense that it was impossible for an officer at any point of the line to see any other point several yards distant. The brigade had advanced but a short distance before the skirmish line on the right, and very soon thereafter the Fourth Regiment became engaged. The Third Regiment moved obliquely to the left, passed the skirmish line, and became engaged a short time after the firing upon the right had commenced. About this time the artillery opened fire, and the engagement became general along the line of the three brigades. The enemy had but few or no skirmishers out, and, with the exception of the skirmishing of short duration on our right, the engagement commenced with terrible volleys of musketry from both sides. The Second and Sixth Regiments moved up promptly to the support of the Fourth and Third, respectively, and the Fifth held a position farther to the left. As soon as the first volleys were over, our men hugged the ground as closely as possible, and kept up a rapid fire; the enemy did the same. The rebels had the advantage of position, inasmuch as their line was partially protected by a slight swell of ground, while ours was on nearly level ground. The attempt was made to dislodge them from that position, but the moment our men rose to advance the rapid and constant fire of musketry cut them down with such slaughter that it was found impracticable to do more than maintain our then present position. The enemy could not advance on us for the same reason. The Second Regiment crept forward upon nearly the same line of the Fourth, and both regiments poured a constant and destructive fire into the enemy's line. The Third Regiment retired a short distance, and the position was firmly held by the Sixth. The condition of affairs was represented to General Getty, and by his order to Major-General Birney, then commanding the right of the Second Corps, who expressed a readiness to render us all the support in his power. Accordingly three regiments moved in to our support. One took position in rear of the Second and Fourth, and subsequently a portion of it went to the rear; two others took position in rear of the Fifth. I went to Major Dudley, commanding the Fifth (Colonel Lewis having been previously wounded), and called his attention to the fact that the position of the enemy in his front was less protected than it was in front of the rest of the brigade, and asked him if he could, with the support of the two regiments in his rear, break the enemy's line. "I think we can," was the reply of the gallant major. I went to the commanders of those two regiments, and asked them to support the Fifth in its advance. The men rose and with a cheer answered, "We will." The order for the charge was given, and all advanced in good style, and the enemy partially gave way. The two rear regiments were thrown into some confusion, and soon halted and laid down, and Major Dudley, finding his regiment far in the advance, and exposed to a flank fire, wisely did the same. Our ammunition soon became well nigh exhausted, and a force from the Second Corps was sent in to relieve us. The regiments on the right were relieved first. As soon as the Second and Fourth were relieved and ordered to retire the enemy pressed forward and occupied the ground. So sudden was the enemy's advance that the staff officer who was sent to order back the Fifth fell into the hands of the enemy. The Fifth finding itself flanked judiciously retired. The brigade fell back to its former position on the Brock road. The Second Corps now held the front; darkness soon came on and the firing ceased.

One engaged in that terrible conflict may well pause to reflect upon the horrors of that night. Officers and men lay down to rest amid the groans of the wounded and dying and the dead bodies of their comrades as they were brought to the rear. One thousand brave officers and men of the Vermont brigade fell on that bloody field. Was the result commensurate to the sacrifice? Whether it was or not the battle once commenced had to be fought. There was safety only in success. A retreat would have resulted in defeat, rout, and greater carnage. It is claimed, and it is believed admitted by division, corps, and army commanders, that the positive results of this engagement can hardly be overestimated. A glance at the situation will show this. The rebel army was advancing in two heavy columns; one down the old pike and the other down the plank road. These roads run nearly parallel, and at this point are about 2 miles distant. Our army was not yet in position. The Second Corps, which rested near Chancellorsville the previous night, was moving up circuitously from the left to this position. The Fifth Corps was in position on the pike preparing for the attack; part of the Sixth Corps had been left to guard the approaches to our right and rear, and the remainder was in reserve or moving up to support the Fifth Corps. The Ninth Corps had not yet arrived. The rebel column on the plank road was moving down rapidly and was likely to gain the cross-roads before the Second Corps possibly could. The three brigades of this division were sent to take and hold the position. Our arrival was opportune, as the rebel advance was then within a few yards of the crossing. The advance being repulsed, the enemy was evidently preparing for a vigorous attack. It is indeed claimed by some that the enemy was advancing to the attack at the same time we did, and it is instanced as one of the few remarkable occasions where two armies moved to attack at the same time. However this may be, there is but little doubt that the enemy was preparing for an attack, a portion of which must have fallen upon a part of the Second Corps before it was in position and while the rest of the corps was not in supporting distance. Our attack not only held the enemy in check, but put him upon the defensive while the Second Corps was moving into position. Had it been otherwise, the result cannot of course be stated. The Second Corps might have been able to sustain itself against any force hurled against it, but the enemy would have secured the important position and completely cut off that corps from the rest of the army.

May 6, the entire army attacked the enemy at daylight. This brigade advanced on the plank road in two lines; two regiments upon the right and three upon the left of the plank road. The regiments were commanded as follows: Second Vermont, Lieut. Col. S. E. Pingree; Third Vermont, Col. T. O. Seaver; Fourth Vermont, Maj. J. E. Pratt; Fifth Vermont, Maj. C. P. Dudley; Sixth Vermont, Lieut. Col. O. A. Hale. There were two lines of battle from the Second Corps in our front, and during the advance two lines from the Fifth Corps came from the right and filed in front of the others. At this time there was a general movement to the left, and the brigade all came together on the left of the road. The enemy had fallen back a short distance during the night, and when met was driven back nearly a mile farther. During this advance, there being two and some of the time four lines in front, this brigade suffered only from stray bullets and shells which came to the rear. Soon, however, the advance was checked, and the

enemy fought with great desperation. The tide of battle turned. Our front line was shattered and broken, and men came disorganized to the rear. This brigade at the time happened to occupy a slightly elevated or rolling position, where the enemy had, for his own use, thrown together two irregular lines of old logs and decayed timber. The regiments took position behind these lines of logs and rubbish, and awaited the progress of battle. In less than half an hour the four lines in our front were swept away, and heavy lines of the advancing enemy came upon us with great force. They were received with a bold front and galling fire, and their advance was completely checked and thrown back in confusion. Still determined, the enemy reformed his lines, and again advanced to the attack, and again went back. The attack was many times repeated, and as many times repulsed. The repulse, however, was, complete only in front of this brigade.

Every time the enemy made an attack he made a substantial advance upon both our right and left, and the Union troops gradually gave way, especially upon the right. Bullets came from the right across the plank road. Major Pratt promptly faced the Fourth Regiment to the right, and opened fire across the road. The state of affairs in that direction becoming critical, it was represented to the division commander, who placed another brigade under my command. That brigade was immediately placed on the right of this, partially facing the plank road, so as to protect our right and rear should the enemy gain further advantage in that direction. Perhaps the valor of Vermont troops and the steadiness and unbroken front of those noble regiments were never more signally displayed. They stood out in the very midst of the enemy, unyieldingly, dealing death and slaughter in front and flank. Only the day before one-third of their number and many of their beloved leaders had fallen, but not disheartened the brave men living seemed determined to avenge the fallen, and most effectually they did it. For more than three hours did the brigade hold this advanced position, repelling every attack. Foiled in every attempt at this point, the enemy massed forces, about one-fourth of a mile to our left, and made a vigorous attack. Our lines at that point suddenly gave way and came in confusion past our rear. I immediately ordered two regiments to face to the left, but before the order could be executed the enemy rushed through the breach and opened fire into our rear, and at the same time made another attack in front. Perceiving that it was worse than useless to attempt further resistance there, I ordered the regiments to rally behind the breast-works on the Brock road, at which point we had been ordered to rally in case of disaster. Our entire lines at this part of the army went back in disorder. All organization and control seemed to have been lost. But out of that disorder the Vermont brigade quietly and deliberately took its position in the front works on the Brock road, and awaited the enemy's advance. Other troops were rallied and placed on the right and left and rear, though thousands went beyond reach or immediate control. The lines of the left of the Second Corps were unbroken, and now took position on the Brock road. Other troops came up from the right and our position was made strong again, and here we awaited the enemy's attack. It came late in the afternoon; a vigorous, determined, and desperate attack. The heaviest part fell upon the troops on our immediate left, but a portion of it fell upon this brigade, and was handsomely repulsed. Later in the evening the First

and Fourth Brigades went back to join the Sixth Corps. It was said that this brigade could not be relieved from the important position it held until morning, when it could join our corps.

May 7, in the morning, there was only skirmishing in our front, and parties were sent out to collect and bury our dead. I made application to join our corps, and was informed that orders in that respect had been changed, and that the brigade must remain. Under direction of Major-General Birney, commanding, I sent a strong skirmish line, under command of Major Crandall, of the Sixth Vermont, to drive back the skirmishers, and ascertain the enemy's position farther up the plank road. Major Crandall drove them back sufficiently far to ascertain that the main body had retired. He captured a large number of muskets, which the enemy had collected from the battle-field of the day before, and was drawing away. General Birney sent out teams and brought them in. This skirmish line was afterward relieved and another sent out from the Fifth Vermont, under command of Major Nelson, of the Third Vermont. In the afternoon orders came to join the Sixth Corps. The Sixth Corps was at this time on the extreme right of the army, with its right thrown back facing the Rapidan. We joined the corps about sundown, and soon after dark commenced the flank movement toward Spotsylvania, via Chancellorsville.

It is, perhaps, a fact worthy of note that the key-point to all the movements of that portion of the army was on the plank road, which position the Vermont brigade held during the entire engagements. In the maneuvering of troops at one time three regiments of the brigade were placed on the right a short distance from it, but they were almost immediately ordered back by General Hancock. For their gallant conduct my thanks are especially due to the regimental commanders.

The list of killed and wounded contains the names of some of the most valuable officers in the service. Col. E. L. Barney, Sixth Vermont, who fell seriously wounded in the head and survived only a few days, was one of Vermont's purest and best. He was always prompt and faithful in the execution of his duties. In camp and field he was a good disciplinarian and a gallant officer, and on every occasion he exhibited in himself the highest type of a Christian gentleman.

Col. Newton Stone, Second Vermont, whose dead body was brought from the field the night of the first day's battle, had but recently been promoted to his command. He was a good officer, gallant by nature, prompt in his duties, and urbane in his manner. He was beloved by his command and all who knew him. Lieut. Col. John S. Tyler, Second Vermont, who received a severe wound, and subsequently died from its effects, was a young officer of great promise. Always cool, especially in battle, he could be relied upon. His loss is deeply felt. Of the captains who were killed, or have subsequently died from the effects of wounds, there were Capts. Orville Bixby, of the Second Regiment; Enoch H. Bartlett and Erastus Buck, of the Third Regiment; J. W. D. Carpenter, Dennie W. Farr and Daniel Lillie, of the Fourth Regiment; A. R. Hurlbut, George D. Davenport, and Charles J. Ormsbee, of the Fifth Regiment; Riley A. Bird, and George C. Randall, of the Sixth Regiment, each and all of whom were valuable officers. It is no disparagement to those who survive to say that the places of these captains cannot be filled. Lieuts. Abel Morrill, Third Regiment;

Isaac A. Putnam, Thomas Ensworth, Winfield S. Wooster, and W. H. Martin, of the Fourth Regiment; Orris H. Sweet and Watson O. Beach, of the Fifth Regiment, and Albert A. Crane, of the Sixth Regiment, all offered up their lives as a sacrifice to our holy cause. Col. George P. Foster, of the Fourth Regiment, and Lieut. Col. J. R. Lewis, of the Fifth Regiment, officers whom Vermont may well delight to honor, were both severely wounded. Colonel Lewis lost his left arm. Capts. Elijah Wales, P. E. Chase, D. S. White, E. G. Ballou, W. H. Cady, and Lieuts. J. P. Sawyer, James Allen, George W. Bridgeman, and E. N. Drury, of the Second Regiment; Capt. H. W. Floyd, and Lieuts. Henry C. Miller, Charles E. Osgood, and Richard P. Goodall, of the Third Regiment; Capts. George H. Amidon, A. W. Fisher, and Lieuts. George B. French, E. W. Carter, J. B. Brooks, L. B. Scott, William C. Tracy, W. W. Morton, and L. Richardson, of the Fourth Regiment; Capts. F. H. Barney, W. B. Robinson, and Lieuts. Miner E. Fish, W. G. Davenport, and L. J. Brownson, of the Fifth Regiment, and Capt. C. W. Dwinell, and Lieut. S. H. Lincoln, of the Sixth Regiment, all received honorable wounds.

Justice requires special mention of the officers of my staff. They fearlessly exposed themselves to all the dangers of battle whenever and wherever duty called them. Lieut. J. J. Bain, Second Vermont, acting aide-de-camp, received a severe wound in the face while in the discharge of his duties, and Lieut. Horace French, acting aide-de-camp, had his horse shot, and was captured by the enemy while going to deliver an order to the Fifth Regiment. Those casualties occurred in the battle of the first day, leaving Capt. A. Brown, Fourth Vermont, assistant inspector-general, alone upon the staff during the remainder of the battles of the Wilderness, and most gallantly and nobly he performed the duties of three officers. It was an occasion which called for unusual abilities, courage, and powers of endurance, and Captain Brown was found fully equal to the occasion.

Honorable mention ought also to be made of Corpl. Thomas J. Miller, Company K, Third Vermont, and Privates Thomas J. McCally, Company F, Second Vermont; and James R. McGibbon, Company H, Fifth Vermont, mounted orderlies, who were constantly employed in carrying and delivering orders, and who performed their duties with a promptness, courage, and intelligence for which any staff officer might well be commended. Sergt. Isaac M. Burton, Company E, Fifth Vermont, is also honorably mentioned for seizing and safely carrying the colors of the regiment after they had been shot from the hands of the color-bearer. It would be a pleasure to mention at length individual cases of daring and noble heroism, but when all did so nobly it is impossible to further particularize.

It was a terrible struggle—a time which truly “tried men’s souls.” The memory of those who fell will be sacredly cherished among the true and tried patriots of Vermont; and those who survive, well may proudly say, “I, too, was in the battles of the Wilderness.”

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. GRANT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PETER T. WASHBURN,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST VERMONT BRIGADE,

August 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the operations of this brigade near Spotsylvania Court-House:

We arrived at Chancellorsville late the morning of May 8, having been on the road all night without sleep. From this point the brigade was detailed to guard the train of the Sixth Corps, and soon became separated from the corps. The train went into park about 4 p. m., and the brigade halted, took dinner, and lay down to rest. Shortly afterward we were ordered forward to join the command, which was about 4 miles distant, as it was intended to attack the enemy that evening. Pursuant to orders, the brigade made a forced march to the scene of action, where it arrived in the midst of battle just before dark. Striking the lines of battle near the right of the corps, we were ordered to the extreme left. As the brigade passed along the lines to its designated position on the left it was greeted with hearty and repeated cheers from the other brigades of the corps. We were conducted by a staff officer through thick brush, a deep ravine, and up a steep hill covered with a thick growth of small pines to get, as it was said, upon the enemy's flank. It soon became so dark that all operations were impracticable, and in that dense forest it was almost impossible to move at all. In that condition we were left quite in advance of the regular lines of battle, in advance even of the skirmish line, and without any knowledge as to the position and force of the enemy. It was certain that the enemy had some force in that vicinity, and there were also a few regiments of Union troops there, but friend and foe were strangely mixed. Shots were fired in front, on the flank, and in the rear, and it was impossible to tell from what forces they came. Small parties went out to reconnoiter, and many were the reports of Union men and rebels coming together in the darkness of that night. Doubtless many of these reports were exaggerated, but the position of affairs was so uncertain and unsatisfactory that I resolved to take the brigade out of that to some other position, where we could at least have the assurance that the enemy was in our front. To find our way out was no slight task, but after several hours of wanderings and searchings the brigade was quietly withdrawn to a position in rear of the skirmish line, and when morning dawned it was found that the other regiments had done the same, and that fortunately we then held almost the exact position that Major-General Sedgwick, commanding the corps, desired us to hold. Major Pratt, of the Fourth Regiment, was sent out with his regiment to skirmish with the enemy in front, while the remainder of the brigade fortified its position. The enemy opened upon us with artillery and musketry at long range, but the regiments completed their works with only slight loss. The Fourth Regiment lost several men upon the skirmish line, among whom was Sergt. William Cunningham, Company D, killed. He is spoken of by his regimental commander as "one of the most brave and zealous men of the regiment."

May 10, the brigade still occupied its fortified position, and the Fourth Regiment held the skirmish line until afternoon. Our skirmish line was advanced and the enemy's driven back to his line of works. In this skirmish the Fourth Regiment received high commendation. In the afternoon the Fourth Regiment was relieved by four companies of the Third Regiment, under Captain Kenesson. An attack upon the enemy's works in our front was planned and the

command of the attacking column was given to Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Upton. I was ordered to send three regiments, under command of a proper officer, to report to Colonel Upton. Accordingly, I sent the Second Vermont, Lieut. Col. S. E. Pingree; Fifth Vermont, Major Dudley, and the Sixth Vermont, Lieut. Col. O. A. Hale, all under the command of Col. T. O. Seaver. The charging column was composed of several lines of battle, of three regiments each, the three Vermont regiments being placed by Colonel Upton in the rear line. The charge was at first successful. The first lines carried the first line of rebel works and took over 1,000 prisoners, but were driven back by the enemy. The Vermont regiments, under Colonel Seaver, advanced and, under a most galling fire, occupied the rebel works, while the other regiments of the attacking column fell back. Orders were given for all to fall back, but it failed to reach a portion of the Second Regiment, and some from each of the others, who remained in the works obstinately holding them against all attacks of the enemy until late in the evening, refusing to fall back until they received positive orders to do so. The four companies of Third Vermont on the skirmish line, advanced with the attacking column, and a portion of them remained in the rebel works until the last. After the charge the skirmish line was re-established.

May 11, the brigade remained in nearly the position it occupied before the charge. Skirmishing continued active and artillery practice was of constant occurrence. About dark the brigade was taken out of its position and massed in the rear.

Early in the morning of May 12 the brigade moved with the corps to the left to co-operate with the Second Corps. Soon after the movement commenced General Hancock made his celebrated charge, capturing 2 general officers, several guns, and many prisoners. This charge no doubt took the enemy by surprise. He soon rallied his forces and undertook to retake the lost position, and as the brigade marched into position it did it under a terrific fire from the enemy's batteries, and quite a number of men were injured. I was ordered to the extreme left of the Second Corps (which was the extreme left of the Army of the Potomac) to relieve General Barlow's division from the front line. Upon arriving at the point designated, the brigade formed in two lines of battle, threw out skirmishers, and commenced fortifying under a brisk fire of musketry and artillery. The works and position just taken by the Second Corps were now held by the Sixth Corps, and the enemy was making desperate attempts to retake them, hurling forward troops in great force. The most desperate efforts were being made at a point near the center of the Sixth Corps, usually known as the Angle, to which point from the left we held the rebel works, and from which to the right the enemy held them. Brigadier-General Russell commanded the division in the center, and was being severely pressed. General Hancock directed me in person to take the regiments composing the second line of the brigade, and go to General Russell's assistance, at the same time promising to send the rest of the brigade as soon as he could order down troops of his own to relieve them. Accordingly I left the front and skirmish line in command of Colonel Seaver, and took the regiments of the rear line to the Angle, and was then ordered to the support of General Wheaton, commanding a brigade amidst thick brush, and in the face of a deadly fire from rebel rifle-pits. The regiments moved up promptly to the support

of Wheaton's brigade, and one regiment, the Fourth Vermont, under Major Pratt, took and held the front line. It was found impossible, with the force at hand, to carry the works on the right by a direct attack, and that the enemy were gaining advantage at the Angle. Leaving the Fourth Vermont in command of General Wheaton, I went back to the Angle. About the same time Colonel Seaver came up from the left with the balance of the brigade, and it was all put into the engagement at that point except the Sixth Regiment, which was held in reserve in the rear of a swell of ground. This was a key-point to both armies, and the fighting was of the most desperate and determined character. This point held and the whole line of works must necessarily fall into the hands of the victorious party. It was emphatically a hand-to-hand fight. Scores were shot down within a few feet of the death-dealing muskets. A breast-work of logs and earth separated the combatants. Our men would reach over the breast-works and discharge their muskets in the very face of the enemy. Some men clubbed their muskets, and in some instances used clubs and rails. Several times during the engagement those who occupied the other side of the works, finding escape impossible, would raise the white flag, and when our fire slackened would jump over the works and give themselves up. About 200 prisoners were taken in this way, and each time a batch came in the enemy would rush forward others in their place who, in turn, would soon show a disposition to come over. In this way the brigade was engaged for about eight hours, when it was relieved and marched to the rear. In this engagement our loss was heavy, but the point was held, and the whole line of rebel works fell into our hands. The slaughter of the enemy was terrible. The sight the next day was repulsive and sickening, indeed. Behind their traverses, and in the pits and holes they had dug for protection, the rebel dead were found piled upon each other. Some of the wounded were almost entirely buried by the dead bodies of their companions that had fallen upon them. Many of the dead men were horribly mangled, and the logs, trees, and brush exhibited unmistakable signs of a fearful conflict. The rebel account of a tree over a foot in diameter being cut off by minie-balls is attested to by several Union officers. After dark the brigade marched round to the extreme right, and, feeling its way through dense woods, took position for the night.

May 13, there was only skirmishing, and only a small portion of the brigade was engaged. Toward evening we marched to the left and took position near the scene of strife the day before.

Early in the morning of the 14th the Sixth Corps marched several miles to the left, passing completely around the Second, Ninth, and Fifth Corps, and took position near the Anderson house, on the Ny River, this brigade holding the extreme left of the army.

May 15, there was no fighting by this brigade. Our arms were strengthened and hearts made glad by the arrival of the Eleventh Vermont, Colonel Warner, a noble body of men, 1,500 strong. Two companies of conscripts were also added to our number.

May 16, the brigade quietly rested in camp. By direction of Brigadier-General Neill, commanding the division, Colonel Seaver, with his own and a Massachusetts regiment, made a reconnaissance in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House, to ascertain the position and force of the enemy.

May 17, the Second Corps left its position on the right of the army, and, in view of the enemy, marched around toward the left and massed in rear of the Sixth Corps. After dark that night the Second and Sixth Corps both marched back to their former position on the right.

At daylight on the morning of the 18th both corps charged the enemy's position. This brigade was formed in two lines of battle, the old regiments in front and the Eleventh Regiment constituting the second line. Three brigades, each formed in one line of battle, were in our front. An advance of about half a mile was made, under heavy artillery fire. This brigade (constituting the fourth and fifth lines) came up on the first line in the advance and halted. No farther advance was made, and the troops in our front retired. After holding the front line for some time, the whole command was ordered to retire, which was done in good order. Our loss, though not so heavy as in other engagements, was considerable, principally from artillery. The corps then marched back to the Anderson house, crossed the Ny River, and took position on the left again.

Early May 19 the brigade advanced with the rest of the corps about 1 mile, and fortified its position, and remained substantially in the same place two days. The skirmish lines were more or less engaged during the time. About noon of May 21 we moved about three-fourths of a mile to the rear and occupied works which had been partially built during the night. A strong skirmish line was left in the front works. The rest of the army was moving toward the North Anna River and the Sixth Corps was preparing to follow. Just before dark a strong force of the enemy attacked our skirmish line, composed of different commands, and broke the line. Colonel Seaver was ordered out with his regiment to drive the enemy back and re-establish the line. This was gallantly done, and several prisoners were captured. That night the corps marched toward Guiney's Station, thus ending the operations in the vicinity of Spotsylvania Court-House.

In the bloody engagements of Spotsylvania we punished the enemy severely, inflicting upon him great losses. Our losses were severe, but in numbers were much less than in the Wilderness.

Maj. C. P. Dudley, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, who died from the effects of wounds, was a brave and gallant officer. He was in the celebrated charge of May 10, and was wounded while cheering forward his men at a critical point in the battle. His loss is severely felt and deeply mourned. Col. J. M. Warner was severely wounded in the neck while gallantly leading his regiment in the charge of May 18.

Cpts. Rollin C. Ward, Second Vermont, John F. Cook, Third Vermont, and A. H. Keith, Sixth Vermont, and Lieuts. A. Worcester, E. A. Priest, O. V. Estee, and A. J. Robbins, Second Vermont, E. A. Holton, Sixth Vermont, and N. N. Glazier, Eleventh Vermont, all received honorable wounds in the noble discharge of their duty. Thanks are especially due to the regimental commanders heretofore named, and to Capt. Dayton P. Clark, Second Vermont, who distinguished himself in the command of his regiment in the desperate hand-to-hand fight of May 12, Lieut. Col. S. E. Pingree being then in command of the picket-line on the right; to Capt. E. A. Hamilton, Fifth Vermont Regiment, who commanded his regiment after Major Dudley was wounded, and to Lieut. Col. R. C. Benton, Eleventh Vermont, who commanded his regiment after Colonel Warner

was wounded. Special mention ought to be made of the officers and men of the Eleventh Vermont for their gallant bearing in the charge of May 18. This was the first time they had been under fire, but they exhibited the coolness and noble bearing of Vermonters, and fairly stood by the side of the veteran regiments of the old brigade. The battalion commanded by Major Chamberlin, charged forward with the Third Vermont, on the left, and held an advanced position. Major (since Lieutenant-Colonel) Chamberlin, proved himself a gallant officer.

The officers of my staff are deserving of special mention. Capt. A. Brown, of the Fourth Vermont, was always present rendering invaluable services. The others having been wounded or captured in the Wilderness, Quartermasters A. J. Robbins, of the Second Vermont, Henry T. Cushman, of the Fourth Vermont, and Isaac L. Eells, of the Fifth Vermont, kindly volunteered to serve upon the staff during those engagements, and rendered most valuable services, fearlessly exposing themselves where duty called them. Quartermaster Robbins was seriously wounded in the engagement of May 12. Lieut. C. H. Forbes joined us May 13, and was with us in the charge of May 18.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. GRANT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PETER T. WASHBURN,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS VERMONT BRIGADE,

September 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following account of the movements and engagements of this brigade from the time it left Spotsylvania, May 21, to the time it left Cold Harbor, June 12, 1864:

From Spotsylvania we marched all night, and halted a few hours the next day near Guiney's Station, and then continued the march to Harris' Store, where we rested for the night.

May 23, we marched to the North Anna, making a forced march the last 4 or 5 miles. The Fifth Corps having effected a crossing, was attacked by the enemy, and we hurried forward to its support, but on arriving at the river the enemy had been repulsed, and we encamped that night on the north side. On the morning of May 24 we crossed the North Anna, and remained on the south side of that river two days, advancing as far as Little River, skirmishing with the enemy some, and destroying a considerable distance of the railroad near Noel's Station, but we were so near the right of the army that we did not become seriously engaged. On the night of May 25 we recrossed the North Anna near Jericho Ford, and marched through deep mud to Chesterfield Station, on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad. The march was continued May 26, and on the 27th we crossed the Pamunkey, about 3 miles above Hanover town, and moved up to the right 2 miles toward Hanover Court-House; intrenched and remained there two days.

May 28, General Russell's division moved up toward Hanover Court-House, and a force of the enemy's cavalry came into his rear, cutting his communication. The Fourth Vermont was sent out to open the communication. The next day the brigade marched up

to the railroad a short distance to the left of Hanover Court-House, and then turning toward Richmond marched to a new position near Totopotomoy River, where we remained two days. Here we were on the extreme right of the army and did not become heavily engaged. We maintained an extensive picket-line, and Major (since Lieutenant-Colonel) Chamberlin's battalion, of the Eleventh Regiment, skirmished with the enemy nearly all of one day.

June 1, we marched from the Totopotomoy to Cold Harbor and engaged the enemy. The attack was made by the Sixth and Eighteenth Corps, the Sixth on the left and Eighteenth on the right; this division and brigade having the extreme left. The plan of attack was in four lines, and this brigade was placed on two lines in front, with two brigades in its rear. Our right joined General Russell's division; Major Chamberlin's battalion, of the Eleventh Regiment, having been left on picket on the Totopotomoy, had not arrived. The Third Vermont was thrown out as skirmishers on the extreme left toward the Chickahominy. While the preparations for the attack were being made the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire in our front, and at the same time attempted a diversion of the left by attacking our skirmish line and opening artillery from that direction. The attack on the left threatening at first to be serious, I ordered the Sixth Vermont to change front and advance toward the left in support of the Third Regiment, still holding the skirmish line. While doing this, I was ordered to throw forward in that direction two more regiments, and accordingly the Fourth Regiment was placed on the right of the Sixth, and Major Hunsdon's battalion (except one company of the Eleventh) on the right of the Fourth with its right thrown back, forming a change of direction or angle in the line. The Fifth Regiment was placed in support of a battery. Subsequently a regiment from the Eighteenth Corps, believed to be the Eighth Maine, reported to me, and was placed en echelon on the right of Major Hunsdon's battalion. The other brigades of the division were placed upon our left, and when the attack was made they did not advance their main line. I was ordered by General Neill, then commanding the division, to advance my right and maintain the connection with Russell's division, and not to advance my left, but to hold those regiments in the position they then occupied. Under this order the Second Vermont and Major Fleming's battalion, and Captain Sears' company, of the Eleventh Regiment, was the only portion of the brigade that could advance. As they advanced it was impossible to maintain a connection with the rest of the brigade. These regiments advanced in very fine style, charging up to the enemy's works under a destructive fire. Having, however, reached a point near the enemy's works the troops on the right halted, and the exposure of the left of these battalions rendering a further advance imprudent, the enemy's works were not carried.

For their gallant conduct in this charge great credit is due to Lieutenant-Colonel Benton, commanding Eleventh Vermont, to Lieut. Col. S. E. Pingree, commanding Second Vermont, and to Maj. C. K. Fleming, commanding battalion. None could do better than Major Fleming and his gallant command. After the charge the troops held the ground gained and intrenched all along the line that night.

On the morning of June 2 there was skirmishing along the lines. Toward noon the Second Corps arrived from the right, and one divis-

ion of that corps moved in and took the place of this division. This division moved to the rear, and then marched to the right of the Sixth Corps and relieved a division of the Eighteenth Corps. This position was a very unpleasant one. A part of the enemy's works had been carried at this point, and was now held by us under a very destructive front and flank fire. We occupied but a very short front and most of the troops were considerably to the rear, but every part of the ground for a great distance to the rear was exposed to the enemy's fire and the command found safety only by throwing up defenses. Early on the morning of June 3 a general but unsuccessful attack was made upon the enemy's works. In the immediate front of this brigade General Wheaton had one line of battle of two regiments. This line advanced a short distance to the edge of the woods and the brigade moved up promptly to its support; Colonel Seaver advanced the Third Regiment to the first line and relieved one of General Wheaton's regiments. About this time I received orders to render General Wheaton all the aid he desired. He desired to be relieved entirely from the front line, and according the Fifth Regiment moved forward and relieved the other regiment of his brigade. No farther advance was made. The Third and Fifth Regiments were much more exposed than the rest of the brigade. They had no protection except the trees at the edge of the woods. I asked for authority to withdraw these regiments, leaving only a skirmish line to hold the edge of the woods. This authority was refused. Being, however, satisfied that men were needlessly exposed, and that a skirmish line would hold the position as well as a line of battle and with less loss of life, and having obtained the direction of the assistant adjutant-general of the division in the matter, I withdrew those regiments, leaving a skirmish line from each, which held the position the remainder of the day. The Third and Fifth Regiments suffered severely in this engagement. During the night I was ordered to organize a temporary brigade of four battalions, and send it to General Russell, then on our left. I sent the Third and Fifth Regiments and two battalions of Eleventh (about half of the brigade) under Col. T. O. Seaver, retaining the balance of the command in its then present position. The portion of the brigade under Colonel Seaver, relieved a portion of General Russell's front line. The brigade held the front line at two important points until the night of June 11. During all this time we were under fire; musketry, artillery, and mortar practice was the order of each day. There was no cessation of hostilities except a few hours one day under a flag of truce. In the night time we advanced and strengthened our lines, and during the day no man could move about with safety. The front line was constantly engaged and the enemy's guns commanded nearly every rod of ground for one-half mile to the rear. The regiments occupied the front line by turns, a change being made every night. On the evening of June 11 I was ordered to relieve Ricketts' division (the Third), of the Sixth Corps, on our immediate left. Not having men enough under my immediate command to do it, Colonel Edwards was ordered to report with his brigade and the division was relieved. During the night Colonel Seaver reported back with the balance of the brigade. On the evening of June 12 we moved back and occupied a new line of works about 1 mile to the rear, leaving the Fourth Vermont in the front line as skirmishers, and about midnight started on the march for Petersburg via Charles City Court-House.

For twelve days the brigade had been under constant fire, had engaged the enemy by day, and advanced by parallels and strengthened the works by night, losing a greater or less number of valuable men every day. The works constructed were of a formidable character, consisting of no less than seven parallel lines, some of them connected by covered or protected ways. Maj. Richard B. Crandall, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, who fell in the front line June 7, was a brave and valuable officer. Capt. M. T. Sampson, Fifth Vermont, and Lieut. Hiram C. Bailey, Second Vermont, and Lieut. Henry C. Miller, Third Vermont, who fell June 3, were also officers of great merit. Capt. D. G. Kenesson, Third Vermont, and Capt. G. H. Sowles, Eleventh Vermont, and Lieut. J. A. Bixby, Fifth Vermont, and Lieuts. E. B. Smith, J. H. Macomber, S. R. Wilson, J. S. Drenan, and D. S. Walbridge, Eleventh Vermont, were wounded in these engagements. As heretofore my thanks are due to the regimental commanders and the members of my staff for their fidelity and gallantry.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. GRANT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PETER T. WASHBURN,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

No. 159.

Report of Col. Thomas O. Seaver, Third Vermont Infantry, of operations May 4-6.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD VERMONT INFANTRY,

July 5, 1864.

SIR: I have to report the following as the part taken by my regiment in the battles of this campaign:

On the afternoon of the 3d of May I received orders to be ready to march at 4 o'clock the next morning. Accordingly, we broke camp and marched to the Rapidan, crossing at Germanna Ford in the afternoon of May 4, and encamped for the night at a distance about 2 miles beyond the ford. On the 5th of May we moved on in the direction of the Wilderness by a road running at right angles with the Orange Court-House and Fredericksburg plank road. When near this road we met portions of our cavalry returning in some confusion from attacks by the enemy. My regiment was moved rapidly across the plank road and formed in line on the road by which we had been advancing. The Second Corps was on my left, the Fourth Vermont Infantry on my right, and the Fifth Vermont Infantry was deployed a short distance in front as skirmishers. At about 2 p. m. I was ordered to advance in line with the Fourth Regiment. Accordingly my regiment was moved forward. The skirmishers not advancing, I passed them. The ground over which the regiment advanced was thickly covered with trees, intercepted with a dense growth of underbrush, rendering it very difficult to move troops over, and so thick that nothing could be seen at a distance of more than 30 or 40 yards. After passing the skirmish line for about 200 yards, we met the enemy, who gave the first indications of his presence by delivering a full volley in our front, in consequence of which I lost many valuable lives. I had no means of guarding against this disaster, as the skirmishers were not

moved forward, and were not under my control. After receiving the enemy's fire I ordered a charge, but the nature of the ground and the heavy fire of the enemy rendered it impossible for me to move my men forward in such shape as to give any hope of dislodging him. The Fourth, on my right, seemed to be in the same condition, and the line at my left had either wholly given way, or had not advanced so far, so that I received a partial cross-fire from that direction. Under the circumstances I determined to try and hold the position I then had, which was done until just before dark, when the regiment was relieved by the Fifth Vermont, and I was directed to place my men behind the fortifications a few yards east of the road on which the line of battle had first been formed, where I remained until the morning of May 6, when an attack was ordered all along the line. My regiment was placed in the third line. After advancing about a mile through the woods, I found that my regiment was in front, with the Second Vermont Regiment on my left, and a regiment on my right, the designation of which I do not know. This was relieved at about 10 a. m. by the Sixth Vermont Regiment. The regiments referred to occupied a position somewhat in advance of the main line of battle, to meet which the right and left of the advance was thrown back. My regiment occupied the position above described until about 2 p. m., when the enemy made a furious attack upon the line of the Second Corps at my left, breaking through their lines and getting in our rear. I sent an order to Lieutenant-Colonel Pingree, commanding Second Vermont, to change front to meet the new attack of the enemy in [*sic*], but before the order could be executed the whole left of the line had broken in confusion, and, in order to save my command from capture, I was obliged to retire to the road running at right angles with the plank road, where I formed again to resist the farther advance of the enemy. If two or three regiments could have been formed at a point near where the attack was made, running at right angles with the main line of battle, the attack of the enemy would have been repulsed. My regiment was not again engaged in the battle of the Wilderness.

During the operations of the two days mentioned my loss was 239 killed, wounded, and missing. In this long and bloody fight the regiment bore itself with such steady bravery and daring as is rarely equaled. I regret to add that Lieut. William H. Bowker was slightly wounded in the foot. How, when, or where this was done I am unable to state. Of the rest of my officers I have no particular mention to make. They all gallantly performed their duty.

Respectfully, yours,

T. O. SEAVER,

Colonel Third Vermont Infantry.

Capt. A. BROWN, Jr., A. A. A. G.

No. 160.

*Report of Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Pingree, Fourth Vermont Infantry,
of operations May 4-25.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH VERMONT REGIMENT,

June 27, 1864.

Regiment broke camp near Brandy Station at an early hour on the morning of May 4, and moved toward the Rapidan, which was

reached and crossed at Germanna Ford in the afternoon of the same day. Bivouacked about 5 miles from the river and rested for the night.

Early on the morning of the 5th moved in the direction of Chancellorsville, General Wheaton's brigade, Second Division, of the Sixth Corps, leading, followed by the Second (or Vermont) Brigade, commanded by General L. A. Grant, of which this regiment is part. General Wheaton, commanding First Brigade, came suddenly upon the enemy at the point where the line of march intersected the plank road, and after sending skirmishers forward, and putting the troops in order of battle, the fight opened at about 2 p. m., the brigade being formed in line, this regiment occupying the left of the brigade line. While preparations were being made, General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, arrived and assumed command of the division of General Getty. Preparations having been completed, the line moved forward through a thick undergrowth of oak for a distance of 50 to 75 rods, relieving the First Brigade, and advancing some 25 rods beyond were met by a terrible fire from a concealed foe at a distance of less than 75 yards. The regiment stood bravely in their places, and the fire was returned from ranks being thinned every moment by the murderous fire of the enemy. The regiment held this position for upward of an hour, when they were relieved by the Second Vermont Regiment. During this brief contest the regiment lost 5 officers and 36 enlisted men killed, and 10 officers and 173 enlisted men wounded. The regiment was under command of Col. George P. Foster, assisted by Capt. John E. Pratt (since promoted); Colonel Foster was severely wounded early in the engagement, and the command devolved upon Captain Pratt who, assisted by Capt. Charles W. Boutin, of Company D, remained in command until May 14.

It would be futile to attempt to speak of the conspicuous gallantry of any among the officers or enlisted men where each seemed to vie with his comrade in doing his duty bravely and fearlessly, and it may not be inappropriate here to remark that the conduct of both officers and men is spoken of in the highest terms of praise by those of other regiments who witnessed their conduct during this more than an hour of terrible trial. The casualties among officers were as follows: Killed, Capts. J. W. D. Carpenter, Dennie W. Farr, and Lieuts. Thomas Ensworth, Isaac A. Putnam, Winfield S. Wooster; wounded, Col. George P. Foster, Adj. George B. French, Capts. George H. Amidon, Daniel Lillie (since died), Abial W. Fisher, and Lieuts. Edward W. Carter, James B. Brooks, and Willis W. Morton (all severely), and Lieuts. William C. Tracy and Luther B. Scott (slightly). The names of the enlisted men are too many to allow of separate mention, but their bravery will ever be remembered, and their memory be enshrined in the hearts of their comrades.

At about 6 a. m. of May 6 the regiment prepared to move, and advanced in line of battle through a thick undergrowth of timber for a distance of about three-fourths of a mile, where we came upon the line of Wheaton's brigade, which we passed, this regiment going over the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, and had gone about 100 yards beyond this line, when we came upon the enemy in line of battle, this regiment being in the second line of the brigade, having the Fifth and Second Vermont Regiments on its left. Immediately on arriving in front of the enemy, the attack commenced, and at

first the enemy were forced back, but after about two hours of success, a brigade on the immediate left of this brigade gave way, and the enemy pressing through at this point were soon upon the flank of this brigade, forcing them back under a galling fire from front and flank to the point where the engagement had opened in the morning. There a gallant stand was made by the brigade, but the enemy, still on their left flank, where the opening had been made, and having gained a position on the right flank, forced the line still farther back to near the point where the battle opened on the day previous. The division, as on the previous day, was attached to the command of General Hancock, and the brigade that gave way on the left of the line of the Vermont brigade was a brigade of the Second Corps (formerly of the Third Corps). Works were hastily thrown up near the plank road, and the brigade here rested for a time, awaiting an attack. A portion only of the line was here attacked, and the attack gallantly repulsed. This attack did not extend to the right of this regiment.

On May 7 General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, after having been two days under command of Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, rejoined the Sixth Corps. The list of casualties, as reported above, of May 5, is, with the addition of Lieut. William H. Martin, killed, and Lieut. Lafayette Richardson, severely wounded, a correct report of the casualties for May 5, 6, and 7, nearly all of them occurring May 5, as the regiment was in the second line on the 6th and not engaged on the 7th. The aggregate losses for the three days are, therefore, 6 officers and 36 enlisted men killed, and 11 officers and 211 enlisted men wounded. The names of the missing, who are few, will appear in another part of the report.

The operations of these three days are better known as the battles of the Wilderness. On the 8th of May the regiment marched to Chancellorsville, and that night the lines were formed beyond that place, toward Spotsylvania Court-House. On this day no casualties occurred in the regiment. On the 9th of May the regiment was detailed for picket duty and moved to the picket-line at about 7 a. m. About midnight Sergeant Cunningham, of Company D, was killed while on picket. He was one of the most brave and zealous men of the regiment and his loss is much deplored. May 10, while the regiment was so employed the picket-line was advanced about 1 mile, coming in contact with the pickets of the enemy, forcing them back about three-fourths of a mile. Here severe skirmishing ensued, resulting in the loss of 1 man. Private Cyrus M. Sanders, Company I, killed, and 19 enlisted men wounded (several of them mortally). Here ended the 10th of May, the regiment being relieved from picket by the Forty-ninth New York Regiment and joined the brigade.

May 11, this day the regiment rested; nothing of note occurring. There were no casualties.

May 12, the regiment moved to the left about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, starting early, and supported General Wheaton's brigade in an attack on the enemy. General Wheaton's brigade having been forced back, this regiment was ordered to supply its place and moved forward, going past a portion of the Fifth Corps, engaged the enemy, and after an hour's fighting, fell back and formed in rear of a portion of the Fifth Corps. Our losses in this day's engagement were 3 killed and 26 wounded.

May 13, the regiment moved farther to the left and threw up works near the Ny River. Remaining here during this day and the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, until evening. In the evening of the 17th the regiment moved to the right a distance of about 5 or 6 miles, and an attack was then made upon the enemy's position next morning, May 18. This regiment was not in the front line and suffered no loss on this day. In the afternoon returned again to the left, crossing the Ny River, late in the afternoon, where we took position and remained until morning.

May 19, moved forward about 1 mile, coming upon the enemy's works, where we intrenched and remained until about noon of the 20th.

May 20, leaving pickets in front of this line, the lines were moved to the rear three-quarters of a mile, where a strong line of works were partially completed and finally abandoned early in the evening, the army moving around the enemy's flank in the direction of Bowling Green, Milford, and Hanover Junction.

The regiment was detailed for picket on the 22d, and on the morning of the 23d moved on in the rear of the corps (except one brigade, forming the rear guard). Reached a point near Bowling Green about noon, where rations were issued, and then moved to the vicinity of Jericho Ford, on the North Anna, arriving there about midnight.

May 24, crossed the North Anna at Jericho Ford and advanced 1 mile toward Noel's Station, where we remained until the morning of the 25th.

The foregoing report of the recent operations in the field in which this regiment has performed a part is of necessity very imperfect, owing in part to the extent of the campaign, and in part to the absence of the commanding officer during a considerable part of the time covered by the report.

Respectfully submitted.

S. M. PINGREE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. BROWN, Jr.,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade.

No. 161.

Report of Capt. Eugene A. Hamilton, Fifth Vermont Infantry, of operations May 4-7.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH VERMONT VOLUNTEERS,

June 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part sustained by this regiment in the present campaign. Yet, permit me, sir, in this place, to remark that, at the commencement of this campaign, I was the sixth in rank of the line, and, therefore, did not apprehend that I could be placed in a position where I would be called upon to render a report of this kind. For this reason I have not that data from which to write that a field officer commanding a regiment ordinarily has.

At an early hour of the morning of the 4th of May we left our winter quarters near Brandy Station, and began the first day's march of

this campaign. We crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, and encamped for the night about 3 miles from its southwest bank. On the morning of the 5th we resumed our march, going in the direction of Chancellorsville, and following Wheaton's brigade, of the Sixth Corps. The Vermont brigade, of which this regiment has the honor to be a portion, met the enemy near the intersection of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania plank road and the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-House turnpike. This was about 5 p. m. This regiment was commanded by Lieut. Col. John R. Lewis, and its position was on the right and a little to the rear of the Sixth Vermont Regiment, which was, I am informed, temporarily transferred to a brigade of the Second Corps. We were soon ordered to the front line. As we were preparing to obey this order, Lieut. Col. John R. Lewis was severely wounded and carried from the field, and the command devolved upon Maj. Charles P. Dudley. The engagement was carried on for the space of twenty or thirty minutes, at short range, in a thick growth of young trees and underbrush, and against superior numbers. It was through a portion of this dense, dark forest that the command to charge was executed. When the charge was being made, we suddenly found ourselves 40 or 50 yards in advance of the remainder of the line, wholly unsupported and exposed, not only to a front fire of unprecedented severity, but also to a raking fire on both flanks of the most galling description. The brigadier-general commanding, perceiving our situation, ordered an immediate withdrawal, which movement was, I am happy to say, performed without haste or confusion. We fell back to a line of breast-works which we had hastily thrown up before we were ordered to advance. It is proper to state in this connection that two companies from this regiment were deployed as skirmishers in front of the brigade, and, when the advance was made, the enemy being near and in great force, necessarily suffered severely. It would seem invidious to select from the record of this action any individual instances of courage and fortitude. All, both officers and men, did nobly. Seldom has a command suffered more severely in the loss of gallant officers and brave men. The Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteers went into the engagement of the 5th of May with 2 field officers, 19 line officers, and about 450 men. The list of casualties is as follows: 1 field officer wounded, Lieut. Col. John R. Lewis; 3 line officers killed, Capts. George D. Davenport and Charles J. Ormsbee, and Lieut. Watson O. Beach; 6 line officers wounded, Capts. A. R. Hurlbut (since died), William B. Robinson, and Leonard D. Tice, and Lieuts. Orris H. Sweet (since died), Williard G. Davenport, and Minor E. Fish, and 187 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing; the aggregate loss being 197.

After strengthening our defenses we awaited a renewal of the conflict. At an early hour of the 6th an advance in three lines of battle was ordered, and we were assigned a position in the third line. This advance drove the enemy $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to their intrenchments. The first line having been relieved by the second line, that was in turn relieved by the third, and we again found ourselves in the front line of battle, on the left of our own brigade, and at the immediate right of the Second Corps. In this position we had engaged the enemy for more than an hour, when they threw a heavy force against the right of the Second Corps and drove it back, and in this way exposed us to a flank movement, whereupon we slowly withdrew, keeping the enemy engaged, to the intrenchments which

we had previously occupied. Having reformed we moved, early in the afternoon, to the first line on the right of the plank road, where we remained until dark, when we were relieved and moved into the second line, our left resting near the above-mentioned road. Our loss this day was 2 line officers wounded, Capt. Friend H. Barney and Lieut. Leonard J. Brownson, and 48 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing. The number of officers killed in the engagements of the 5th and 6th of May is 3; the number wounded, 10; total, 13. The number of enlisted men killed, 25; wounded, 177; missing, 31; total, 233. Aggregate loss, officers and men, 246.

At 3 p. m. of the 7th of May we moved to the right of the army and rejoined the Sixth Corps. At 10 p. m. of the same day we commenced marching to the left, by the way of Chancellorsville, and although the men were worn down and almost exhausted by their incessant and arduous labors, they maintained their ranks almost unbroken.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. A. HAMILTON,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. A. BROWN, Jr.,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 162.

Report of Capt. Friend H. Barney, Fifth Vermont Infantry, of operations May 8-20.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH VERMONT VOLUNTEERS,

August 27, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to forward the following memoranda of the part sustained by my command in the second epoch of the present campaign against Richmond:

Sunday, May 8, served as train guard through Chancellorsville to the vicinity of the River Ny. At 3 p. m. we were relieved and ordered to the front. About dark the Third Division of this corps made a charge, and we supported the left, but without loss.

Monday, May 9, was employed in throwing up defenses on the left of the Third Division.

Tuesday, May 10, twelve regiments from the Second and First Divisions, under Colonel Upton, formed in two lines of battle, our regiment being on the left, and a charge being made, the first line of the enemy's works was carried and held until after dark. In this movement our regiment suffered severely. Maj. C. P. Dudley, who had been in command since the 5th instant, after having with great courage and gallantry led the charge, bearing the colors in his own hands, and cheering on his men with words of patriotic encouragement and enthusiastic devotion, was wounded and carried from the field. The command then devolved upon Capt. E. A. Hamilton, Company F. During the 11th we were in reserve. On the 12th our division moved to the left as a support to the Second Corps. The fighting of this day is without a parallel in the history of this campaign, if, indeed, it has its equal in the records of the present war. The enemy charged repeatedly and pertinaciously.

They were at every point firmly met and stoutly repulsed. The engagement lasted for more than seven hours, and resembled a hand-to-hand fight rather than a modern battle with long-range weapons. The men clubbed their muskets, and repelled repeated advances by mere physical force. Our loss was severe, but we held our ground. On the 13th there were indications that the enemy had withdrawn from our immediate front. On the 14th we moved to the extreme left, taking a position to the left and rear of the Anderson house, and not far from the River Ny. On the 17th we returned to the right. There was some skirmishing, and the enemy's cannonade was severe, but this command suffered no loss. On the morning of the 18th we returned to the Anderson estate, and, crossing the Ny, threw up breast-works and held a position to the left and rear of Spotsylvania Court-House. On the 19th we moved to the right and front, and relieved the First Division. On the 20th our division moved to the left, following the First Division, and our campaign before Spotsylvania was completed.

With this brief statement, I have the honor to forward a tabular list of casualties.*

I remain, captain, your obedient servant,

F. H. BARNEY,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. A. BROWN, Jr.,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 163.

Report of Lieut. Col. Oscar A. Hale, Sixth Vermont Infantry, of operations May 5-6.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA,

June 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Sixth Vermont Regiment in the battles of the Wilderness, May 5:

On the 5th of May we were ordered to take a position in the second line of battle and on the left of the plank road. About noon we were ordered to charge the enemy. In this advance Col. E. L. Barney, Adjt. S. H. Lincoln, Capt. C. W. Dwinell, Company C, First Lieut. E. A. Holton, Company I, were wounded; Capt. George C. Randall, Company F, Capt. Riley A. Bird, Company A, and First Lieut. Albert A. Crane, Company A, were killed. On the following day a general advance was ordered. The line of battle in which the Sixth Regiment was placed, advanced upon the enemy in the morning. After engaging the enemy for about an hour, and having exhausted all our ammunition, we were ordered to the next line in rear. In these battles all officers and men fought bravely.

Total loss the 5th and 6th of May: Officers, killed, 3; wounded, 4. Enlisted men, killed, 31; wounded, 151; missing, 7.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

O. A. HALE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. A. BROWN, Jr.,

A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Second Div., Sixth Corps.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 145.

No. 164.

Report of Lieut. Col. Reuben C. Benton, Eleventh Vermont (First Heavy Artillery), of operations May 17-June 10.

MONTPELIER, October 19, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Eleventh Regiment [First Heavy Artillery] while under my command, from the 17th May to the 21st June, 1864:

The command of the regiment devolved on me during the engagement in front of Spotsylvania Court-House, on the 17th of May, by the unfortunate wound of Colonel Warner. On that day the regiment did not suffer severely in numbers (only 13, none of whom were killed), being in supporting instead of attacking lines. It was very unfortunate, however, in being deprived of its commander in the outset of its field service, and during a series of operations which were the severest trial it ever experienced. Lieutenant Glazier, from Windham County, a very deserving young officer, lost an arm in the action. In this its first trial the regiment earned great credit for its steadiness under a severe artillery fire, which though not destructive is usually very demoralizing to veterans as well as new troops. At the close of that engagement the regiment was returned to the extreme left of the line, and took part in the operations which resulted in the flank movement to the North Anna, past Spotsylvania, by way of Guiney's Station. This movement was commenced on the evening of the 20th, the Sixth Corps being held as a rear guard. On that evening, 200 from the regiment were detailed for picket, under Captain Walker, and on the next day 50 additional, under Captain Rice, Major Hunsdon being field officer for the brigade. About an hour before sunset that picket-line was furiously attacked by two full brigades of the enemy. The situation was such that the enemy could approach within a very short distance, under cover of the woods. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, that part of the line held by Captain Walker sustained three successive charges, repulsing the enemy every time. In one of them the colors of a regiment of the enemy were advanced to and planted on the breast-work. They were driven back by men who had never seen a line of the enemy before that day. In this affair Captain Walker and Lieutenantaxter were reported to me as deserving special credit. I was well pleased with the conduct of this whole detachment. About 10 o'clock, on the same evening, the Sixth Corps commenced its march, the men already mentioned as on picket bringing up the rear. The march was continued with scarce any cessation till dark Sunday evening.

On Monday morning, at daybreak, the march was resumed and continued until about 4 p. m., when the sound of the engagement at the crossing of the North Anna by the Fifth Corps caused a forced march until 9 o'clock, making forty hours' marching out of forty-seven. You are very well aware that continuous marching is not continuous progress, but that the halts and delays consequent on the stopping of trains is more vexatious and quite as fatiguing as constant progress on open road. The picket detail I have mentioned and, in addition to this, a night and a day's duty, with a fight thrown in, making them sixty-seven hours' duty out of seventy-four. I have not at hand the details of the losses, but they have already been reported through brigade headquarters. On Thursday night commenced the flank movement to cross the Pamunkey. There had been some rain, and the roads gave the regiment a fair

sample of Virginia mud. For several miles of that night's march the mud was literally knee deep. The next day was exceedingly hot, and that march I regard the severest trial of its stamina the regiment ever had.

During all these marches, the engagement at Spotsylvania, and the assault upon the picket-line, there were, according to my recollection, only 4 or 5 missing, or 1 in 300, and this, too, in a regiment of only ten days' field service, and whose longest previous march was 4 miles. This is a record that has, I think, never been equaled.

On the 1st day of June the regiment became engaged with the enemy at Cold Harbor, very near the battle-ground of Gaines' Mill, in 1862. In this action Batteries F, L, K, H, and E were in the attacking lines, the first three being in front and the other two supporting. The first line, under my immediate command, was advanced by orders from General Russell. It formed the extreme left of the advancing line, and on the right was a brigade of the Third Division. It advanced to within 100 yards of the enemy's works when, being outflanked on the left nearly a half mile, and the brigade on the right a battalion length in rear, and halted, and no support in sight, it was withdrawn by my order without assaulting their lines. The two batteries, H and E, had been moved to the right and advanced over the lines of the Third Division, and afterward withdrawn by orders of General Russell. In this action the fire of the enemy was very destructive, and that of our own artillery almost equally so; yet I am proud to report that not a man wavered or changed position without orders. The loss was about 120, and has already been reported in detail. Among them were Lieutenant Wilson, mortally wounded, and Captain Sowles and Lieutenant Macomber, wounded. All the officers and men having done so admirably, it is almost invidious to mention names; but I deem it proper to mention Major Fleming, Captains Rice, Sowles, Eldridge and Safford, also Lieutenants Macomber and Chase, as conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct. It is greatly to be regretted that in such reports as this full justice cannot be done to meritorious conduct of men as well as officers. From the nature of the case this is impossible. The unnamed heroes from our State are very numerous, and of them the Eleventh Regiment has its full share.

On the 3d of June occurred the second action at Cold Harbor. In this the regiment was again fortunate in position, losing only Lieutenant Walbridge, mortally wounded. From that to the movement across the James River, on the 12th, the regiment held its advance lines in the approaches by sapping that were commenced. On the 10th of June I retired to the hospital on account of sickness and resigned on the 21st, the regiment being then in front of Petersburg. The regiment was divided into three battalions, each battalion serving as a full infantry regiment of eight platoon companies. This made it virtually a brigade command, and, indeed, it was larger than any other brigade in the division.

Major Chamberlin, second in command, and Adjutant Anso, Lieutenants Todd, E. L. Foster, and Sergeant-Major Gould, acting as staff officers, are deserving of mention for valuable aid they rendered me in the operations here reported.

R. C. BENTON,

Late Lieut. Col. 1st Arty., 11th Vt. Volunteers, Comdg.

General P. T. WASHBURN,

Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Montpelier, Vt.

No. 165.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel D. Bidwell, U. S. Army, commanding
Third Brigade.*

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., SIXTH CORPS,
August 20, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the brigade since May 4, 1864:

I.

On the morning of the 5th May General Sedgwick, finding the enemy were in force on a road leading from Robertson's Tavern into the Germanna plank road, ordered this brigade deployed and advanced on that road. We drove the enemy for about 2 miles, when we came on an intrenched line supported by artillery. Shortly after we had arrived at this point the enemy advanced a brigade, charging our extreme right regiment, but they were repulsed by the Forty-ninth New York Volunteers and Seventh Maine, we taking a number of prisoners and cutting off one of their regiments, which was captured by the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers. Later in the day we made a vigorous attempt to advance our lines, but owing to the strength of the enemy's position failed to accomplish the object.

At 4.30 a. m. on the morning of the 6th we were again ordered to advance and dislodge them, if possible. During the night our line had been strengthened by a portion of the Jersey brigade, and at the appointed hour we made a vigorous assault, but the enemy having during the night strengthened their position, combined with the natural obstacles in our front of a marsh covered with a heavy growth of thorn bushes, caused us to retire with a heavy loss to the line occupied during the night. About two hours later we were again ordered to advance with the whole line, but could not gain any ground, when an order came to intrench where we were. About half an hour before dark the enemy made a desperate attack on the right of the general line held by a brigade of each of the First and Third Divisions. The Third Division breaking caused the brigade of the First Division also to break, and all fell back on our line. This, with a heavy attack by the enemy in our front, came near sweeping away the brigade, and but for the unflinching bravery of the officers and men would have done so. Our second line changing front to rear protected our flank, and the front line repulsed several attacks of the enemy. This position we held until 12 midnight, when we were ordered to retire by the left flank to a position on the Germanna plank road. In this struggle we lost very heavily in officers and men. On the plank road we took up a new position, and remained until dark of the evening of the 8th, when we took up our march for Spotsylvania Court-House.

II.

We arrived in front of Spotsylvania Court-House about 5 p. m. on the 9th instant. This brigade was deployed on the extreme right of the general line, and ordered to advance with it at a given signal. This we did, breaking the enemy's line, but the brigade on our right failing to advance with us caused us to be isolated. With the enemy on both flanks, and it growing dark, we were ordered to retire to the position we held before charging and intrench. On the morning of the 10th the Forty-ninth New York Volunteers was sent

forward, and charged the outer line of the enemy and captured it with a number of prisoners. On the evening of the 10th the brigade joined in the assault on the enemy's line under General Upton, and assisted in capturing a large number of prisoners, the Forty-third New York capturing one stand of colors.

On the morning of the 12th we were moved to the rear of the position just captured by General Hancock, and ordered to support a brigade of this division, commanded by Colonel Edwards, at the Angle. The brigade was deployed in line and moved to this point, and two of the regiments, the Forty-ninth and Seventy-seventh New York, charged the Angle and took possession of the crest commanding it, which they held until relieved. The Forty-third New York, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Seventh Maine were deployed on the right of this position, supporting General Upton's brigade. The first line losing heavily and closing to the left, caused a vacancy, which these three regiments moved into, and where they remained two hours, delivering a musketry fire, and were relieved and removed to the left to the support of a brigade of the Second Corps. The troops which relieved the Forty-ninth and Seventy-seventh New York were driven back, and those two regiments, with a portion of the Vermont brigade, formed and retook the crest. About dark the whole line was withdrawn about 300 yards and went into bivouac for the night. Our loss in officers and men was very heavy in this engagement. On the 13th we remained in this position until dark, when we moved to the Anderson house, and the next day crossed the Ny River. On the evening of the 17th we moved to the position in front of the Angle, where, on the evening of the 18th, the division was formed in four lines of a brigade each. We were in the third line, and it getting light the advance was made without waiting for the Third Division to complete their formation. Upon advancing, the Second Corps gave way on our left, and the two front lines obliquing to the left, brought us in the front line, and the Third Division failing to advance exposed us to an artillery fire, which took us in reverse, on the flank [and] in front. The line on our left halting, our line was halted, where we remained until withdrawn by orders. In this engagement our loss was heavy and mostly from artillery.

III.

During the epoch designated as the North Anna, this brigade was not engaged, and from that time until we were at Cold Harbor we were not engaged, except slight skirmishing. Upon arriving at Cold Harbor, on the 1st June, this brigade changed front to the left and protected the flank from this attack. On the morning of the 2d we were moved to the right of the ——— Corps, joining the Eighteenth Corps, and formed in four lines and advanced in an assault on the enemy's lines, which proved so strong that we failed to accomplish anything but advance our lines. Later in the day another assault was tried, with no better success, when we intrenched and advanced our lines by regular approaches. We remained in these intrenchments until the night of the 12th.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. D. BIDWELL,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. H. STEVENS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I,

No. 166.

*Itinerary of the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Army Corps.**

The Fourth Brigade has participated in all the marches and engagements in which the Second Division, Sixth Corps, has been engaged since leaving Brandy Station, Va. They have participated in the following engagements: May 5 and 6, Wilderness; May 8, 12, and 18, Spotsylvania Court-House, besides numerous skirmishes.

No. 167.

Itinerary of the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps.†

May 4.—The division broke camp at 4 a. m., and marching by way of Stevensburg crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford at 4 p. m.; bivouacked for the night near the ford.

May 5 to 7.—Participated in the battle of the Wilderness, the Second Brigade losing quite heavily in killed, wounded, and missing. Brigadier-General Seymour assumed command of the Second Brigade on the 5th, and was made a prisoner on the evening of the 6th. On the night of the 7th the division moved to the left by way of Chancellorsville.

May 8.—Took position 2 miles from Spotsylvania Court-House.

May 9.—Threw up intrenchments. Brig. Gen. William H. Morris, commanding First Brigade, was severely wounded. For several days the division was engaged marching and intrenching, with almost continued skirmishing; casualties frequent.

May 21.—In the evening the division marched in direction of the North Anna River by way of Guiney's Station.

May 22.—Passed through Guiney's Bridge and Lebanon Church.

May 23.—Through Golansville and Mount Carmel Church.

May 24.—Crossed the North Anna at Jericho Ford.

May 25.—The Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, numbering 60 officers and 2,101 men, was assigned to the command.

May 26.—Recrossed the river at Jericho Ford, marching to Chesterfield Station.

May 27.—Marched to near Hornquarter Creek.

May 28.—Crossed the Pamunkey River at Widow Nelson's bridge and halted at 12 m.

May 29.—Remained in same place.

May 30.—Marched in the direction of Hanover Court-House, reaching Oak Forest at 2 p. m.; threw out skirmishers; remained in position during the night.

May 31.—At about noon advanced across Totopotomoy Creek.

June 1.—The division marched at 1.30 a. m.; reached Old Church at 8 a. m. and Cold Harbor at 10 a. m.; relieved the cavalry and threw up works. At 6 p. m. charged the enemy's works, capturing several hundred prisoners and two lines of intrenchments.

June 2.—No movement; lines straightened and breast-works thrown up.

*From return for May.

†From returns for May and June.

June 3.—A general advance was made. The division lost heavily, but held its ground firmly.

June 4 to 9.—Almost continued skirmishing; casualties frequent.

June 10.—Moved at night half a mile to the left, occupying the position held at first by the Second Corps.

June 11.—Remained in same position.

June 12.—About 9 p. m. withdrew to new lines of works near Old Tavern, at cross-roads.

No. 168.

Report of Brig. Gen. William H. Morris, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 4-9.

DIVISION HOSPITAL,

May 10, 1864—10.45 a. m.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 3d of May, 1864, I received orders from division headquarters to march on the following morning at 4 o'clock. We left camp at 4.30 a. m. on the 4th of May, crossed the Rapidan at 3.45 p. m., and bivouacked near the river.

May 5, marched at 7 a. m. Captain King brought me orders to pass General Seymour's command and go into position near the house occupied on the preceding evening by General Wright. One section First Massachusetts Artillery accompanied me. Formed line at 7.30 a. m., placing Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers in reserve, and threw out skirmishers; soon after placed some of my command in position on one of the side roads and on left of General Seymour. At 12.45 received orders through Captain Allstrom to march my command to the plank road. Captain Richards came as my command was moving, and told me to wait until General Willcox came. At about 1.15 p. m. General Willcox arrived. I showed him the dispositions I had made, and then withdrew to the plank road. I massed my troops in front of the Wilderness Tavern, and about a mile from it.

May 6, at 1 a. m. Lieut Waker brought me orders to attack the enemy; at 4.30 a. m. I went to see General Ricketts, who told me my position would be on Upton's left. I immediately went to see Colonel Upton, accompanied by Lieutenant Waker, and conferred with him. Colonel Upton informed me that his line would swing around his left flank as a pivot when the troops on his right advanced. He suggested that I should be a little in the rear of his left, so as to be on his left after he had swung around. He had received notice that the attack was postponed until 5 o'clock. I again saw General Ricketts, and related to him my interview with Upton. At 4.30 a. m. I crossed my troops from the left to the right of the road, and placed them in position. The point being one of serious importance to hold, and owing to a swamp having but little room, the troops were necessarily extremely crowded. My brigade was in three lines, with two lines of Bartlett's command in my front. About 10 a. m. the enemy commenced shelling us with an exact range upon my brigade, and continued to do so at intervals throughout the day. The loss from this cause was 3 killed and 19 wounded in my brigade. At about 3 p. m. I was informed that Warren was

authorized to call upon Upton's and Morris' brigades if the enemy attempted to force his way between Warren and Burnside. Toward evening Captain Halsted, of General Sedgwick's staff, brought around orders for three regiments of my brigade to re-enforce troops on his right, as they had been driven in by the enemy. I moved out at a double-quick the Tenth Vermont, Fourteenth New Jersey, and One hundred and sixth New York. Finding that our troops were retreating in such numbers that it was impossible to stop them, I changed front so as to face to the right, in order to injure the enemy as much as possible with my fire as he advanced. I sent a staff officer to search for General Sedgwick to explain my position and ask for further instructions. It resulted in his coming in person, as also many of his staff, to my line. While placing my three regiments as I have just explained, I was aided by Captain Judson, who displayed on that occasion great gallantry and judgment. The shells of the enemy were severe upon us, and, as I have not since that time heard of him, I presume he was either captured or killed. Later in the evening I was instructed to move my three regiments to the breast-works in the rear, and to recall the remainder of my command some hour later. Generals Sedgwick and Wright mentioned to me that they were going to establish a new line, and I accompanied them in order that I might know where to place my troops. As soon as I knew where to place my brigade, I posted three of my regiments. The remaining regiments which I sent Captain Lockwood, my aide-de-camp, to bring in, I posted in the breast-works.

May 7, at dawn General Griffin and I, following the instructions of General Ricketts, examined carefully the lines and placed one of my two regiments, which had bivouacked in the breast-works, in its proper place, and threw out the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Schall, as picket. One hundred men in addition, from the One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, were sent out as pickets. Breast-works were thrown up. During the day some changes in the relative position of my troops were made, owing to other troops reporting to the division commander. At 9.30 p. m. we marched along the pike and plank road to Piney Branch Church, through Chancellorsville. We were on the march fifteen consecutive hours. The brigade was massed on the left of the road. Colonel Schall reported with his withdrawn pickets at about 1 p. m., 2 men only having straggled. At about 2.10 p. m. May 7 marched to report to Warren; reached him at 3.10. About 15,000 men, I should suppose from what I could see, were drawn up in a column of attack, composed of several lines. My brigade was placed in one of these lines. I received instructions to regulate my movements by those of General Wright. Lieutenant-Colonel McMahon, assistant adjutant-general, brought me a peremptory order from General Meade to move the whole of Ricketts' division to the left, and said there was not time to communicate with General Ricketts first, but would inform him of what had been done. Colonel McMahon presently ordered me to halt and wait for further orders. Soon after Major Biddle, of General Meade's staff, ordered me to move still farther to the left, and place my left flank about 50 paces beyond the main road, in the rear of General Meade. I inquired of General Meade if the line was where he wished it, and he seemed satisfied. Major Roebbling, of General Warren's staff, made me swing around the right of the left regiment in order to face more

directly the enemy. General Warren subsequently made me swing forward my left to the forks of the road. All this I communicated to General Ricketts. About midnight I took up a position in advance and threw out the One hundred and sixth New York as pickets.

May 9, at dawn laid at breast-works. The exterior line was withdrawn and placed behind the one in the breast-works. About 10 a. m. was ordered to transfer the Fourteenth New Jersey from the left of the Eighty-seventh [Pennsylvania] to its right. While placing it in position I was wounded by a rifle-ball and rendered unfit for service in the field.

During the incessant labors of the five days' marching and fighting, I had every reason to be proud of the regiments composing my brigade, the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Fourteenth New Jersey, the One hundred and sixth New York, the Tenth Vermont, and the One hundred and fifty-first New York, and of the coolness, judgment, and gallantry of their commanding officers, Colonel Schall, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend, Lieutenant-Colonel Fay, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry. The field and line officers also distinguished themselves. The small amount of straggling from the command showed good discipline.

A list* of casualties is appended.

Capt. Charles H. Leonard, my chief of staff, was untiring in his duties, and was conspicuous for prompt action, personal exposure, and courage.

Capt. Henry C. Lockwood, my aide-de-camp, rendered valuable service, and was many times exposed to severe fire. Captain Kimball, acting aide-de-camp, was useful and indefatigable. Lieutenant Oakes, acting aide-de-camp, accompanied me constantly, and performed creditably the missions intrusted to his charge. My thanks are due to my surgeons for their faithful attendance to the sick and wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. MORRIS,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. ADAM E. KING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Sixth Corps.

No. 169.

Report of Col. William S. Truex, Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 9-June 11.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., SIXTH CORPS,
November 19, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from May 4 to July 9, 1864. To cover the first epoch, I inclose a verbatim report† of Brig. Gen. William H. Morris, who commanded the brigade, and who was wounded early in the morning of the 9th of May, 1864.

* Nominal list omitted,

† See p. 722,

FIRST EPOCH.

Immediately after the wounding of Brigadier-General Morris, Colonel Schall, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, senior officer, took command of the brigade. At 6.30 p. m. the skirmish line was ordered to advance, and furious cannonading was immediately opened on both sides, with but little effect on the part of the enemy.

May 10.—At 10 a. m. heavy cannonading and musketry opened along the whole line. It was reported by prisoners taken that General Longstreet was severely wounded. The cannonading was continued until 8.15 p. m., being the most severe fire we have been under this campaign.

May 11.—The usual skirmishing was continued this day. Relieved Colonel Smith's brigade in the earth-works before dark.

May 12.—Moved by the left flank at 10 a. m. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and formed line of battle in two lines and almost instantly engaged, the brigade suffering severely in killed and wounded. The command worked all night throwing up works.

May 13.—Musketry fire was kept up almost incessantly all night. The enemy having been driven from their position, the brigade was ordered to advance and relieve the troops in our front. In the afternoon at 3 p. m. fell back to our original position, and earth-works were erected. On the morning of the 14th moved in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House. Col. William S. Truex, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, having reported for duty, was ordered to take command, relieving Colonel Schall, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; crossed the River Po, and bivouacked for the night.

May 15.—Intrenched ourselves on the hill known as Gayle's Hill, and remained quiet all day.

May 17.—At 8.45 in the evening moved back across the River Po and reoccupied the position we held the 13th instant, which we reached at 4.30 a. m. The troops very much exhausted.

May 18.—Fell back to our old position on Laurel Hill. At 4.30 a. m. our brigade advanced over the works, when severe skirmishing immediately commenced. At 2.30 p. m. returned to Gayle's Hill, with orders to be in readiness to move at daylight.

May 19.—At 5 a. m. moved about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the right and formed line of battle on the extreme left of the Sixth Army Corps, and earth-works thrown up.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 21.—At 12 m. we moved again in the direction of Po River; marched all night.

May 22.—Marched on toward the North Anna River; bivouacked for the night at Harris' Store.

May 23.—At 9.15 a. m. marched in the direction of Beaver Dam. When within about 2 miles of North Anna River halted, and bivouacked. Heavy firing was heard in our front.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 24.—Moved forward at 6 a. m. and crossed the North Anna at the town of Jericho. We remained on the south bank until 5.45 p. m., when we moved forward about a mile in line of battle and rested on our arms all night.

May 25.—Moved forward at 9 a. m. At 9.30 crossed the Virginia Central Railroad at Noel's Station. We followed the railroad for about 2 miles, when we halted and commenced destroying the road, burning the cross-ties and bending the rails. Afterward returned and received orders to connect with our brigade on the right of General Russell's division, and to receive our orders for that night only from General Russell.

May 26.—At 7.45 p. m. moved forward to Hanover town, on the Pamunkey; recrossed the North Anna at Jericho on pontoon bridge and marched to Chesterfield Station, which we reached at about 2.30 a. m., after the most fatiguing march of the campaign.

May 27.—Moved forward at 4 a. m.; marched all day and halted at dark in King William Valley, near the Pamunkey.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 28.—Moved forward at 8 a. m.; crossed the Pamunkey on pontoon bridge near the Widow Nelson's house at 11.30 a. m. We marched about 2 miles south of the river in front of Pollard's mansion, where we formed line of battle and threw up earth-works immediately.

May 30.—At 4 a. m. moved in the direction of Hanover Court-House. The order was afterward countermanded, and we returned toward Hanover town, formed line of battle on the hill in front of Hundley's house, on right of Second Corps, and bivouacked for the night.

May 31.—Drove the enemy from their position in our front and occupied their works. Our loss trifling.

June 1.—At 12.45 a. m. moved in the direction of Gaines' Mill, by Cold Harbor, which place we reached at 12 m. 5 p. m. we formed line of battle in four lines, and, in connection with the First and Second Divisions of the corps on our left, and the Eighteenth Corps on our right, we charged the enemy in their works. The enemy resisted with great stubbornness, and it was one of the most hotly contested fields of the campaign. The fighting ceased at dark, we having advanced our lines about three-fourths of a mile. Our loss in this battle was very heavy, especially in officers. We captured about 500 prisoners. At the onset Colonel Truex, commanding brigade, was wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, senior officer, took command. The next morning General Meade issued to our division a congratulatory order, which I herewith append:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 1, 1864.

Major-General WRIGHT:

Please give my thanks to Brigadier-General Ricketts and his gallant command for the very handsome manner in which they have conducted themselves to-day. The success attained by them is of great importance, and if followed up will materially advance our operations.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,

Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL: Major-General Wright directs me to say that he transmits the within to you with great pleasure.

Your obedient servant,

R. F. HALSTED,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

June 2.—Colonel Schall, commanding Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, by virtue of his rank, assumed command of the brigade early in the morning. At 4 p. m. received orders to advance our lines at 4 a. m. on the 3d instant.

June 3.—At the above-named hour the brigade, in connection with the whole corps, advanced about half a mile, when the enemy were met in force. Finding the enemy could not be dislodged, we received orders to throw up earth-works, which was done under a severe artillery fire from the enemy. Our loss was again very heavy, especially in officers. About 10 a. m. Colonel Schall, commanding brigade, was severely wounded in the left arm, when the command again devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Hall.

From June 4 until June 11 no movement was made from this position. On the evening of June 7, under a flag of truce, details from both armies were made for the purpose of burying the dead and bringing in the wounded. During this period of seven days our pickets were constantly skirmishing, and at intervals furious cannonading.

June 11.—In the morning, a little before daylight, moved from our position on the right of the First Division to the left of the same and relieved a division of the Second Corps.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. TRUEX,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. ANDREW J. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 170.

Report of Maj. Charles G. Chandler, Tenth Vermont Infantry, of operations June 1-6.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH VERMONT INFANTRY,
In the Field, June 6, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that this regiment has been actively engaged in the late field operations of the campaign, and has acquitted itself with honor, acknowledgment of which has been received in orders. Officers and men have discharged their whole duty. The regiment now occupies advanced works upon our front.

In the action of the 1st instant Lieutenant-Colonel Henry was wounded, since which time the command has devolved upon myself. The effective force of the regiment present with it is 12 officers and 352 enlisted men. I forward herewith a statement† of casualties on and since June 1, which shows several vacancies caused by the loss of commissioned officers killed in action. The regiment is now so much reduced in officers that its efficiency is seriously impaired.

I add with pain that Capt. Samuel Darrah, lately commanding Company D, has just been killed in front of regimental headquarters by a sharpshooter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES G. CHANDLER,
Major, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adj. and Insp. Gen., State of Vermont.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL. Part I.

† See revised statement, p. 174.

No. 171.

Report of Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 5-6.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.,

August 12, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of my command, the Second Brigade, Third Division (Ricketts'), in connection with the battles of May 5 and 6 in the Wilderness:

To this brigade I was assigned on the morning of the 5th instant. It consisted of the One hundred and tenth Ohio (Col. J. W. Keifer), One hundred and twenty-second Ohio (Col. William H. Ball), One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio (Col. B. F. Smith), One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania (Col. M. R. McClellan), to which was attached a battalion of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, and the Sixth Maryland (Col. J. W. Horn). During the morning I was directed to report to you (then commanding First Division, Sixth Corps), and was posted on the extreme right of the line of battle then forming. The Sixth Maryland and One hundred and tenth Ohio were placed in the first line, the latter regiment on the right; the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, and One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio in a second line, in the order named from left to right, the latter regiment being well thrown back to protect the right flank. The position was on gently rolling ground, thickly covered with trees. The enemy was directly in front. About 5 p. m. an advance was made and the enemy's skirmishers driven back some distance so as to clear the ground in our immediate front. About 6 o'clock an attack was made along the line, and under the impression that we overlapped the enemy's left, and that he was weak in our front, from the detaching of troops to his right, I was to swing around so as to take him in flank. A vigorous advance was made and the enemy was soon found, but sheltered by log breast-works and extending so far beyond me that his fire came upon the prolongation of our line with the greatest severity. Under these circumstances, it was impossible to gain any decided advantage. Ground somewhat in advance of our original position was, however, held. The Sixth Maryland and One hundred and tenth Ohio suffered very severely, the Sixth Maryland losing 180 officers and men in killed and wounded, and the One hundred and tenth losing 113. Major McElwain, One hundred and tenth Ohio, was, unfortunately, killed—one of the best and bravest officers of my command. Captain Smith and Lieutenant McKnight of the same regiment were mortally wounded, both excellent officers. Capt. A. B. Martin and Lieut. Alexander F. Myers, of the Sixth Maryland, were also lost (two of the choicest officers of that superior regiment), and during the night there was close firing, by which a number fell. Among others the gallant Colonel Keifer was disabled, after having conducted himself with distinguished courage and energy during the day. The enemy through the night was constantly strengthening his line; the cutting and felling of trees was continual, and the movement of guns to his left was distinctly heard.

On the morning of the 6th Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler reported to me with a part of his brigade, which was immediately posted in

extension of my right. This additional force did not much more than compensate for the loss of space due to the casualties of the preceding afternoon, and the closing in to General Neill's brigade on my left for the same cause. The second line of my brigade now replaced the first, and at 7 o'clock another attack was ordered, and the two brigades moved forward impetuously, but when within a few rods of the enemy's works, received such discharges of musketry as entirely to deprive the attack of impulsion. The fire from the enemy's artillery was also severe and close. In spite of the superb steadiness of the men and the best efforts of their brave officers of both brigades, no decisive advantage could be claimed. The enemy's line still extended beyond our right, and our formation was even now thin and weak for attacking. The casualties were again very heavy. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania lost 153 during the day, with two of the finest young officers, Lieuts. J. H. Fisher and John E. Essick. Of the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, Captain Work was killed, known for a noble coolness in battle, an officer held in high esteem by his regiment, and Captain Harding, Lieutenants Kilburn and Niemeyer were, unfortunately, severely wounded. Capt. R. M. Lyons, of the One hundred and twenty-sixth, Capt. O. W. France, Capt. J. S. McCready, and Lieut. Robert Hillis, among the choicest and best of officers, were killed.

During the day directions were received to strengthen our line by laying up log shelters, which was effected, except on the extreme right of General Shaler's line, where contact was so close and exposure so great as to forbid this work by day. The two brigades were now virtually in a single line, the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania and One hundred and tenth Ohio being alone held in the second line and as supports. Just before sunset the enemy made an attack by throwing a brigade around the right and directly into the rear of my line, which was rolled up with great rapidity. Portions of the command faced to the rear and held their position for a short time, but were compelled to give way. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania was promptly moved to check the enemy's advance, but yielding to the temporary panic, also fell to the rear. Near the termination of this attack, while riding toward the enemy to ascertain his force and position, I was taken prisoner. Lieut. A. J. Harrison, acting assistant adjutant-general of my staff, while bravely exerting himself to rally our men, was severely wounded, and fell into the enemy's hands. To Capt. J. W. Ross, brigade inspector, and my aides, Lieut. C. N. Jackson, Lieut. Daniel Peck, and Lieut. J. A. Gump, as well as to Lieutenant Harrison, I am indebted for the display of the highest soldierly qualities on every occasion, and I acknowledge my indebtedness to them for their constant attention to duty. And I cannot fail to mention Surg. J. S. Martin, Fourteenth New Jersey, for gallant conduct, in remaining under close fire and attending faithfully upon many severely hurt, who, from our situation, could not readily be removed. His example was glorious.

In the movements of my command, I am pleased to say that it behaved with the most commendable gallantry, and the conduct of every officer and man, so far as I know, was praiseworthy and exemplary. That after two such combats, worn and fatigued, they should have failed before comparatively fresh troops, will be justly considered as no more than was to be expected, nor was it more

than I anticipated and expressed to the then commander of the corps. The right of the line was perfectly unsupported, and of necessity so thin that successful resistance to such a flank attack was at least improbable. The commanders of regiments, without exception, are recommended to your favorable notice, Colonels Smith, Keifer, and Horn more particularly, for prominent gallantry and efficiency.

The report of Brigadier-General Shaler accompanies this. I respectfully commend him to your consideration for the personal bravery and intelligence with which he handled his brigade.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Army Corps.

No. 172.

Report of Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 6TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Cedar Creek, Va., November 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of this command, commencing May 4, 1864, and ending July 9, 1864:

This brigade was composed May 4, 1864, of the One hundred and tenth, One hundred and twenty-second, and One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, Sixth Maryland, and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry Regiments, and a detachment of men from the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, temporarily attached to the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania. The regiments were commanded, respectively, by myself, Col. W. H. Ball, Lieut. Col. A. W. Ebright, Col. John W. Horn, and Col. M. R. McClennan. The brigade was commanded on that day by Col. B. F. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio. The brigade moved from its camp near Culpeper Court-House, Va., at daylight on the 4th of May, and crossed the Rapidan River at Germanna Ford about sunset of the same day, and bivouacked for the night on the bank of the river. Early upon the morning of the 5th of May, Brig. Gen. T. Seymour assumed command of the brigade, relieving Colonel Smith.

FIRST EPOCH.

The brigade moved about 8 a. m. upon the Germanna Ford road, leading to the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-House pike, but had not proceeded far until orders were received to return to and guard the ford and pontoon bridges, which it did. At about 11 a. m. the brigade again marched toward the turnpike above named, and arriving near it, was halted upon a hill to the right of the road upon which it had marched. About 1 p. m. orders were received for the brigade to proceed to the right of the line, and report to General H. G. Wright, commanding a division of the Sixth Corps. Heavy firing had already commenced along the line. This brigade went into position in two lines, about 2 p. m., upon the extreme right of the army, the One hundred and tenth Ohio and Sixth Maryland in the front, and the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, and One hundred and twenty-

sixth Ohio in the rear-line. Under orders from Brigadier-General Seymour, skirmishers were advanced from the two regiments in the front line, who soon brought on a brisk skirmish. Capt. Luther Brown, One hundred and tenth Ohio, and Capt. C. K. Prentiss, Sixth Maryland, who were in command of our skirmishers, pressed the enemy's skirmishers back for a short distance, and closely engaged them until about 5 p. m., when an advance of the brigade was made. I received orders from General Seymour to assume general charge of the first line, to press the enemy, and, if possible, outflank him upon his left. The troops charged forward in gallant style, pressing the enemy back by 6 p. m. about one-half mile, when we came upon him upon the slope of a hill, intrenched behind logs, which had been hurriedly thrown together. During the advance the troops were twice halted, and a fire opened, killing and wounding a considerable number of the enemy. The front line being upon the extreme right of the army, and the troops upon its left (said to have been commanded by Brigadier-General Neill) failing to move forward in conjunction with it, I deemed it prudent to halt, without making an attack upon the enemy's line. After a short consultation with Col. John W. Horn, I sent word to Brigadier-General Seymour that the advance line of the brigade was unsupported upon either flank, and that the enemy overlapped the right and left of the line, and was apparently in heavy force, rendering it impossible for the troops to attain success in a further attack. This word was sent by Lieutenant Gump, of General Seymour's staff. I soon after received an order to attack at once. Feeling sure that the word I sent had not been received, I delayed until a second order was received to attack. I accordingly made the attack without further delay. The attack was made about 7 p. m. The troops were in a thick and dense wilderness. The line was advanced to within 150 yards of the enemy's works, under a most terrible fire from the front and flanks. It was impossible to succeed; but the two regiments, notwithstanding, maintained their ground, and kept up a rapid fire for nearly three hours, and then retired under orders for a short distance only. I was wounded about 8.30 p. m., by a rifle-ball passing through both bones of the left fore-arm, but did not relinquish command until 9 p. m. The troops were required to maintain this unequal contest under the belief that other troops were to attack the enemy upon his flank. In this attack, the Sixth Maryland lost in killed 2 officers and 16 men, and 8 officers and 132 men wounded; and the One hundred and tenth Ohio lost 1 officer and 13 men killed, and 6 officers and 93 men wounded, making an aggregate in the two regiments of 271.

Maj. William S. McElwain, One hundred and tenth Ohio, who had won the commendations of all who knew him, for his skill, judgment, and gallantry, was among the killed. Lieutenant Myers, Sixth Maryland, was also killed. Capt. John M. Smith and Lieut. Joseph McKnight, One hundred and tenth Ohio, and Capt. Adam B. Martin, Sixth Maryland, were mortally wounded and have since died. Capt. J. B. Van Eaton and Lieuts. H. H. Stevens and G. O. McMillen, One hundred and tenth Ohio, Maj. J. C. Hill, Capt. A. Billingslea, J. L. Goldsborough, J. J. Bradshaw, and J. R. Rouzer, and Lieuts. J. A. Schwartz, C. A. Damuth and D. J. Smith, Sixth Maryland, were more or less severely wounded. All displayed the greatest bravery, and deserve the thanks of the country. Col. John W. Horn, Sixth Maryland, and Lieut. Col. O. H. Binkley, One hundred and tenth Ohio, deserve to be specially mentioned for their

courage, skill, and ability. Captains Brown, One hundred and tenth Ohio, and Prentiss, Sixth Maryland, distinguished themselves in their successful management of skirmishers.

From reports of this night attack, published in the Richmond papers, it is known that the rebel Brig. Gen. J. M. Jones (commanding the Stonewall brigade) and many others, were killed in the attack.

In consequence of my wound I was not with the brigade after the battle of the Wilderness, during its memorable and bloody campaign, until August 26, 1864, and I am unable to give its movements and operations from personal knowledge. The brigade was commanded by Brig. Gen. T. Seymour until his capture, May 6, 1864, after which, with the exception of short intervals, it was commanded by Col. B. F. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio. Colonel Smith is now absent from the brigade.

Early on the morning of the 6th of May the brigade formed in two lines of battle, and assaulted the enemy's works in its front—the One hundred and twenty-second and One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania in the front line, and the One hundred and tenth Ohio and Sixth Maryland in the rear line. The brigade was still the extreme right of the army. The assault was most vigorously made, but the enemy was found in too great numbers, and too strongly fortified to be driven from his position. After suffering very heavy loss the troops were withdrawn to their original position, where slight fortifications were thrown up. In the charge the troops behaved most gallantly. The One hundred and twenty-second and One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania lost very heavily. About 2 p. m. Brigadier-General Shaler's brigade, of the First Division, Sixth Army Corps, took position upon the right of the brigade, and became the extreme right of the army. Skirmishing continued until about sunset, when the enemy turned the right of the army, and made an attack upon its flank and rear, causing the troops to give way rapidly, and compelling them to fall back for some distance before they were reformed. So rapid was the enemy's advance upon the flank and rear, that time was not given to change front to meet him, and some confusion occurred in the retreat. Few prisoners were lost in the brigade. The lines were soon re-established, and the progress of the enemy stopped. An attack was made by the enemy upon the re-established line about 8 p. m., but was handsomely repulsed. Unfounded reports were circulated that the troops of this brigade were the first to give way when the first attack of the enemy was made. It is not improper to state here that no charges of bad conduct are made against the troops upon its right, but that this brigade remained at its post and successfully resisted a simultaneous attack from the front until the troops upon its right were doubled back and were retreating in disorder through and along its lines.

About 7 a. m. of May 7 the troops were moved a short distance to the left and threw up temporary earth-works. The enemy made a show of attack soon after, but were driven back and severely punished by artillery fire. Skirmishing continued throughout the day. This brigade was detached during the battle of the Wilderness from the other troops of the division, and received orders from Major-General Wright, commanding First Division, Sixth Army Corps.

SECOND EPOCH.

The march to Spotsylvania Court-House commenced at 8 p. m. May 7. The troops moved all night, and after a tedious and tiresome march arrived in position near Spotsylvania Court-House about 6 p. m. May 8, and found the enemy in front in strong works. Immediate preparations were made for an assault, which, however, was not made. After dark an advance was made as near the enemy's position as possible without bringing on an engagement. The troops were rationed for the first time on the campaign at this place. Breast-works were constructed along the front line. The lamented Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth Army Corps, was killed by a rifle-shot in the head from a rebel sharpshooter near the Sixth Maryland Regiment, on the 9th of May. On the 10th a desperate attack was made by the enemy on the right of the brigade, which was handsomely repulsed. In addition to the continuous and heavy skirmishing, a furious artillery fire was kept up all day. The brigade was moved from its position on the 11th a short distance to the left. Constant skirmishing still continued. On the 12th the brigade, with the division, was formed 1 mile to the left, about 11 a. m., in support of the First and Second Divisions, Sixth Army Corps, but was not heavily engaged. The One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio was detached about 12 m., and went to the assistance of Brigadier-General Wheaton's brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps. It was marched to the front line and engaged the enemy. Fifty rounds of ammunition were exhausted before the regiment was withdrawn. Its loss was 16 enlisted men killed, and 1 officer and 53 enlisted men wounded. Lieut. Col. A. W. Ebright, commanding the regiment, was wounded in the head. He signally distinguished himself in this engagement. The enemy was compelled to abandon his works in the night, and, on the morning of the 13th, was found in a new position some distance to the rear. At evening the brigade moved back to the position occupied upon the 12th.

The morning of the 14th of May the brigade moved to the heights on the north bank of the Ny River. The evening of the same day the brigade charged in line of battle across the river, and took the heights upon the opposite bank, from which troops from the First Division, Sixth Corps, had been driven. The brigade at once intrenched, and remained in position until the evening of the 17th, at which time it commenced to march back again to its position of the 12th. The brigade reached its position about 6 a. m. of the 18th, and there remained under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy until 12 m., and then commenced a march again to its position on the south bank of the Ny River, near the Anderson house, arriving about 7 p. m. The brigade moved forward on the 16th of May about 2 miles, but did not bring on a general engagement, and again intrenched. Some changes were made in the line on the 21st, after which brisk skirmishing ensued.

THIRD EPOCH.

The march from the position last mentioned to the North Anna River commenced at 10 p. m. May 21, and was attended with no fighting, the brigade having been detailed as guard for ammunition and headquarters train. On the evening of the 25th of May the

brigade was relieved from duty as train guard, and reported to Brig. Gen. J. B. Ricketts, commanding division, and immediately went into position on the south bank of the North Anna River. On the 26th of May the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. H. Seward, joined this brigade. On the same day the brigade was marched about 3 miles to the Virginia Central Railroad, at Noel's Station, and immediately countermarched to its former position on the North Anna River.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Leaving this last-named position and recrossing the North Anna River, about 7 p. m. commenced the march for the Pamunkey River. The brigade reached the river and crossed at Sailor's Ford at 12 m. on the 28th of May; marched about 2 miles from it, and again halted and intrenched. The brigade remained in position, skirmishing continually, until daylight of May 30, when it moved with the division in a northwesterly direction, striking the Hanover Court-House and Richmond turnpike at the 17-mile post about 10 a. m.; thence along that road to the Totopotomoy River, arriving upon its north bank at 5 p. m., where the brigade was formed in line of battle. In this position the brigade remained until 12 m. of the 31st, when it was moved across the river and formed in line of battle on the south bank. Heavy skirmishing ensued throughout the remainder of the day, the enemy being in front in strong earth-works. At 12 midnight commenced the march to Cold Harbor, by the way of Salem Church, arriving about 10.30 a. m. June 1, 1864. The cavalry which preceded were relieved on the skirmish line by the One hundred and tenth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Binkley commanding. Intrenchments were thrown up. About 2 p. m. the brigade was moved from its works a short distance to the left and formed in four lines of battle preparatory to a charge, the Sixth Maryland and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania in the first line, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery in the second and third lines, and the One hundred and twenty-second and One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio in the fourth line. At 6 p. m. a general assault was made upon the enemy in his works. This brigade carried the works in its front and captured several hundred prisoners, who were taken to the rear. The captured works were held and the enemy forced back. Repeated efforts were made by the enemy during the succeeding night to retake the works, but he was each time repulsed with heavy loss. The officers and men of the brigade deserve great praise for their valor in this battle. I regret to say that I am unable to mention the officers who were most conspicuous. Colonels Horn and McClellan, who commanded the advance line, were particularly gallant in leading their men into the works. The following communication was received, highly commending the troops for their conduct on that day:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 1, 1864.

Major-General WRIGHT:

Please give my thanks to Brigadier-General Ricketts and his gallant command for the very handsome manner in which they have conducted themselves to-day. The success attained by them is of great importance, and if followed up will materially advance our operations.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

JUNE 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS,
Headquarters Third Division, Sixth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Wright directs me to say that he transmits the within to you with great pleasure.

Your obedient servant,

R. F. HALSTED,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

June 2, the captured works were altered and strengthened for defensive operations. No general engagement occurred on this day, but skirmishing and artillery fire continued. On the 3d of June Col. John W. Horn assumed temporary command of the brigade in consequence of the indisposition of Colonel Smith. The brigade formed (One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio in the first line, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery in the second, and third lines, and the Sixth Maryland, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania in the fourth line), moved forward about 6 a. m. June 3, a distance of 200 yards, and then, under a heavy fire of the enemy, intrenched, using bayonets, tin cups, and plates for this purpose. Many valiant officers were killed and wounded on this day. From the 3d to the 10th gradual approaches were made toward the enemy's works by means of zig-zag lines. Heavy firing was constantly kept up along the lines. The Third Division moved to the rear and left about 2 a. m. June 11, and halted in rear of the Second Division, Second Army Corps. At dusk the division relieved the portion of the line then occupied by the Second Division, Second Army Corps. Colonel Smith resumed command of the brigade June 12.*

I am, captain, truly, your obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,

Colonel 110th Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. ANDREW J. SMITH,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Sixth Corps.

No. 173.

Report of Col. John W. Horn, Sixth Maryland Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGIMENT MARYLAND VOLS.,

September 14, 1864.

SIR: I hereby transmit you a detailed account of the operations of this regiment from May 4, 1864, to July 9, 1864.

I.

On the 3d day of May my regiment was on picket, I being division officer of the day. At noon was ordered to report to General Ricketts, and from him received orders to withdraw my pickets at 8 a. m. that day, as the corps was to move at 4 a. m. next morning. At the appointed time I withdrew the line and reached camp about midnight. Next morning, May 4, moved from camp with 419 muskets and 23 officers in line, taking the road to Germanna Ford, which

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

we reached and crossed about 4 p. m., and went into camp for the night, supporting the artillery of the corps, who had also encamped for the night. Just before 6 a. m. on the 5th Brig. Gen. T. Seymour arrived and assumed command of the brigade, relieving Col. B. F. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Next morning [?], May 5, marched at daylight in the direction of the Wilderness by the plank road, about 4 miles, but found we had passed the point where the brigade was to turn to the right; consequently we had to countermarch, and moved back about 1 mile, turning to the left into the woods, and took up a position on the right of our corps; our brigade being formed in two lines of battle, my regiment and the One hundred and tenth Ohio forming the first line, my regiment being on the left, connecting with the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, of the First Division, Sixth Army Corps. As soon as the line was formed, I was ordered to throw out one company from my regiment as skirmishers, relieving a portion of the Fourth New Jersey and covering my own regimental front. This I did, and they at once became heavily engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. About 5 p. m. I received orders that the enemy's works were to be charged, and that I should move forward the moment the First Division on my left did. At a few minutes past 5 p. m. the lines went forward with a shout, driving the enemy before them until we came upon their works, when we were checked, and a terrible fire of musketry opened upon us. We held the position gained, however, until about 10 o'clock at night, having no orders to fall back, although I had repeatedly reported that I had no support upon my left, the regiment on my left having fallen back as soon as checked by the enemy. Shortly after 10 (as near as I can remember) I received orders to fall back, which I did. I fell back about 200 yards, and formed the remainder of my regiment in line of battle, ordering them to rest upon their arms. In the engagement I lost heavily in officers and men, some of my dead and wounded falling into the hands of the enemy.

May 6.—I was with my regiment withdrawn from the first line just before day, and took up position in the second line, covering and supporting the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, which was in the first line. As soon as it was day skirmishing commenced in our front, and about 9 a. m. we were again ordered to charge the enemy's works. The line went forward with a yell, but were soon checked by a heavy fire of musketry from the works of the enemy. At this time I held a position in the rear of the first line, sheltered by a rise in the ground, and about 35 yards from the line engaged. I was ordered forward from this position to within about 20 yards of the first line, where there was no shelter. I remained in this position during the entire engagement, and suffered severely, although the men were lying down all the time. Shortly after 10 a. m. the line withdrew, and strong skirmish line established, which engaged the enemy. About 2 p. m. General Shaler came up with a brigade of the First Division and took post upon our right. About 3 p. m. I was assigned to the command of General Shaler, and took post near the left of his line. I was then informed that General Shaler was to charge the enemy's works with his command, and bayonets were fixed for that purpose. Shortly after, however, we fell back a short distance and began throwing up earth-works. There not being a sufficient number of intrenching tools, and not being permitted to cut any timber, our progress was necessarily

slow. I was compelled to wait until the One hundred and twenty-second New York on my left had completed the work in their front before I could get the tools. After finishing their own work officers and men worked with a will, aiding my regiment in the completion of our work, which was finished in a short time, and the tools turned over to Colonel Cross, on my right. About this time the firing had almost ceased in our front. Near sundown, however, the enemy having massed heavily on our right, charged and drove in the regiments of General Shaler's command on my right in the utmost confusion, the enemy pressing on their flank and rear. To prevent the capture of my whole command, I ordered my command to fall back, which was done, but they soon became mixed up with other troops, and panic and confusion ensued. General Shaler did all that man could do to rally his troops, being captured by the enemy while so engaged. After considerable exertion, assisted by Captain (now Major) Cornyn, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, Lieutenant Ocker, of my regiment, and another officer, whose name I do not now remember, we succeeded in rallying quite a number of the men, and marching them back to the line held by Colonel (now General) Upton. Here I was joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Ebright, who had also succeeded in rallying quite a number of the men of our brigade. About 10 p. m. the enemy again made an attack upon the line held by General Upton in our front, but were easily driven back.

II.

May 7.—Moved by the left flank about 2 p. m. to a point near the Wilderness Tavern, and took up a position. At daylight the enemy made a show of attack, but were severely punished, and driven back by the artillery in position. During the day we were joined by the rest of the regiment, which had gotten separated from us in the confusion occasioned by the turning of our flank on the 6th instant. We remained in this position until 8 p. m., when we took up the line of march for Spotsylvania Court-House. This march was very slow and tedious, the men dropping to sleep at every halt. On the 8th found the enemy in strong position, and at once made preparation to storm his works. This was abandoned, however, and we moved forward as much as possible without bringing on an engagement. Early in the morning of the 9th skirmishing began, and continued during the entire day. In the morning threw up a line of intrenchments; remained in this position during the day. About 5 p. m. sent 90 men, under the command of Lieutenants Kuhn and Orr, upon the skirmish line; about 1 p. m. General Sedgwick was killed by a sharpshooter near the right of my regiment.

May 10.—Early in the morning heavy skirmishing commenced, which was continued throughout the entire day. Some desperate fighting took place on our right, the enemy endeavoring to break through our lines. During the day Lieut. David G. Orr was killed upon my skirmishing line, and quite a number of my men wounded.

May 11.—Opened with heavy skirmishing along our entire front; about 10 a. m. heavy artillery practice; shelled during the day, but sustained no loss. About 4 p. m. I was relieved and ordered with my regiment to guard the corps train. I left the front about 5 p. m. and joined the train at their park on the plank road. The march

here was rather severe on account of the rain and mud. On reaching the train I established guards and went into camp for the night. Next morning, May 12, started in the direction of Fredericksburg, guarding the train. The march was very severe on the men, made so by the heavy rains and the wretched condition of the roads; about noon we reached a point about 3 miles from Fredericksburg, where the trains went into park. Upon the assembling of my regiment I received an order to report back to my division at once, as every available man was required at the front. I at once moved out with my regiment and by a forced march reached the front again, between 3 and 4 o'clock, and took up a position with my brigade.

May 13.—Nothing of special interest took place. Read the congratulatory [address] of General Meade to the regiment. Received orders to move at daylight.

May 14.—Moved with the corps, about 6 a. m., to the Richmond and Fredericksburg pike, which position we reached about 11 a. m. and remained until about 3 p. m. We then moved down the pike a short distance, and filed off to the left, forming two lines of battle on the Anderson farm, my regiment being in the front line. Shortly after 5 p. m. we received orders to charge across the Ny River and occupy a position on the opposite side, from which a brigade of the First Division had been arriving a short time previous. At the word the men went forward on a run, but in crossing the river found it so deep in many places as to be over the heads of the men. All the ammunition and most of the rations on the persons of the men were rendered worthless by being submerged in water. We met with no opposition, however, and about dusk began throwing up intrenchments. This being completed we went into camp.

May 15.—We remained in the works, all being quiet in our front.

May 16.—All quiet; had the men engaged in renovating their arms and accouterments.

May 17.—My regiment was detailed for picket, I being detailed as division officer of the day. About 6 p. m. I received orders to advance the picket-line about 1 mile, resting on the Massaponax road. Here my line, while advancing, became exposed by a portion of the First Division line on my right falling to the rear. They were at once advanced again, however, and the line was established. About 10 p. m. I received orders to withdraw my line at 3.30 o'clock next morning, and marched back to battle-ground of the 12th.

May 18.—I withdrew the picket at the hour named, and marched to join the division, which I did about 8.30 a. m. Here we remained until about 4 p. m., when we moved with the corps back to our former position on the Ny, and encamped for the night.

May 19.—Moved out with the corps about 9 a. m., with orders to get as near the enemy's works as possible without bringing on an engagement. This we did, and at once intrenched.

May 20.—The troops rested to-day.

May 21.—Early in the morning my regiment was detailed to assist throwing up a second line of works in rear of the first line and occupied the second. About this time the enemy charged our skirmishers, and succeeded in driving them a short distance. About 9 p. m. marched in the direction of Guiney's Station.

May 22.—Crossed the Fredericksburg railroad near Guiney's Station about 7 a. m. In the afternoon crossed White River, and went into camp at sundown near Bowling Green.

III.

May 23.—Our brigade was detailed to guard the wagon train, which we did until the afternoon of the 25th. We then left the train, about 1 mile from the river, and crossed, taking a position in the works.

May 26.—Crossed the works and marched for the Virginia Central Railroad, but immediately countermarched and occupied our position in the works. About dusk we again marched out from the works and recrossed the North Anna River, and went into camp near Chesterfield Station about 12 o'clock at night. This march was very severe on the men, a portion of road marched over being knee-deep with mud.

May 27.—Left camp about 8 a. m. and marched in the direction of the Pamunkey River, and encamped within a few miles of it for the night.

May 28.—Crossed the Pamunkey about 12 m. on pontoons, formed line of battle, and intrenched about 2 miles from its southern bank.

May 29.—All was quiet to-day; ordered to be in readiness to support General Russell; received orders to be in readiness to move in the morning.

May 30.—Marched at daylight in a northeastern direction, striking the Hanover Court-House and Richmond pike at the 17-mile post; thence along that road, marching with the corps, to the Totopotomoy. Formed line of battle on the north side of the stream and remained in this position in sight of the enemy until noon of the 31st.

May 31.—Moved across the stream and formed line of battle, the brigade being in two lines; heavy skirmishing all day, the enemy firing from their works.

June 1.—About 12.30 a. m. marched to Cold Harbor; this march was forced, and was the heaviest of the campaign. The day was very warm and the dust heavy, yet the men never marched better, and there was less straggling than on any other march of the same length. We reached this place about 10.30 a. m., and at once threw up earth-works. We had hardly completed them, however, before we moved to the left and formed in four lines of battle previous to charging the enemy's works. I was taken with my regiment from the fourth line and placed in the first, the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers on my left. About 5 p. m. the order was given to forward, which was done with a yell, driving the enemy about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, capturing quite a number of prisoners. We were, however, checked by the enemy, who opened a fearful fire of grape upon us, compelling us to fall back until relieved by the lines advancing. Night soon closed the scene, we holding the position gained.

June 2.—Turned the works constructed by the enemy for our own protection.

June 3.—I received orders to assume command of the brigade. At the same time I received orders that the enemy's works were to be charged at once. I formed the brigade in four lines of battle, with bayonets fixed, ready for the charge. I was ordered to move when the Second Division on my right did, but for some cause the charge was not made. In the afternoon I received orders to hold the position gained and intrench it; this was done that night. From the 3d to the 11th we were approaching the enemy's works by zig-

zag lines. On the afternoon of the 10th I received orders to be in readiness to move to the left for the purpose of relieving a portion of the Second Corps. Moved to the left and rear about 2 a. m. June 11. At night relieved the Second Corps, holding a position 50 yards from the works of the enemy.

June 12.—Colonel Smith took command of the brigade. About 10 p. m. moved from the works and marched in the direction of Charles City Court-House, leaving a greater portion of my regiment in the trenches.*

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. W. HORN,

Colonel, Comdg. Sixth Regt. Maryland Vols.

Lieut. J. A. GUMP,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 174.

*Report of Maj. Charles Burgess, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery,
of operations May 26–June 3.*

HDQRS. NINTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY,

September 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report as the operations of the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, from the time of their arrival at the North Anna River, where they joined the Sixth Army Corps, up to the embarkation from City Point, July 7:

The regiment, twelve companies, and over 1,944 strong, Lieut. Col. W. H. Seward commanding, joined the corps on the North Anna River on the 26th of May, and were assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, commanded by Col. B. F. Smith.

On the night of the 27th and on the 28th they marched with the division to the Pamunkey, and on the 29th toward Cold Harbor. This day they were in charge of and covered the wagon train. Being in the rear on the night of the 29th they were ordered to report to Colonel Edwards, who detailed two companies for picket duty with his command. On the 30th Companies D and M, and part of E, under Maj. Charles Burgess, were detailed for picket duty in the front and did not join the regiment until the 2d of June. On the 31st Companies F, G, I, and L, under command of Maj. James W. Snyder, were detached from the regiment and placed in the artillery brigade. On the night of the 31st the two companies under Colonel Edwards, being relieved from picket, joined the regiment, which joined the brigade, and arrived at Cold Harbor at noon. The regiment proper, Companies A, B, C, H, K, and part of E, participated in the action on the 1st of June, being posted one-half in the front line, and the remainder in the second line of battle, charging the works of the enemy in that position. On the morning of the 2d of June, the command, under Maj. Charles Burgess, joined the regiment, and participated in the action of June 3.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES BURGESS,

Major, Commanding.

Lieut. JOHN A. GUMP,

A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Third Div., Sixth Corps.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 175.

Report of Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 110TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp in the Field, September 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers in the several operations of the campaign, from the crossing of the Rapidan to the assault upon the enemy's position in front of Petersburg:

On the morning of the 4th of May, at 4 o'clock, by order of Col. B. F. Smith, commanding Second Brigade, the One hundred and tenth Regiment, under command of Col. J. Warren Keifer, broke camp near Culpeper, Va., and with the balance of the brigade marched about 12 miles, via Stevensburg, to the Rapidan, which it crossed at Germanna Ford at 4 p. m., and encamped for the night. On the morning of the 5th the march was resumed, and continued about 5 miles, which brought us to the Wilderness, when the troops which had crossed the river in advance of us had already become engaged with the enemy. We were then moved to the extreme right of the Federal lines in order to prevent a flank movement by the enemy in that direction. We took up a position, which we occupied for several hours, when a change was made, which threw the One hundred and tenth Regiment on the extreme right of the first line, connecting on its left with the right of the Sixth Maryland Regiment. By order of Brigadier-General Seymour, who had assumed command of the brigade in the morning, our line of skirmishers was advanced, and immediately became engaged with that of the enemy. Brisk skirmishing was kept up for some time, when the order was given to charge. Our lines moved rapidly forward, driving the enemy back to their line of works, where they made a decided stand. A rapid and destructive fire was kept up from both sides for about three hours and until it became so dark that our aim had to be guided by the flash of the enemy's guns. Shortly after dark, when the fight had lasted about two hours, a messenger came along the line, sent by Colonel Keifer, informing me that he was severely wounded, and directing me to take command of the regiment. About the same time Major McElwain was killed. Notwithstanding the enemy had the advantage of fighting from behind breastworks, our men stubbornly held their position until the order was given to fall back; which order, however, was not received until their supply of ammunition had become exhausted. The regiment moved in good order and formed in rear of the second line and laid on arms all night. The loss of the regiment in this engagement was heavy. Major McElwain was killed; Colonel Keifer, Captain Smith, and Lieutenant McKnight were severely wounded; the two last have since died of their wounds. Slightly wounded, Captain Van Eaton, Lieutenants Stevens and McMillen. Enlisted men killed, 13; wounded, 82; missing, 11; total in killed, wounded, and missing, 113.

On the morning of the 6th another charge was made, the One hundred and tenth Ohio forming a part of the second line. During the night the enemy had so strengthened their position that our efforts to drive them out proved ineffectual. The sound of their

axes could be heard from the time the fighting ceased until daylight. A steady fire was kept up, however, for about one hour, when the order was given to cease firing. The One hundred and tenth unavoidably occupied a very exposed position, being on slightly elevated ground, subjecting it to all shots that failed to take effect in the first line. We were also exposed to the fire of artillery, which came obliquely from our front and right. We then moved off by the left flank a short distance, when Shaler's brigade, of the First Division, came up and formed on prolongation of our right, the left of his front line extending in front of the One hundred and tenth Regiment. We remained in this position until toward evening, the skirmishers and sharpshooters occasionally exchanging shots. A little before dusk rapid firing was heard on the extreme right of the line. It was discovered that the enemy had massed and was turning the right of Shaler's brigade. The whole brigade gave way and came rushing back in wild disorder, completely breaking up our line and rendered further resistance on our part impossible. We fell back, with the balance of the brigade, and took a position about a mile to the left and rear, near the turnpike. The enemy followed us up closely, but, with some loss, were finally compelled to fall back. We remained in this position, threw up a long line of breast-works, and laid on our arms all night. In the operations of the day the One hundred and tenth Regiment lost 3 enlisted men killed, 17 wounded, and 14 missing; total in killed, wounded, and missing, 34. I will not pretend to say upon whom the responsibility for this disaster should rest, but that there was a want of action somewhere will admit of but little doubt, as it was evident to almost every one that during the afternoon a movement on our right was in progress by the enemy.

During the 7th of May we remained in the position we had taken the night before, exposed to occasional shots from the enemy's artillery. Skirmishing was kept up all day in our front. About 10 o'clock on the evening of the 7th we left our position and marched all night and until about 4 p. m. the next day, passing through to Chancellorsville, to the vicinity of Spotsylvania Court-House, where we took a position, which we occupied until about 8 p. m., having 1 man wounded, when another change was made, in which the balance of the night was consumed.

We commenced intrenching just after daylight. In the evening the picket-line, of which the One hundred and tenth Regiment formed a part, was advanced for the purpose of feeling the enemy's position. In this advance the regiment had 1 man killed and 6 wounded. No casualties occurred on the 10th, although we were exposed to a sharp fire all day. On the 11th, at about 8 a. m., we moved a little farther to the left, where we remained during the day. On the 12th, although not actually engaged, we were constantly maneuvering, and during the whole of the day and until 10 o'clock at night were exposed to a destructive fire of musketry and artillery. During the early part of the day we occupied a position between the enemy's artillery and our own, but being protected by light earth-works but little harm was done us. Captain Spangler, then acting field officer, and Lieutenant Boyer, of Company H, were wounded, 1 enlisted man killed, and 19 wounded; total, 22. On the 13th we remained exposed to the fire of skirmishers and sharpshooters all day, but no casualties occurred. On the 14th we marched toward Spotsylvania Court-House, waded the Ny River after dusk, wetting and spoiling three

days' rations, and occupied the enemy's works, from which they had been driven in the afternoon. About 9 p. m. I was detailed as division officer of the day, and with 200 of the One hundred and tenth Regiment, with a proper number of officers, established a picket-line in front of the division. We were relieved from picket about 3 p. m. of the 15th, when we rejoined the balance of the regiment inside the works. On the 16th we remained quiet all day. On the 17th we moved after dark, and marched all night. On the 18th took a position after daylight, remained a few hours, exposed to the enemy's shells, then returned to our old position, having 2 men killed and 1 wounded. On the 19th of May we moved about 2 miles to the front, where we erected breast-works, and remained all night and during the next day. On the evening of the 21st we commenced evacuating our works. The enemy, discovering the movement, made a violent attack upon our pickets, which compelled us to return. We remained until about 10 o'clock at night, when we quietly moved out; marched all night and halted after daylight at Guiney's Station, on the Richmond and Potomac Railroad. On Sunday, May 22, we marched a short distance from Guiney's Station, halted during the middle of the day, resumed our march about 3 o'clock, and halted for the night at Lebanon Church, having 1 man taken prisoner. On the 23d we marched as rear guard there being signs of the enemy in that direction; crossed Pole Cat River before dark, and camped about 12 o'clock at night. During the evening heavy firing was going on some distance in front. On the 24th marched with supply train.

On the 25th remained quiet most of the day, and in the evening crossed the North Anna River and occupied earth-works erected by our troops. On the 26th the One hundred and tenth Regiment and the Tenth Vermont, under my command as division officer of the day, went on picket. The division moved out at dusk, the pickets remaining to cover the movement. About 11 o'clock at night I withdrew the pickets, recrossed the North Anna at Beaver Dam, marched all night, arriving at Chesterfield Station about noon next day, where three days' rations were issued. We then continued our march and rejoined the brigade just after dark, and encamped for the night on the Taylor plantation, in King William Valley. On the 28th of May we marched until about 2 p. m., crossed the Pamunkey River, threw up works on Dr. G. W. Palmer's farm, and remained all night and during the next day. May 30, marched about 4 miles and formed line in the edge of a woods, where we remained all night. There was some skirmishing in our front. Tuesday morning, 31st, moved a short distance to the left, threw up earth-works, and left them about 10 a. m.

June 1, we marched to Cold Harbor, where we again halted and threw up works. I was detailed as division officer of the day, and went on picket with 250 of the One hundred and tenth Ohio and 150 of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and relieved cavalry picket, which had driven the enemy the day before. Toward evening I received orders to advance the picket-line until I should find the enemy. We immediately deployed as skirmishers, and moved forward until our left came in contact with the enemy's line, when a sharp skirmish commenced. I then swung the right around until the whole line became engaged. We held our position for about two hours, when the Eighteenth Corps came up (the Third Division having moved to the left) and formed three lines of battle in our

rear, and advanced as far as my skirmish line, when they opened fire, to which the enemy immediately replied. Rapid firing was kept up on both sides until nearly dark, when the enemy gave way, and their line of works fell into our hands. Several of the enemy's sharpshooters were shot out of tree-tops by some of the regiment. The balance of the regiment were in the charge made by the brigade, but did not suffer as much as those on picket. The loss was 1 man killed and 7 wounded. We were relieved from picket about noon on the 2d, and rejoined the brigade. We laid on arms all night behind breast-works, protected from the fire of the enemy, which was kept up all the afternoon and most of the night, having 2 men wounded. On the morning of the 3d an assault was ordered to be made by the Sixth Corps upon the enemy's works. The One hundred and tenth Regiment formed the front line on the right of the brigade, supported on its left by the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, and connecting on its right with the left of the Second Division. I was directed to keep connection on my right with the left of the Second Division. After advancing about 100 yards, the whole line was halted. I then received orders from Colonel Smith, commanding brigade, to advance my line. I advanced it about 75 yards, the One hundred and twenty-second advancing with me. The Second Division having failed to advance, the right of my line became very much exposed. Finding a farther advance would be hazardous, I gave the order to halt. We remained for about two hours, exposed to a severe cross-fire from musketry and artillery, when we received orders to fall back on a line with the Second Division. We remained exposed to the fire of the enemy from behind their earth-works (about 150 yards distant), which proved so destructive that it became necessary to protect ourselves in some way. The men commenced making excavations, by digging with their bayonets and scooping up the earth with their tin cups and plates. After a short time they succeeded in getting a few shovels, with which they went vigorously to work—the enemy continuing their fire, occasionally killing or wounding one. In a short time they had a line of logs and earth thrown up sufficient for them to lie behind and return the enemy's fire with comparative safety. We occupied this position during the day and until 10 o'clock at night, when we were relieved, and occupied the fourth line of works. During the operations of the day, we had 1 commissioned officer wounded, 4 enlisted men killed, and 34 wounded. The lines had to be relieved in the night, to avoid being seen by the enemy. Every man who passed to the rear line, did so at the risk of his life. We continued to occupy the different lines of works, alternating with other regiments of the brigade, until the night of the 10th, when with the balance of the division we moved to the left to relieve the Second Division, Second Corps. The movement was delayed too long, and daylight came before it could be made, and was consequently postponed until afternoon, when it was accomplished without molestation. We remained in the position during the night and next day, firing at every head that appeared above the works, and having our own fired at in return.*

O. H. BINKLEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. A. GUMP,

A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Third Div., Sixth Corps.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 176.

Report of Col. William H. Ball, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. 122D REGIMENT OHIO INFANTRY VOLS.,

September 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Pursuant to directions from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the campaign south of the Rapidan, from May 4 to July 6, 1864:

FIRST PERIOD.

On the morning of the 4th of May the One hundred and twenty-second Regiment, with the corps, marched from near Brandy Station, Va., crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, and bivouacked a mile south of the river. On the 5th instant marched 2 miles up the river, when the regiment formed the right of the second line. After occupying that position a few hours marched to plank road, down the road to the left of the First Division, then up the road and took position on the extreme right of the army, One hundred and twenty-second in second line. My regiment was held in reserve in the assault that afternoon, was under fire, but not engaged. The regiment bivouacked on the night of the 5th in the position occupied when in reserve, within range of the enemy's musketry and protected only by intervening timbers. In the night 200 of my men and myself were detailed for picket and directed to connect with the right of the pickets of the First Division. In connecting the pickets of the brigade with those of the First Division, the reserve was necessarily thrown in rear of my regiment and the vedettes but a few paces from the flank. Through the night the rebels were actively engaged in cutting timber, strengthening their works, and moving to our right. Brigadier-General Seymour, who took command of the brigade that morning, was repeatedly notified during the night and early in the morning of the 6th of the movements of the enemy. On the morning of the 6th the works of the enemy were assaulted, my regiment being on the left of the brigade and connecting with the First Division. In the assault my regiment had no support whatever. The men advanced steadily, and when within 70 yards of the breast-works the enemy opened a well-directed fire. A fierce engagement ensued, which lasted nearly an hour; their fire being terribly fatal. The regiment in connection with the troops on the right and left were withdrawn a short distance, but still within range of their sharpshooters, when defenses were thrown up and an attack awaited. General Shaler's brigade, First Division, had to be moved to our right after the assault. Six companies of my regiment were in the intrenchments and four companies in the second line, being the left of the brigade. At sunset a feint was made upon our front and a vigorous assault upon our right flank. The regiments on my right gave way one after another. When my regiment was ordered to retreat, there was not a man in the intrenchments on my right or left. So quick were the movements of the enemy that when I first discovered them in our rear, they were in rear of the center of my regiment, scattering the second line with all speed. We were then in the midst of extensive woods and thick undergrowth. The turning of our right flank was the result of gross negligence on the part of some general officer, I

know not whom. The retreat was necessarily disorderly, there being barely time for possible escape. The regiment assembled during the night and early in the morning of the 7th in rear of the right of the Fifth Corps. Early in the morning of the 7th the rebels moved upon that position, but were repulsed by artillery. The infantry did not become engaged.

SECOND PERIOD.

On the evening of the 7th the regiment with the army moved toward Spotsylvania Court-House, via Chancellorsville, and took position during the afternoon of the 8th, and immediately formed to assault the enemy, the One hundred and twenty-second in fourth line. Thence the regiment was moved to the right to the crest of a hill to prevent a flank movement of the enemy in that direction. Late in the evening the regiment with the brigade moved some 2 miles to the left, where breast-works were constructed, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio in second line. On the 9th the larger part of the regiment was placed upon the skirmish line, and remained three days. Those in line were constantly under fire from the sharpshooters of the enemy and occasional shelling. On the 10th my regiment, with the brigade, supported artillery engaged in shelling the enemy. In the afternoon moved to the left and took position with the brigade on the right of the army and near the point of attack on the enemy's works. The regiment was under fire both of artillery and musketry, but not engaged. On the 11th the entire regiment was placed on picket. Twice in the night the line was attacked, but neither broken nor driven back. On the 14th marched, with the corps, to the left, crossed the River Ny, and took position near the Anderson house, and intrenched, One hundred and twenty-second in second line. On the evening of the 17th moved with the corps to the right to assault the enemy; reached the position at daylight, were shelled, and returned to position left the evening before. On the 19th advanced some 2 miles, took position, and intrenched. On the afternoon of the 21st retired to an intermediate line; pickets vigorously attacked; regiment placed in position to receive an attack. In the evening marched with the corps to the left.

THIRD PERIOD.

During the evening of the 21st moved via Guiney's Station toward the North Anna River, guarding the train until the 25th, when we came to Jericho Ford, on the North Anna, when the regiment was detached to guard the ford.

On the evening of the 26th marched, with the corps, via Chesterfield, crossed the Pamunkey on the 28th, and on the 30th moved toward the Totopotomoy, arriving on the 31st. We moved forward under artillery fire, took position, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment in first line, and found the skirmish line closely engaged. The skirmishers were pressed back to the line of battle, but the rebels fell back without engaging the line, and the skirmishers resumed their position. The regiment was under sharp skirmish fire of the enemy and lost several men. In the morning moved with the corps to Cold Harbor.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Came to Cold Harbor June 1, in the forenoon. Found the cavalry engaged with the enemy, and threw up breast-works, then moved half a mile to the left and formed to assault, One hundred and

twenty-second in fourth line. In the afternoon assaulted the enemy's works ; carried and held them. June 2, engaged in strengthening captured intrenchments. On the morning of June 3 again assaulted the enemy's works (One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio constituting the first line of the brigade, Second Division, on right, First Brigade on left), when within 300 yards of the rebel defenses, and halted. The One hundred and tenth Ohio moved forward (under brigade orders). I being governed by the right moved my regiment with it, but discovering when the line had advanced 50 yards that the Second Division remained in position, I ordered my regiment to halt, the right flank of the brigade being disconnected from the Second Division, and unprotected. We remained in that position under a severe fire, which could not be effectively returned, several hours. I then, in connection with the regiment on my right, withdrew to the line from which it last moved, when, under fire, we intrenched. Four lines of works were constructed, all under fire, and occupied until the night of the 10th, regiments changing position daily, when the regiment, with the brigade, moved a mile to the left, and on the 11th relieved a part of the Second Corps, occupying a second line of intrenchments. On the night of the 12th moved back a half mile to a line of works constructed that day.

About 2 a. m. on the 13th marched for Charles City Court-House, crossing the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge.*

W. H. BALL,
Colonel 122d Ohio Volunteers.

[Lieut. JOHN A. GUMP,
A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Third Div., Sixth Corps.]

No. 177.

Report of Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright, One hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. 126TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
August 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT : In obedience to instructions, I have respectfully to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the present campaign from May 4, 1864, to July 9, 1864 :

I.

On the 3d day of May, 1864, the regiment, numbering 23 commissioned officers and 555 enlisted men present for duty, then lying in winter quarters at Brandy Station, Va., was ordered to be in readiness to move at daylight on the following morning. At the appointed time I moved with the brigade in direction of the Rapidan River, which stream we reached and crossed without opposition at 4 p. m., and encamped for the night a short distance from the southern bank. During the afternoon of the succeeding day we marched into the Wilderness, meeting the enemy about dark on the extreme right of the line and engaging him until after night-fall. My regiment being in the second line of battle, suffered but a loss of 2 enlisted men wounded. We lay on our arms during the entire night, often disturbed by volleys fired from the skirmish line. The following morning I was ordered into the front line of battle. At daylight skirmishing was

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

commenced and constantly kept up. At 9 a. m. we charged upon the enemy's breast-works, the brigade in two lines of battle. Although we failed to drive the enemy we were not repulsed, but stubbornly held all the ground charged over until late in the evening and until after a line of breast-works had been prepared for us by the rear line, to which we fell back as soon as completed. In this charge myself and Actg. Adj. Thomas J. Hyatt had our horses killed under us. Although this was the first engagement of the campaign, any failure to drive the enemy could not be attributed to lack of courage of either officers or men, all with a very few exceptions behaving with much gallantry.

The brigade was now no longer the extreme right of the line, General Shaler's brigade, of the First Division, Sixth Army Corps, having been ordered to the right to protect the flank. In this position we rested until just before night-fall, when our skirmish line was suddenly driven in and our position outflanked on the right, thus subjecting my regiment to a severe fire from both front and rear. We held our position, however, until General Shaler's brigade, forming the extreme right, had given away, allowing the enemy to get in our rear, and thereby subjecting us to danger of capture, when we fell back by company successively as the enemy closed in upon us. By this time the enemy, as well as ourselves, had been thrown into confusion, and darkness having set in, friend could not be distinguished from foe. The enemy, who had captured a number of prisoners, was driven back by our partially rallied lines, but was not pursued. In this day's fighting my regiment lost 1 officer and 22 enlisted men killed, 7 officers and 129 enlisted men wounded, and 3 officers and 67 enlisted men missing.

II.

Having rested on our arms during the night after the battle of the 6th of May until after midnight, we moved silently by the left flank along the line of breast-works to a point near the Wilderness Tavern. Soon after daylight we were attacked, but the enemy were driven off by a battery near us. In this position we remained until 8.30 p. m., when we marched in direction of Spotsylvania Court-House. The march during the night was extremely tedious and slow, the men often dropping to sleep in the road. After a march rendered very severe by excessive heat and dust, we found the enemy in the evening in a strong position, and made preparations to storm his works. After having been formed, apparently for that purpose, we lay quietly until after dark, then moved forward, and approached as near the enemy's works as possible without bringing on an immediate engagement. In this position we remained during the night. Early on the following morning skirmishing commenced, and was continued during the day without intermission. Soon after daylight we constructed a line of breast-works and lay behind them during the day, nothing occurring in our front but continued and heavy skirmishing. In the evening four companies of my regiment were detailed to support the skirmish line in an advance upon the enemy. By straggling shots and this heavy skirmish my regiment sustained a loss of 1 officer and 2 enlisted men killed and 6 enlisted men wounded. During the succeeding day, the 10th, we lay behind our works, momentarily expecting an attack. Desperate fighting occurred a few hundred yards from our right, the enemy evidently attempting to break our lines at that point. On the 11th one com-

pany was sent out on the skirmish line. My regiment lay this day near its former position, having moved but a short distance to the left. This afternoon it rained very heavily, continuing nearly all night. On the morning of the 12th of May artillery firing between the enemy's batteries and our own was very severe. About 9 a. m. we marched to the left, where heavy fighting was in progress. The division having been formed in position about noon, my regiment was detached from the division and sent to support Brigadier-General Wheaton's brigade, of the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps. Here I marched over several lines of battle to the front line and within about 100 yards of the enemy's works, where we engaged him until 50 rounds of ammunition were expended, and until every fourth man had been killed or wounded, then retiring to the rear in good order. This I consider the most severe engagement in which my regiment participated during the present campaign. Early in this engagement I was struck by a musket-ball on the head, which glancing inflicted no serious injury. I was, however, knocked down and rendered unfit for duty during the remainder of the day. My regiment in this day's battle lost 16 enlisted men killed and 1 officer and 53 enlisted men wounded. The entire regiment was not engaged at this place, part having been left on the skirmish line in front of our former position.

May 13, the enemy having been driven from his works by yesterday's fighting, we were ordered on a reconnaissance, and soon found the enemy in force. In the evening we moved back to a position near the battle-ground of the 12th, and rested during the night under orders to move with the corps at daylight. In the morning of the 14th we moved in direction of the Richmond and Fredericksburg turnpike, crossing the River Ny in line of battle in the evening and securing a position on the heights south of that stream, where we intrenched during the night. During the 15th and 16th our position was unchanged. About sunset on the 17th we received an order to put ourselves in readiness to move at once. At dark we moved out and marched very slow, but continually, during the night, arriving at a point near the battle-ground of the 12th soon after daylight the following morning. Soon after getting in position the enemy opened on us with shot and shell, killing and wounding several in the brigade, but fortunately for my regiment, it suffered no loss. Having lain under artillery fire some hours, we returned to yesterday's position without an engagement. On the 19th we moved forward as far as possible without bringing on an engagement and intrenched, having advanced about 2 miles. But little skirmishing occurred during the day.

May 20, skirmishing was very brisk. About noon on the 21st we moved to the right and a few hundred yards to the rear into a new line of works parallel to those we left just being completed. A short time before sunset a sharp skirmish took place, in which the enemy drove our skirmish line into the line of works we had recently abandoned. At 10 p. m. we left the works and marched for Guiney's Station.

III.

The march from Spotsylvania Court-House to the North Anna River was not attended with any fighting, the regiment with the brigade acting as guard to the trains. In this capacity we moved with the trains until the evening of the 25th, when, leaving them, we

crossed the North Anna and took a position behind a line of breast-works. On the morning of the 26th we crossed the works and marched forward across the Central railroad, but immediately countermarched to the works again. During the night it rained very heavily. At dusk in the evening we recrossed the North Anna, marching with much difficulty over roads rendered almost impassable with mud and water, arriving at Chesterfield Station at about 12 midnight. At 6 o'clock on the following morning we took up the line of march in direction of Pamunkey, halting within a few miles of the river, and remained in position during the night. At 12 m. on the 28th we crossed the Pamunkey on pontoons and threw up breast-works on high ground 2 miles from the southern bank. At 3 p. m. on Sunday, the 29th, we were ordered under arms, to be in readiness to support General Russell's division in a reconnaissance; lay during the night in the works. Moved at daylight on the 30th in a northwestern direction, striking the Hanover Court-House and Richmond road at the 17-mile post, following this road $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The regiment moved with the corps to the Totopotomoy, and formed in line of battle on the north side of that stream. Remained in position in sight of the enemy until 12 m. on the 31st, when we moved across the stream to the front. The brigade was here formed in two lines of battle, my regiment in the front line. Two of my companies were on the skirmish line. At one time during the afternoon the enemy drove the skirmish line back upon the line of battle, but advanced no farther. In this skirmish I had 1 man wounded. In the evening the remaining eight companies of my regiment were detailed for picket duty. Soon after dark 100 of my picket detail returned and rested near the rear line of battle.

IV.

At 1 a. m. June 1, leaving the picket out, we commenced the march for Cold Harbor. Having reached a point near the enemy, after a march rendered doubly severe by heat and dust, at 10.30 a. m., we rested a short time and commenced work on a line of breast-works. Before they were completed, however (our pickets having arrived in the mean time much exhausted and hungry), the brigade was moved to the left and formed in four lines of battle, preparatory to charging the enemy's works. My regiment in this charge was placed on the right of the rear line. General Smith's troops having arrived, and all preparations having been completed, we advanced with a yell upon the enemy, driving him in confusion from his works, and capturing many prisoners. Although having been placed in the rear line immediately on crossing the enemy's works, by some mistake I found myself in the front, which position I held during the night. In this charge I had but 1 officer and 9 enlisted men wounded, and 2 enlisted men missing.

June 2, having reconstructed the enemy's works for our own protection, my regiment remained in them until evening, then moved to the rear. I had 2 men wounded this day.

From the 3d to the 11th the regiment took its regular turn in going to the front without any unusual occurrences. On the 6th I had 1 officer killed, shot through the head by a rebel sharpshooter. About 2 a. m. on the 11th I moved with the brigade to the rear, halting at daylight and remaining in the rear during the day. At night fall we moved to that part of the front line occupied by the Second Army Corps, relieving the troops there. The brigade was

here formed in two lines of battle, my regiment in front. Our front line in this place was between 50 and 75 yards from the enemy. In this position we lay until 10 p. m. of the 12th, when, leaving 150 men of my regiment in the works, we commenced the movement in direction of the Charles City Court-House. During the march from Cold Harbor to the James River no occurrence of an unusual nature took place. The Sixth Corps was the last to reach the James River, being in rear of the army.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. EBRIGHT,

Lieut. Col. 126th Ohio Volunteers.

Lieut. JOHN A. GUMP,

A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps.

No. 178.

Report of Col. Matthew R. McClennan, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 138TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

September 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions received in Special Orders, No. 174, dated headquarters Sixth Army Corps, August 20, 1864, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the operations of the Army of the Potomac from the 4th day of May to the 9th day of July, 1864.

PART I.

On the 4th day of May, at daylight, this command marched with its proper organization from camp near Culpeper, Va., and proceeded to Germanna Ford, where the Rapidan River was crossed by means of a pontoon bridge and beyond which a short distance the troops bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 5th instant the march was again resumed, and this brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. T. Seymour, was subjected to considerable marching and countermarching in the vicinity of the Wilderness battleground, before it was assigned a position in the engagement which was then raging with great fury. Late in the afternoon the command reached the extreme right of the Sixth Corps line, where it was at once formed. About dark an advance was ordered (this regiment forming part of the second line of battle), which was soon checked by a severe fire from the enemy in our front, and we were finally withdrawn a short distance and allowed to remain quiet during the night. In the mean time the enemy could be heard chopping trees and fortifying in our front and beyond and opposite our right flank. I personally reported this fact to General Seymour and recommended him to take measures to prevent a flank attack. Early on the morning of the 6th instant an assault against the enemy's works was ordered, but after advancing through an almost impenetrable thicket, under an enfilading and most destructive fire, we were compelled to halt and ultimately to retire to our original position. The behavior of the men was remarkably creditable, and the losses were very severe. In the afternoon, about 6 p. m., while the troops were cooking supper (by order of the brigade commander), a sudden attack was made upon our right flank, and before

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

the men were properly under arms the Fourth Brigade, of the First Division, was hurled upon us in confusion by an overwhelming enemy, and soon the panic spread, resulting in a disorderly and hasty retreat to the Chancellorsville road, where the troops were rallied, and on the following morning formed in a new position in earth-works.

PART II.

At 9.30 p. m. May 7 the troops moved by the left flank, and marched all night, via Chancellorsville. On the 8th we moved on toward Spotsylvania Court-House, and in the afternoon were formed for a charge (which was not, however, made), and during the night the troops were placed in good position, which was immediately fortified. In this position constant skirmishing and occasional cannonading but no general engagement occurred. On the 12th instant, the day of the great battle, this division was in support of the First and Second Divisions, and was not heavily engaged. On the 14th instant we marched to the Fredericksburg and Richmond turnpike, and in the afternoon reached the Ny River, through which we charged and gained the heights beyond, where we intrenched. On the night of the 17th instant we marched back to the old position of the Second Corps at Spotsylvania, where quite a brisk engagement ensued on the following morning, in which we participated but slightly, although exposed to heavy shelling.

On the 18th instant, p. m., we returned to our former position beyond the Ny River. On the 19th of May our line of battle was advanced, and on the 21st instant withdrawn a short distance.

PART III.

At dark 21st instant a movement to the left was commenced, which continued all night and the following day, by the way of Guiney's Station, Fredericksburg railroad, and by a road running parallel with the railroad west of Bowling Green southward. The march was continued until the 24th instant, when we reached the North Anna River, our brigade as rear guard. On the 25th the river was crossed, and on the 26th a movement to Noel's Station, Virginia Central Railroad, was made. On the same night the troops recrossed the river and marched to Chesterfield Station.

PART IV.

On the 27th we marched to Sailor's Ford, on the Pamunkey River, where, on the following day, the river was crossed, and beyond which we occupied a strong position and intrenched. On the 30th of May the command marched at daylight to the Richmond road, and advanced some distance; but orders were received to countermarch, and afterward a movement to the left in connection with the Second Corps was made. On the 31st instant an advance was ordered and some fighting occurred in our front. In the evening intrenchments were thrown up, and at midnight another movement to the left was commenced and continued all night and the following day (June 1); in the afternoon of which we arrived at Cold Harbor. At 5 p. m. we were ordered to attack the enemy, and our brigade was formed in four lines of battle, this regiment and the Sixth Maryland Volunteers composing the first line. A brilliant advance was made, and notwithstanding the difficulties encountered in a dense thicket and swamp, the rifle-pits and intrenchments of the enemy were captured

and held. A considerable number of prisoners were taken by this regiment in the earth-works, and a battery, which had caused us much loss, barely escaped falling into our possession. On the 2d instant the captured works were altered and strengthened for defensive operations. No movement of importance occurred in our front, and no general engagement was brought about, but continued skirmishing and cannonading were kept up. On the 12th instant we relieved a portion of the Second Corps, and at night the whole line retired to new works in our rear.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. MCLENNAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. A. GUMP,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Third Div., Sixth Corps.

No. 179.

Daily Memoranda of Artillery Brigade, commanded by Col. Charles H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, May 4-June 4.

May 4.—Brigade moved with corps from winter camp near Brandy Station at 4 a. m. Crossed the Rapidan River in afternoon, and encamped $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south on Germanna plank road in evening.

May 5.—Brigade moved with corps at 6 a. m. on Germanna plank road about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to intersection of plank road and Orange Court-House and Fredericksburg road, when, the enemy being met in force, the corps was established in line and the artillery massed in its rear.

May 6.—Under arms at 5 a. m., Major Sears' battalion Fourth New York Artillery, reported at 10.45 a. m., through Brigadier-General Wright, commanding First Division, Sixth Army Corps, to Brigadier-General Neill, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, temporarily attached to First Division. Captain Adams, commanding Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, was placed in position to command the Orange Court-House road in the afternoon. At 7.30 p. m. the right and rear of General Sedgwick's command being attacked and the right wing of the corps completely turned, one section of Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Capt. W. B. Rhodes commanding, was placed on the plank road, commanding it toward Germanna Ford. Captains McKnight's and McCartney's batteries, Batteries M, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and A, Massachusetts Artillery, were placed in position on side of camp, bearing on the same road. The remainder of the brigade, wagons, &c., were sent to rear of Captain Adams' battery.

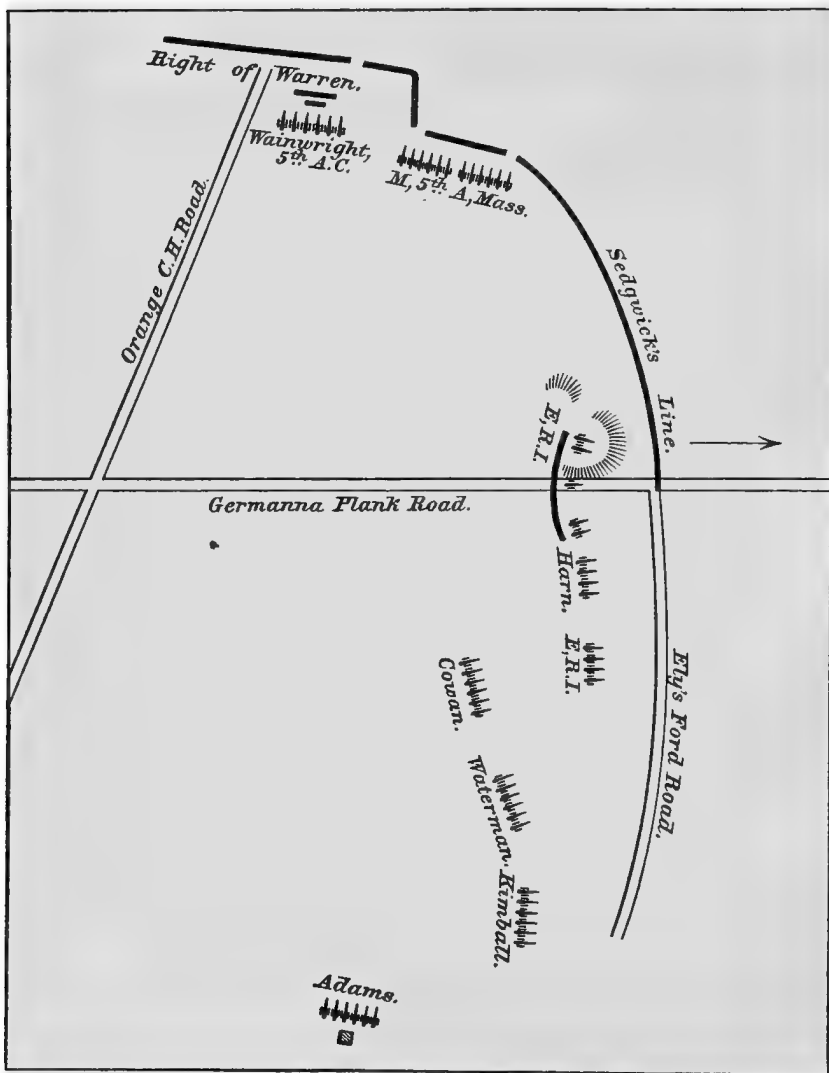
May 7.—At 10 a. m. Captains McKnight's and McCartney's batteries reported to Brigadier-General Ricketts, established on left of General Sedgwick's line, resting near the Orange Court-House road. The following was the position at 11 a. m., without regard to cardinal points.†

The line was extended to right in p. m. to resist an anticipated attack. Brigade moved with corps at 9.30 p. m. toward Chancellorsville and Piney Branch Church, in following order: First Divis-

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

† See diagram, p. 754.

ion, E, Rhode Island. Third Division, M, Fifth [United States]; A, Massachusetts; First New York Independent; C, First Rhode Island; Fourth Maine; Third New York Independent. Second Division, G, First Rhode Island. Battery C, First Rhode Island. Captain Waterman, lost a caisson body on the road by overthrow of the carriage into a ditch while crossing a bridge.

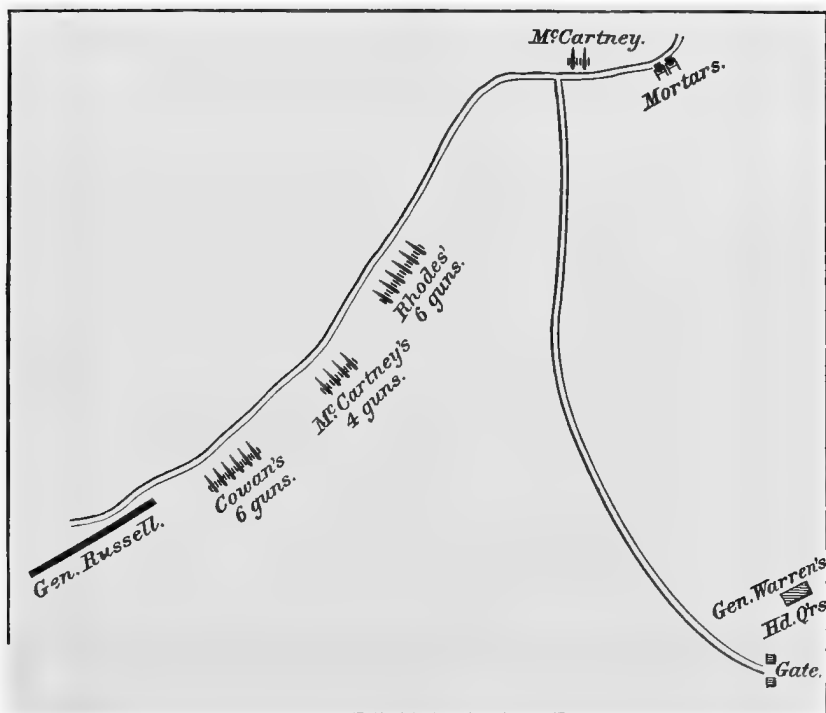


May 8.—Passed through Chancellorsville (5 miles) at 7 a. m., passing Piney Branch Church at 12 m. Parked 1 mile beyond, on Spotsylvania Court-House road. At 3.30 p. m. moved out on the road half a mile to the support of Fifth Army Corps, Major-General Warren commanding, if needed. Returned to same camp at 6 o'clock for the night. Battery A, Massachusetts Artillery, Captain McCart-

ney commanding, was parked during the night at General Warren's headquarters. All spring wagons, &c., were given, by order, to the medical department for conveyance of wounded. Forage ration reduced, by orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, to 5 pounds per animal.

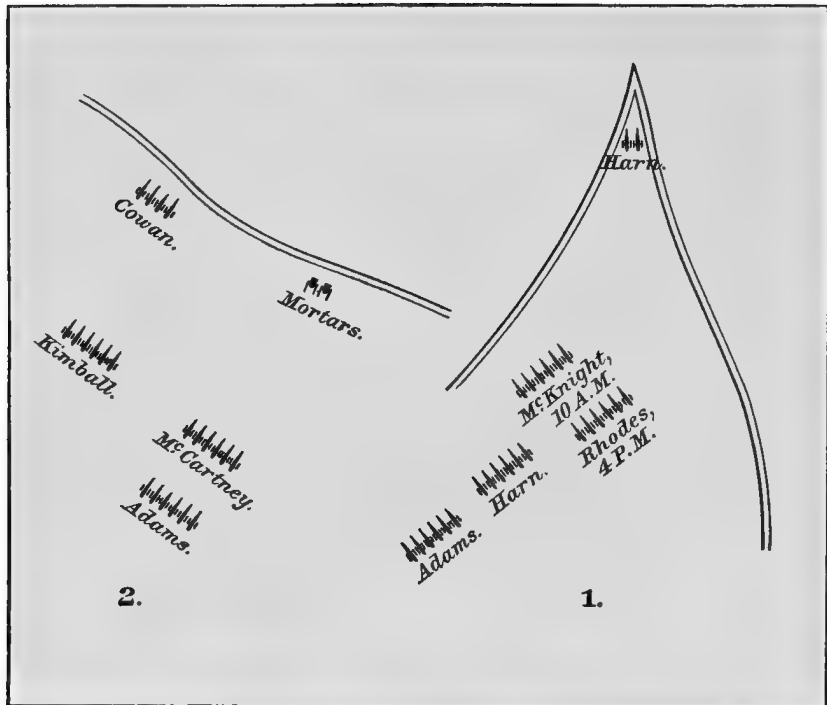
May 9.—Captain McCartney relieved a section of Mink's battery (H, First New York Artillery) on right of corps line at 9 a. m. Captain Rhodes' battery (E, First Rhode Island Artillery), was parked near Fifth Army Corps headquarters, in place of McCartney's battery, removed. General Sedgwick was killed by a sharpshooter of the enemy at 9.45 a. m., near McCartney's section, on right of corps line. Brigadier-General Wright, commanding First Division, assumed command. Captain Cowan's battery (First New York Independent) and four guns of McCartney's were placed in position on right of First Division (Brigadier-General Russell) and left of Second Division (Brigadier-General Neill). Headquarters were established for the night between corps headquarters and position of McCartney's four guns. Batteries unharnessed at 9 p. m.

May 10.—Batteries in position at early daybreak. Two mortars from Artillery Reserve were placed on salient between Sixth and Fifth Corps, on right of McCartney's two guns. At 5.51 p. m. Cowan's, McCartney's, and Rhodes' batteries fired with all rapidity for nine minutes, which firing was succeeded by an assault upon the enemy's works from the left of the corps line. After dark Rhodes' battery and the two guns of McCartney's and the two mortars were withdrawn for the night.



May 11.—Two batteries, Waterman and Kimball, accompanied Colonel Tidball on reconnaissance. The other batteries of the brigade were parked at the Gate shown in above diagram.

May 12.—The hard fight.



All batteries, save Cowan, moved at dark, leaving point marked 1; encamped at point marked 2; subsequently encamped nearer center and farther to rear.

May 13.—Troops rested. Brigade moved with corps at 8 p. m., but on separate roads.

May 14.—Brigade parked at 10 a. m. near Beverly estate. Waterman's and Harn's batteries engaged the enemy in the afternoon without loss, and encamped on position between 5 and 6 p. m. Rhodes and Kimball placed in reserve near Waterman and Harn.

May 15.—The batteries of the brigade changed camp to camp of Waterman, Harn, *et al.* At dusk Waterman, Harn, Rhodes, and Kimball were relieved by the other portion of the brigade.

May 16.—Batteries in camp. Four batteries of the eight in position, relieving each other alternately at dusk.

May 17.—Orders received from headquarters Army of the Potomac, reducing all six-gun batteries to four guns. The twelve batteries (four batteries reporting to brigade for duty during the day) were formed into two divisions, first division, rifles, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, who reported for duty during the day; and second division, smooth-bores, commanded by Major Tompkins. At dark the brigade moved back to Salient. On road all the night.

May 18.—An assault was made on the enemy's works early in the morning. None of the brigade engaged. The brigade returned to camp on the Po River with the corps. In the afternoon McKnight and Harn were placed in position on the south side of the Po, near house. Batteries unharnessed for night.

May 19.—In afternoon brigade moved over to south side of Ny River.

May 20.—New lines constructed during the night. Line established farther south of river and intrenchments made. Russell on right; Neill in center; Ricketts on left, connecting with Burnside (Ninth Army Corps).

May 21.—Moved late in afternoon onto the ridge road, to follow Burnside's corps. Just before dark a rebel brigade advanced on the line held by Sixth Corps, causing a detention of several hours. Fourth New York Battalion reported to General Ricketts for duty. Column moved about midnight.

May 22.—Column halted in morning at Guiney's Station. Batteries watered, fed, &c. Marched to Madison's. Encamped at 10 p. m.

May 23.—Moved from Madison's at 5 a. m. to North Anna River by Carmel Church. Batteries encamped half a mile from river at 9 p. m.

May 24.—Ordered to be in readiness to move at 5 a. m. Day of rest. The brigade moved to south bank of North Anna River in afternoon. McKnight and Harn relieved two batteries of Fifth Corps.

May 25.—Moved at 6 a. m. from Hall's Station to point near intersection of Little River by Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. Established line on right of General Warren during afternoon. Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe was left at river with four batteries, Brinckle, Rhodes, Waterman, and Adams, with battery wagons, forges, &c. McCartney, Cowan, Stevens, and Kimball were placed on line, commencing from the left; McKnight, Dorsey, Hexamer, and Harn were held in reserve.

May 26.—At 2 a. m. McKnight's, Dorsey's, and Hexamer's batteries were carried to rear to Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe. Colonel Monroe was ordered to take these three batteries and two of the batteries under his command on the right of the line over the river to the north bank, leaving two batteries in position on right of line.

May 27.—Corps moved at dark by Jenks' Bridge and Mount Carmel Church, on road nearest Pamunkey River, toward Hanover town; continued on road all Friday (27th May), encamping at sunset near Taylor's house, 3 miles from river.

May 28.—Crossed Pamunkey River and massed on opposite side about 9 a. m. Day occupied in establishing line.

May 29.—In camp 1 mile from Pamunkey River. Headquarters at Pollard's house. Sixth Corps on right of army line.

May 30.—Moved from Pollard's house to Peake's Station, on railroad, at daylight. Remained there from 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. Moved to Overton's place (Oak Forest). Line established. Harn and Dorsey put in position. Ricketts, Russell, Neill, from left to right. Harn and Dorsey on Neill's line.

May 31.—Waterman and Cowan put in position on General Russell's right. Corps was placed under orders to move at 11 p. m. Marched at midnight to Cold Harbor, reaching it about 10 a. m. on 1st June.

June 1.—Conjunction with General Smith. Line established. Smith on right, Wright on left. (Sixth Corps line, from left to right, Neill, Russell, Ricketts.) Smith, Hexamer, Harn, McCartney, Dorsey, Rhodes, Brinckle. The latter did no firing. Do not know whether battalion was in or not.

June 2.—Hexamer relieved by Second Corps battery. Adams and Cowan put in on left of Harn. At noon, by order of General Hunt, Hexamer was ordered to report to Captain Elder, chief of artillery, Eighteenth Corps. McCartney and Rhodes advanced to a new line and intrenched, leaving Dorsey in rear. Brinckle was withdrawn, the line being advanced. An attack ordered for 5 p. m.; postponed to 3d June, at 4.30 a. m.

June 3.—Attack occurred at 4.30 a. m.

Relative position of batteries :

Adams.	Cowan.	Harn.	McCartney.	Rhodes.
				Dorsey.

Harn and Adams report to General Russell; Rhodes and White report to General Ricketts; McCartney and Cowan report to General Neill for service if they should be required; were not used. Stevens placed in front and right of Rhodes. Attack gained but little. Orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac to suspend attack at 1.30 p. m., intrench, including abandoned positions, with a view to moving against the enemy's works by regular approaches.

No. 180.

Report of Capt. Charles W. White, Fourth Maine Battery.

HDQRS. FOURTH BATTERY MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., September 2, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of Fourth Battery Maine Volunteers from May 4 to July 30, 1864:

May 4, at 4 a. m. the Fourth Battery Maine Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Melville C. Kimball, broke camp at Brandy Station, Va., and at 6 o'clock marched toward the Rapidan, which we crossed at Germanna Ford at 3 p. m. After crossing the river, the battery moved about 1 mile down the plank road and went into camp for the night. Early the next morning the battery resumed its march down the plank road leading to Fredericksburg. After marching about 4 miles, our advance came to the rebel pickets, which were driven in. Our corps immediately formed in line of battle. There being no position for artillery, the batteries went into park on the left of the road near Wilderness Tavern, and remained harnessed, ready to move at a moment's notice, during the afternoon and night. The next morning obtained two days' rations and one day's forage. Fighting commenced very early in the morning on our right; very little artillery engaged. At 10 a. m. moved out and went into position near the road leading to Ely's Ford. We remained quiet and undisturbed in that position until just dark, when the enemy made a fearful charge on our right and succeeded in turning it, and for an hour there was a stream of demoralized men

passing through the battery on their way to the rear. We immediately changed our front; put the pieces in position to cover our forces if obliged to fall back. At 12 o'clock that night received orders to be ready to move at daylight, but did not move until 8 a. m., when we moved to the extreme right of the line, and went into position, Generals Sedgwick, Neill, and Russell, and Colonel Tompkins, being present and superintending the forming of the line and throwing up breast-works, as it was expected the enemy would follow up the advantage gained the previous day, but they made no demonstrations except driving in our pickets. After dark, near 8 o'clock, we moved from our position and marched all night for Spotsylvania Court-House. On the morning of the 8th arrived at Spotsylvania Court-House; moved up to the front, but, there being no position for us, went back into park and unharnessed.

May 9, harnessed up early in the morning, but did not leave the park during the day; at night unharnessed. May 10, harnessed up again early in the morning; remained harnessed all day. At night moved up to the front. May 11, marched to the extreme right of the line. By order of Colonel Tidball, chief of artillery, Second Corps, sent one section on a reconnaissance with a brigade of infantry. May 12, harnessed up at 2 a. m., and reported with the battery to the chief of our command. Was immediately put into position. In taking the position was under fire of infantry and artillery. Two horses were shot and 1 man missing while going into position. At night moved back into a field and went into camp. May 13, harnessed up at 8 o'clock. At 10 moved back into the position occupied by us on the 12th, but there was no force in our front. May 14, moved out of park at 9 p. m.; marched all night over a very rough road; did not advance more than 3 miles during the night. May 15, remained in park near Ny River until dark, when we moved out and went into position. May 16 and 17, battery was in position near the Anderson house. On the 17th we turned in two guns and 12 horses, with harness complete. On the night of the 17th moved out onto the Fredericksburg road and stood there during the night. Next morning left the Fredericksburg road and moved toward the right, there being a heavy engagement going on at the time, but did not go into position, as the Second Corps artillery, which was in position, was thought sufficient. We remained on the right but a short time, and then went back into position on the ground we left on the 17th, and remained there during the next day until near dark, when we crossed the Ny River and went into park. Remained the 20th, and until 3 p. m. the 21st, when we moved up into breast-works in the night. At just dark the enemy made a charge on our lines, but were repulsed. The artillery opened on them very heavy. That night ended our campaign near Spotsylvania Court-House and Ny River. At 8 o'clock we withdrew from the line, and commenced the march for the North Anna River. In the campaign of Spotsylvania Court-House and Ny River we expended only 50 rounds of ammunition; lost no material or men. Our horses begin to show the effects of our rapid marches and short feed, but we lost only 1 horse from disease or exhaustion.

The march to the North Anna was very rapid, but were on good roads most of the time. We accomplished the march without loss of any material. We crossed the river at 6 p. m. on the 24th, and camped for the night. Next morning was on the march. Crossed the Gordonsville railroad and went into position. Lieut. C. W.

White joined the battery and took command. At night we threw up breast-works near Little River. The next morning we changed our position and threw up another set of works, and at dark we moved from the works, recrossed the North Anna, and marched to Chesterfield, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, where we halted for a short time to obtain rations and forage. We then marched toward Hanover Court-House. On the 28th crossed the Pamunkey and marched about 1 mile, to Hanover town, and camped for the night. Next morning, the 29th, the battery marched with the First Division, Sixth Corps, under command of General Russell, on a reconnaissance to Hanover Court-House. Reached the Court-House near dark. Camped in line of battle that night. Next morning moved on to the pike road leading to Richmond. Went to within 15 miles of Richmond, where we joined our corps. We remained in a field until 4 p. m., when we marched to Oak Grove house, and remained in park all day. Next morning, June 1, left camp near Oak Grove house at 2 a. m., and marched until 12 m., when we reached Cold Harbor. Found the enemy in force. The battery immediately went into position under a heavy fire, and engaged the enemy's artillery for three hours, throwing most of the time case-shot. Had 1 man wounded. Horses were well covered. In that engagement we fired 250 rounds of ammunition. During the night we threw up fortifications, and next morning opened on their works, but they made no reply. Remained in position until the 3d, when we reported to General Ricketts, of the Third Division. He having no position for artillery, we went into camp near our lines, and while in camp was often subject to quite severe shelling from the enemy's spent shot. While in this camp had 2 horses killed by shell. From the 3d to the 12th we remained in camp, refitting the battery and recruiting our horses; also drew a few horses—the first since we left Brandy Station. On the 12th the battery went into position on the right of a line of works thrown up to protect the withdrawal of the troops from the front preparatory to a flank movement toward the James. We remained in position until all of the troops had been withdrawn from the front.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. WHITE,

Captain, Commanding Battery.

Colonel TOMPKINS,

Chief of Artillery, Sixth Army Corps.

No. 181.

Report of Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens, Fifth Maine Battery.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

I.

On May 4 the battery broke camp near Rappahannock Station and marched with the Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve, to which it was attached, and crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and encamped for the night near the battle-field of Chancellorsville. Dur-

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

ing the battle of the Wilderness the battery changed position several times with the brigade, but did not participate in that engagement.

II.

On May 17, at Fredericksburg, received orders to report to Col. C. H. Tompkins, commanding the artillery of the Sixth Corps, and on May 21 engaged the enemy near Spotsylvania Court-House, expending 118 rounds of ammunition.

III.

May 22, marched with the Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps, to Guiney's Station, and encamped at Clifford's Store, 6 miles beyond. May 23, marched, and encamped near the North Anna. May 24, crossed the North Anna at Jericho Ford, and encamped on the right bank of the river. May 25, crossed the Virginia Central Railroad and went into position near Little River, and threw 11 shot at the enemy, while re-enforcing their picket.

IV.

May 26, recrossed the North Anna and marched to Chesterfield Station; and on the 27th marched 18 miles and encamped on the north or left bank of the Pamunkey. May 28, marched with the Third Brigade, Second Division, forming advance guard, and crossed the Pamunkey, and took a position on the road running parallel with the river, and threw up heavy earth-works. May 30, marched with Edwards' brigade, First Division, forming rear guard, and fired 8 or 10 rounds at the enemy's cavalry, who harassed our rear.

June 1, broke camp at 12 o'clock and marched 15 miles to Cold Harbor. On June 2, by direction of Col. C. H. Tompkins, Lieutenant Bucklyn, aide-de-camp, and the commanding officer of the battery, made a reconnaissance along the front of the First Division to ascertain whether the position would be tenable for artillery, and decided that if proper earth-works were thrown up, artillery could be used to good advantage. Consequently the services of Captain Walker, Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteers, with his company of pioneers, were secured, and as soon as dark earth-works (rude, but of a substantial character) were thrown up on the right of the Gaines' Mill road, and at 2 o'clock at night the pieces of one section were placed quietly in the works by hand, it being improper to bring the horses within less than 100 yards, as the least noise would draw the fire of the enemy, who were not more than 275 yards away. Four ammunition chests were dismounted and placed in trenches dug for their security, and such other ammunition taken from the caissons was wrapped in ponchos and placed in the gun-pits as was deemed requisite. The horses and limbers were sent to a ravine in the woods some 400 yards distant. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 3d our lines were advanced, when the battery immediately opened with canister on the enemy, to drive and keep them down in their rifle-pits. During the early part of the day no attention was paid to the enemy's artillery, as their fire appeared to be directed principally at us, and doing but little harm, their projectiles either striking and stopping in the earth in front of the guns, or passing

harmlessly overhead, exploding, many of them, far to the rear. A battery that was posted directly in front, at the distance of about 275 yards, when it became troublesome, was twice silenced during the day, spherical case being principally used; time, three-fourths of a second.

On the 4th the battery was not engaged, and on the morning of the 5th, at 2.30 o'clock, the battery was withdrawn, having expended 16 canister, 16 shell, 64 shot, and 128 spherical case.

On June 7 reported with the battery to Major-General Birney, commanding a division of the Second Corps, and was immediately ordered into position on the right of Mott's brigade, which at that time formed the left of the line. On the evening of the 8th received orders from General Birney that for every shot the enemy threw at his headquarters to throw one on Turkey Hill, which was at a right angle with that of the enemy's battery. This practice was continued for an hour or more, when the enemy, discovering the *modus operandi*, ceased their fire. Ammunition expended, 19 shot and 16 shell. On the 9th engaged the enemy at the distance of 1,000 yards, expending 32 shot, 159 spherical case, and 19 shell. No casualties were met with, as the battery was well protected by earth-works thrown up during the night of the 7th.*

Most respectfully submitted.

G. T. STEVENS,

Captain, Fifth Battery Maine Vols.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Artillery Brig., Sixth Corps.

No. 182.

Report of Lieut. Jacob Federhen, First Massachusetts Battery.

CAMP BATTERY A, MASSACHUSETTS ARTILLERY,

August 23, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 174, Sixth Army Corps, I have the honor to transmit the following report in relation to the movements of this command from May 4 to July 30, 1864, viz:

On the 4th of May the battery moved with the brigade, crossing the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, up the plank road, and on the 7th and until 8 p. m. of the 8th, was in position in the Wilderness, when the battery moved with the brigade through Chancellorsville to near Spotsylvania Court-House, Va. On the 9th and 10th the battery was engaged, expending 300 rounds of solid shot, 288 rounds case-shot, 120 rounds shell, and 8 canister. On the 10th of May Lieut. Jacob Federhen severely wounded through both thighs and Sergt. John H. Burnham slightly in scalp. One caisson stock and two tarpaulins shot through. On the 9th, 10th, and 12th lost 5 horses killed. Battery was moving continually from one position to another, from right to left, near Spotsylvania Court-House. Was on picket at the extreme right of the lines on the 20th and 21st, and thence moved to Bleak Hill, where it remained on picket near Anderson's house until 8 a. m. of the 22d. The battery then moved

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

with the brigade via Guiney's Station, thence crossing the North Anna River at Jericho Ford at 7.30 p. m. of the 24th. On the 25th moved to Noel's Station, where the railroad was destroyed. Battery was in position near Anderson's house from about 11 p. m. of the 25th to 7.30 p. m. of the 26th, when it recrossed the North Anna, with the brigade, at Jericho Ford, marching through Chesterfield, thence to Pamunkey River, crossing near Hanovertown on the 28th with the First Division, Artillery Brigade. On the 30th of May marched in direction of Hanover Court-House to Atlee's Station, where the railroad was destroyed; thence marched to near Hanovertown, and on the night of the 31st and morning of June 1 to Cold Harbor, Va. The battery took position on the right of the road near and a little beyond the tavern, and was in action on the 1st, 2d, and 3d, expending 313 rounds of solid shot, 233 case-shot, and 80 shell. Lost 5 horses shot.

Private Henry B. Fisher was slightly wounded in thigh on the 1st. Private S. E. Hook severely wounded in left arm on the 2d, and on the 5th Private David S. Morse was killed during a fierce assault of the enemy in our front. The battery remained at Cold Harbor under a heavy fire of the enemy (and a part of the time cross-fire) from June 1 to the night of the 12th about 11.30 p. m.*

I am, sir, with great respect,

J. FEDERHEN,

Lieut., Comdg. Battery A, Massachusetts Arty.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Artillery Brig., Sixth Corps.

No. 183.

Report of Lieut. Augustin N. Parsons, Battery A, First New Jersey Light Artillery, of operations June 1-11.

BATTERY A, FIRST NEW JERSEY ARTILLERY,

August 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by Battery A, First New Jersey Artillery, in the marches and engagements commencing on the 1st day of June, 1864. I am not able to give the particulars or details, as I was not in command of the battery at that time, and I have no reliable data to refer to:

On the 1st day of June, about 3.30 p. m., the battery was ordered by the chief of artillery of the Sixth Corps to go into position on the left of the road leading from Cold Harbor to Gaines' Mill, and immediately in front and near the right of General Neill's division, which position the battery occupied for about one hour and a half, firing near 200 rounds of shell and case-shot, losing 1 sergeant wounded and 2 horses killed. The battery was then advanced about 500 yards and very near the skirmish line, where it again opened fire upon the enemy's batteries and also upon his infantry, firing at intervals until 10 o'clock at night. During the night temporary earthworks were thrown up to protect the cannoneers, and at daylight the enemy opened upon the battery and the infantry supporting it

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

with 12-pounder case-shot, firing a few rounds, which was replied to by this battery and also by Captain Harn's (Third New York) battery, which was posted on the front line and about 400 yards on the right. About 10 a. m. the battery was ordered to withdraw and report to the chief of artillery of the Eighteenth Corps. Captain Sleeper's battery (Tenth Massachusetts) was to take its place. As the battery was being withdrawn the enemy opened a brisk fire with shell and case-shot, wounding First Lieut. William Jaegle severely, killing the first sergeant, and wounding 2 men; also killed 3 horses and wounded 4. The battery then reported to Captain Elder, chief of artillery of the Eighteenth Corps, remaining in readiness during the night of the 2d, and at early daylight on the morning of the 3d of June was ordered into position in an open field within 650 yards of the enemy's batteries, and within 400 yards of his infantry, who were lying behind earth-works. Batteries B and L, of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, were on the right, and General Brooks' division, of the Eighteenth Corps, on the left, his skirmish line extended along the front of the battery. At the commencement of the attack the firing was very rapid from this battery, and together with Batteries B and L, Fourth U. S. Artillery, soon silenced the enemy's batteries, dismounting the guns of one of his batteries. As soon as it was discovered that the assault by our troops had been unsuccessful, all of the men that could be spared from the guns, together with the drivers of the limbers and caissons, were at once set to work to throw up works, and the ground being very loose and sandy, the men were soon well protected from the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters.

The battery remained in that position until the night of the 11th, when it withdrew with the other troops and reported to the chief of artillery of the Sixth Corps. During the time the battery was under the direction of the chief of artillery of the Eighteenth Corps it fired about 500 rounds, had 3 men wounded and 3 horses killed.

On the night of the 12th of June the battery encamped near the Chickahominy with the other batteries of the Sixth Corps.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. N. PARSONS,

First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., ARTY. BRIG., SIXTH CORPS.

No. 184.

Report of Capt. Andrew Cowan, First New York Battery.

CAMP FIRST NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY,

August 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my battery from the 4th day of May to the 30th day of July, 1864:

PART I.

The battery broke winter camp at 4.10 a. m. May 4, and marched with the Artillery Brigade to Germanna Ford and across the Rapidan. Though placed in position on the 7th instant in rear of the new line

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

formed by the Sixth Corps, after the giving way of the right wing, the battery had no opportunity for taking any active part in the battle of the Wilderness.

PART II.

The battery marched with the brigade, from its position on the Germanna Ford road, at 9.30 p. m. May 7, and moving via Chancellorsville and Wilderness Tavern, camped on the Piney Branch road, some 2 miles from Old Church, till 1 p. m. May 9, when I received orders from Colonel Tompkins, and placed my guns in battery at the front, on the left of Piney Branch road. Captain McCartney's battery was on my right and the infantry of the First and Second Divisions a short distance in front. I intrenched during the afternoon under a moderate fire from the enemy's battery.

May 10, at 8 a. m., the rebel batteries having opened upon us, we replied, firing slowly and with much accuracy, and silenced the enemy's guns at this and several other times during the day. I received orders at 5 p. m. to open a rapid fire for ten minutes, as our infantry would charge the rebel works at 5.10. Owing to some delay I was obliged to continue firing till 6.10 p. m. (receiving orders from Colonel Tompkins and through Lieutenant-Colonel McMahon), our infantry having carried the works, but retiring again after dark, I resumed firing for half an hour to silence the enemy's guns, which were annoying our troops. This I succeeded in doing.

Captain Adams relieved my battery at 6 a. m. May 11, and I moved to the forks of the Piney Branch and Todd's Tavern road and unharnessed my horses. In an hour was ordered out, and with Maj. J. A. Tompkins in command, marched some 2 miles to the left and front, returning to the Piney Branch road at 9.30 p. m. and camped for the night. At 9 a. m. the 12th I moved my battery to Landrum's house, under the guidance of an orderly sent by Colonel Tompkins to direct the column. Had to march for about a mile exposed to the fire of the enemy's guns, but fortunately received no damage. Placed four guns in position at Landrum's house. There not being sufficient room for the whole battery, Lieutenant Van Etten's section was parked behind Landrum's house with the caissons. Soon after an attack was made upon our line. The fire finally concentrated at an angle some 600 yards from Landrum's house. A battery of ours, having left its position some 200 yards from this point, I placed Lieutenant Van Etten's section there, by permission of Major-General Birney. This movement afterward received the approval of Colonel Tompkins, who being at some other point on the line at the moment the other battery was driven off, I could not of course have requested the permission of. A section of brass guns were sent by Colonel Tompkins to my assistance. I think we did very good service at this point. After dark intrenched the position, but at midnight the rebels retired.

May 13, I was ordered to go on a reconnaissance with General Ricketts' division, but did not advance beyond our own skirmish line, the enemy being found near at hand. Marched with the brigade, May 13, at night from Landrum's house to Willis' Creek, on the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania road, where we remained in park till the following day, then moved to Anderson's farm and encamped. The battery was in position with the First Division after the repulse of the rebel attack on our train, and also beyond

Willis' Creek, intrenching in both places, but did not have any occasion to fire. The other movements of the battery were simple marches, of no importance in connection with the brigade. My loss in these operations in front of Spotsylvania was very slight, only 3 men wounded severely, and some horses wounded. I expended 708 rounds of ammunition in the engagements mentioned.

PART III.

May 21, at 10 p. m., the battery left its position on Willis' Creek, and with the brigade marched, via Goodloe's Store and Carmel Church, to the south side of the North Anna River. And on the 24th I was ordered to build earth-works and place my guns in position near the house of Edwin Anderson, on Little River, and there I remained till after dark May 25, when we withdrew and recrossed the river, marching the same night to Chesterfield Station.

PART IV.

The battery left Chesterfield Station May 27, and marched with the brigade, via McDowell's Mill, across the Pamunkey River. Was ordered in position near Shallow Creek, and intrenched; marched thence to near Totopotomoy, May 30. The following day went into position with First Division and shelled enemy's works beyond the Totopotomoy; rebels replied with 20-pounder Parrotts, but did us no damage. Rejoined the brigade at night, the 31st, and marched to Cold Harbor.

June 2, was ordered to build works for my guns on the left of the Gaines' Mill road, in rear of the extreme right of the Second Corps. Placed my guns in the works constructed under fire from the rebel sharpshooters. At 4 p. m. June 3 the right of the Second Corps advanced upon the enemy's works, but was repulsed with severe loss in my front. I was unaware that a charge was intended till I saw the infantry leaving their rifle-pits. As soon as I could do so without injury to our men, I opened fire on the rebel line, silencing their guns, with which they were annoying our troops greatly. I occupied this position till June 12, firing as occasion and the movements of the enemy required. After dark, June 12, I withdrew my guns, after destroying the works, and took up the line of march to the James River. My loss was 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men wounded and a few horses killed and wounded. I expended 325 rounds of ammunition.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW COWAN,

Captain First New York Independent Battery.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,

Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., Sixth Corps.

No. 185.

Report of Capt. William A. Harn, Third New York Battery.

CAMP THIRD NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY,

Before Petersburg, Va., September 5, 1864.

SIR: In conformity with requirements of Orders, No. 1, headquarters Artillery Brigade, Sixth Army Corps, I herewith have the

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

honor to submit to you the following report of the operations of my battery, from the 4th day of May, 1864, to the 31st day of July, 1864:

Moved from Brandy Station at daylight May 4, 1864, and marched to the Rapidan, crossing that river at Germanna Ford, and going into park a few hundred yards from its southern bank. 5th and 6th, harnessed up during both days; ordered to the front twice during this time, but after careful reconnaissance upon both occasions, could find no available position. May 7, went into position upon the plank road; threw up intrenchments; marched at 9 p. m. in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House, and continued the march during the night. 8th and 9th, in park near Spotsylvania Court-House, harnessed. 10th, moved to the front and went into position after dark. 11th, left section engaged; fired 22 rounds. 12th, battery engaged; Private Arnutt killed; 843 shots were fired during the two days in this position. At 5 p. m. 12th moved to left of line and went into position. 13th, moved toward Fredericksburg road; marched all night. 14th, parked on Fredericksburg road in the afternoon; took up position at 5 p. m. on Anderson's farm, near Po River; fired 120 rounds. 15th, in position at same place; relieved at night and parked in rear. 16th, went into same position occupied the previous day; turned in two guns and limbers and 12 horses in accordance with Special Orders, No. 136, Army of the Potomac, dated May 16, 1864; marched all night toward the right of the line. 18th, returned to position on Anderson's farm; crossed the Po River, and took up position in breast-work. 19th, occupied same position. 20th, moved to the front in first line of breast-works. 21st, engaged; fired 121 rounds; marched all night. 22d, arrived at 1 p. m. near Guiney's Station; parked for a few hours; moved about 4 miles; parked. 23d, marched all day; parked near North Anna River. 24th, crossed the North Anna; in position during the night. 25th, moved to the front, across the railroad, and went into park. 26th, moved back and took up position near the railroad; recrossed the river; marched all night. 27th, marched all day with rear guard; parked at 1 a. m. the 28th near the Pamunkey River. 28th, crossed the Pamunkey at Littlepage's Bridge; parked near Hanover town. 30th, moved to the front and went into position near Swift Run. 31st, moved to the right and went into position.

June 1, marched all day with rear guard, and went into position near Cold Harbor Tavern immediately after night-fall; engaged. Private Russell killed. 2d, engaged; firing all day; Corporal Connelly killed, Private Johnson wounded; 3 horses killed, 2 wounded. From the 3d until the evening of the 12th in same position; 2 horses wounded on the 3d and 2 died of wounds received previous day. On the evening of the 12th moved to the rear and went into position in new line of breast-works immediately in front of Cold Harbor Tavern.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. HARN,

Captain, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Artillery Brig., Sixth Corps.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 186.

Report of Lieut. Jacob H. Lamb, Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY C, FIRST RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY,

August —, 1864.

SIR : I have the honor to make the following report of the marches and operations of my command, from the 4th of May to the 30th of July, 1864 :

FIRST.

May 4.—Broke camp at 4 a. m. ; marched to the Rapidan, and crossed at Germanna Ford, and camped at 4.30 p. m. ; distance, 13 miles.

May 5.—Marched at 5 a. m., and parked to the left of the road leading to Chancellorsville ; 2 miles.

May 6.—Remained in park until dark, when we moved three-fourths of a mile to the rear.

May 7.—Marched at 3.30 a. m. and took position commanding road leading to Germanna Ford ; moved from position at 8 p. m., and marched all night toward Spotsylvania Court-House ; distance, 15 miles. One caisson body, containing 102 rounds of ammunition, lost by being overturned into a creek, 2 tarpaulins lost, and 2 rubber buckets lost.

SECOND.

May 8.—Arrived at Pine Grove Church at 11 a. m. and parked.

May 10.—Moved at dark 1 mile to the front and parked.

May 11.—Moved at 6.30 a. m. ; took position commanding the flats on the right of line ; 2 p. m., advanced and [fired] 40 rounds at the enemy's skirmishers across Po River ; returned toward night.

May 12.—Moved at daylight to the center, 2 miles, and parked ; remained until midnight, then moved to rear army headquarters $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and camped.

May 13.—Moved at 7 a. m. to the front, 2 miles, and took position ; 36 rounds fired at the enemy by the right section. Marched at near midnight 2 miles, and remained in lot to right of road until the morning of the 14th.

May 14.—Moved to near Spotsylvania Court-House and parked at noon ; 10 miles. At dusk moved 2 miles to the left and took position at the Po River near Anderson's house ; fired 127 rounds at the enemy across the river.

May 15.—Still in position. At dark relieved by Cowan's (First New York) battery ; moved 1 mile to the rear and camped for the night.

May 16.—Moved from camp at 5 p. m. and took the same position at Anderson's house, where we remained until 8 p. m. of the 17th.

May 17.—Moved at 8 p. m. ; went 3 miles toward our right flank ; halted in road until 6 a. m. of the 18th.

May 18.—Moved to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the front and parked. At 2 p. m. returned to near old camp on the Po River, 4 miles, and camped for night.

May 19.—Hitched up at 4.30 a. m. ; moved at 11.30 a. m. ; went $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the Po River and camped near its bank ; hitched up at dark and remained hitched up one hour in readiness to move.

May 20.—Hitched up at 3.30 a. m. and remained so all day.

May 21.—Moved at 9 a. m., 1 mile, and parked within a fortification on the extreme right flank; moved at dark and marched all night toward Fairfield, 10 miles.

May 22.—Parked at noon near Dr. McKennan's house at Fairfield. At 4 p. m. moved forward 6 miles to Flippo's Store and camped for the night.

May 23.—Battery detailed as rear guard with Third Division, Sixth Corps; marched 10 miles and camped 1 mile from the North Anna River. Amount of ammunition and material expended from May 8 to May 23, 203 rounds; 3 sponge staves broken, 4 axes, 3 pick-axes, and 3 caisson shovels lost.

THIRD.

May 25.—Crossed the North Anna at 7 a. m. and remained in camp during the day; hitched up at dark and took a position on picket one-half mile distant, commanding portion of the Virginia Central Railroad, where our troops were engaged in destroying the track.

May 26.—Moved from position at daylight, and at 8 a. m. recrossed the North Anna and moved to Chesterfield Station, where we arrived at 12.30 p. m., a distance of 6 miles; remained there until 10 p. m., and then marched on road to Hanover Court-House, 2 miles, and halted in road until daylight.

May 27.—Moved at 6 a. m. and marched 18 miles. At dark took position at Buckhorn Creek.

FOURTH.

May 28.—Marched at 5 a. m.; crossed the Pamunkey River at Hanover town bridge, and encamped at noon; distance, 6 miles.

May 30.—Marched at 3.30 a. m. to near Hanover Court-House; halted until near noon; then marched to Totopotomoy Creek and camped at dark; distance, 10 miles.

May 31.—Marched at 5 a. m. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and took position. Fired 70 rounds. Private John Pfaffle wounded.

June 1.—Moved at 1 a. m. and marched to Cold Harbor, where we arrived at 11 a. m., a distance of 10 miles, and went into camp.

June 3.—Battery reported to Major-General Smith, commanding Eighteenth Corps; took position in breast-works within 300 yards of the enemy's works. Fired 25 rounds. Lost 1 man, Private Thomas Lamphier, killed; 3 horses killed in action. Withdrew at night and went into camp a short distance to the rear.

June 6.—In position.

June 7.—Relieved at midnight, went to the rear $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and camped.

Amount of ammunition and material expended from May 28 to June 12, 1864, 135 rounds; 1 wheel broken by shells, 3 sponge staves broken, and 2 rubber buckets lost.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LAMB,

First Lieut., Comdg. Battery C, First Rhode Island Arty.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 187.

Report of Capt. William B. Rhodes, Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY E, FIRST RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the operations of Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery, from May 4, 1864, to July 30, 1864:

May 4.—Broke camp and marched to Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan River; crossed on a pontoon bridge, and camped for the night on Smith's farm.

May 5.—Broke camp at daylight, marched to the Wilderness, and went into park with the remainder of the Artillery Brigade. The Fifth and Sixth Corps engaged the enemy, the battle lasting until dark; loss heavy on both sides.

May 6.—A general engagement took place, and lasted all day. Just at dark the Third Division, Sixth Corps, was flanked by the enemy and forced to fall back in disorder. I placed the right section, under Lieut. E. K. Parker, on the plank road, to check the advance of the enemy, by order of Colonel Tompkins. The section was relieved at 9 p. m.

May 7.—The battery was placed in position on the right of the plank road by Colonel Tompkins, and was relieved at 9 p. m. and ordered to report to General Wright. We marched all night, arriving at Spotsylvania at 8 a. m. [May 8], where a battle was in progress between our cavalry and the enemy. I was ordered by General Wright to park until he could form his infantry, and remained in park all night.

May 9.—Moved to the front, and was placed in reserve.

May 10.—Was ordered into position by Colonel Tompkins, supported by the Second Rhode Island Regiment, and opened a vigorous fire on the enemy with solid shot. The enemy brought a battery to enfilade my right flank, which I soon drove from its position. While in the field General Ricketts, of the regular service, sent an aide to me, and complimented me on the execution which I had done in driving the enemy from their rifle-pits and the manner in which the battery was handled. At 6 p. m. I covered a charge made by the Sixth Corps, which resulted in taking 500 prisoners. I expended 530 rounds of ammunition through the day. During the engagement Private Benjamin Judd was slightly wounded by a spent ball, and 1 horse was killed.

May 11.—Was relieved by Captain McKnight, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and marched to the rear to refill my ammunition chests.

May 12.—Relieved Captain McKnight and expended 116 rounds of ammunition, principally solid shot. Loss, 1 horse killed. Was relieved at 2 p. m.

May 13.—Was placed in position by Colonel Tompkins and remained all day and night.

May 14.—Was relieved, marched all night, reaching Anderson's farm at 3 p. m. of the 15th, and was placed in reserve for the remainder of the day. Was relieved at night to rest the horses, which had been in harness since the morning of the 13th.

May 17.—Was again ordered to the front in reserve, and remained until the 18th, when I was relieved and marched all night.

May 19.—Crossed the Ny River and went into camp, where I remained until the 21st, when I marched to Wells' farm. Breaking camp again at dark, I marched all night and camped near Parker's Store the night of the 22d.

May 23.—Marched to the North Anna River and crossed the 24th, making a temporary camp on the south bank.

May 26.—Recrossed the river and marched to Chesterfield Station. After a short bivouac I reported to General Russell, and resumed the march with his division.

Crossed the Pamunkey River the 27th and made camp.

May 30.—Broke camp, and marched all day and night, arriving at Cold Harbor the afternoon of June 1. I immediately took position, and engaged the enemy until dark, expending 583 rounds of ammunition. Private Martin Brannan was slightly wounded. At 9 p. m. took an advanced position, and remained until the 3d, when the battery was engaged, losing Sergt. George Humphrey and Private Joseph McCarty, wounded, and 1 horse killed, and expending 92 rounds of ammunition. Remained in position until June 12, when I retired to a point near the Old Tavern, at which our lines were withdrawn.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. RHODES,

Capt., Comdg. Battery E, First Rhode Island Arty.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Arty. Brig., Sixth Corps.

No. 188.

Report of Capt. George W. Adams, Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

CAMP BATTY. G, FIRST RHODE ISLAND LIGHT ARTY.,

Near Halltown, Va., August 23, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Sixth Army Corps, dated August 22, 1864, I have the honor to forward the following report:

FIRST.

My command left Brandy Station, Va., at 6 a. m. on the 4th day of May, crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford at same date. On the 6th instant went into position. On the 7th instant changed position to the extreme right; moved at 10 p. m. of the same date; marched during the night, and encamped 4 miles from Spotsylvania Court-House.

SECOND.

On the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant battery still in camp. 11th instant moved to the front at daylight, and took position. On the 12th battery opened at 5 a. m.; continued firing until 3 p. m., expending 873 rounds of ammunition. Moved at 6 p. m. to the rear. On the 13th instant moved at 9 p. m.; marched during the night; camped at 4 p. m. of the 14th.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

THIRD.

At 10 a. m. of the 22d parked near Guiney's Station ; marched from thence at 4 p. m. of same date, and encamped on the night of the 23d on the North Anna River. Crossed the North Anna on the 24th. Recrossed the North Anna on the 26th. Camped near the Pamunkey on the 27th at dusk.

FOURTH.

On the 28th crossed the Pamunkey, took position, and threw up earth-works ; 29th, still in position. 30th, moved at daylight ; arrived at Cold Harbor at dusk. June 2, moved to the front, took position, and threw up earth-works. June 3, battery opened fire at 5 a. m. Retained position taken on the 2d instant up to the night of the 12th, expending during that time 159 rounds of ammunition.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. ADAMS,

Capt. 1st Rhode Island Light Arty., Comdg. Co. G.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., Sixth Corps.

No. 189.

Report of Capt. James McKnight, Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

CAMP OF BATTERY M, FIFTH ARTILLERY,

August 23, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 174, Sixth Army Corps, I have the honor to report:

I.

That in the crossing of the Rapidan and the battles of the Wilderness my battery took no active part.

II.

In the battles before Spotsylvania Court-House the battery went into position at 8 a. m. of the 12th of May. At 8.20 a. m. opened fire, which was continued with two hours' intermission (caused by failure in supply of ammunition) until 4 p. m. Number of rounds of ammunition expended, 910. On the evening of 21st May again engaged upon movement of the army from before Spotsylvania Court-House. Number of rounds of ammunition expended, 23. May 28, the battery accompanied the movement to Hanover Court-House.

III.

In the march to the North Anna River and the operations there the battery was not engaged.

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

IV.

At Cold Harbor, June 3, the battery at the time held in reserve, one of the caissons was struck by a shell from the enemy's guns, causing the loss in material of 2 limber-chests, with contents; 2 wheels, 1 caisson stock, 4 poles, and parts of 2 sets of harness. From the morning of June 5 until evening of June 12 the battery was in position on skirmish line near Cold Harbor. Number of rounds of ammunition expended, 35.

V.

In the march across the Chickahominy and the James, the operations near Petersburg, also the movement to Reams' Station, it was not engaged.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. McKNIGHT,

Captain, Fifth Artillery, Comdg. Battery M.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., Sixth Corps.

No. 190.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, including operations April 6-August 4.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

May 5, 1864—5.30 p. m.

GENERAL: The enemy's cavalry, in strong force, attacked General Wilson at Craig's Church. I sent General Gregg out to his support. General Gregg is now driving the enemy in the direction of Craig's Church. Everything is going on very well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Chancellorsville, Va., May 5, 1864—11.10 [p. m.].

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that General Wilson was attacked to-day at Craig's Meeting-House. At first he drove the enemy on the Catharpin road for some distance; then they drove him back to Todd's Tavern, where he was joined by General Gregg's command. General Gregg attacked the enemy and drove them back to Beech Grove, distance about 4 miles. I cannot do anything with the cavalry except to act on the defensive, on account of immense amount of material and trains here, and on the road to Ely's Ford. Had I moved to Hamilton's Crossing early this morning, the enemy would have ruined everything. Why cannot infantry be sent to guard the trains, and let me take the offensive? The casualties of the Second and Third Divisions to-day are between 50 and 60.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 6, 1864—11 a. m.

GENERAL: My cavalry has been engaged, and is now engaged heavily at Todd's Tavern and on the Brock road, in front of the Furnaces, 3 or 4 miles. It is reported that there is infantry in their front. There is no infantry on the Brock road. Wagon train has been reported moving from Parker's Store toward Shady Grove Church, or moving from Shady Grove toward Parker's Store. Which direction it is moving is not well known. Every attack made upon the cavalry so far has been handsomely repulsed.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
May 6, 1864.

The following copy of report of Brigadier-General Custer is forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
May 6, 1864—12 m.

Captain McCLELLAN:

I was attacked by Fitz. Lee's division near the intersection of the Furnace and Brock roads. After an obstinate fight I drove him in disorder from the field, compelling him to leave a considerable number of dead and wounded on the field. My loss will be about 20 in all. General Rosser's assistant adjutant-general was killed. I have prisoners from Young's and Rosser's brigades. Colonel Devin, with his command, arrived in the nick of time and rendered good service. Gregg also let me have two guns. The enemy retired rapidly to my left, and are now in front of Gregg.

G. A. CUSTER,
Commanding Brigade.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
May 7, 1864.

I have the honor to forward the following dispatch just received from General Custer's headquarters, from one of General Torbert's aides:

HEADQUARTERS,
Junction of Furnace and Brock Roads May 7, 1864—12 m.

GENERAL: General Custer has had a sharp fight on the left, toward Todd's Tavern, and drove the enemy handsomely. The general's position is close to this, a little in advance of that of yesterday at same hour. Heaton's battery in same place. General Custer is anxious to know where General Gregg is. The firing has almost ceased for the present. All has gone well. The cavalry he engaged was Fitzhugh Lee's. There was a portion of a Southern (rebel) battery (probably two guns) in position at this side of Todd's Tavern. Communication is reported open with the infantry left.

JOHN J. COPPINGER,
Captain, Fourteenth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

The Sixth U. S. Cavalry, sent to United States Ford and roads leading to our left and toward Fredericksburg from Ely's Ford road, just returned. Found no enemy. General Gregg is now moving on Todd's Tavern, also Merritt, and will pitch into the enemy's cavalry at that place. Wilson will cover the train in front.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 7, 1864—12.30 p. m.

I have the honor to report that two brigades of the First Cavalry Division drove the enemy's cavalry from the Furnaces down to Todd's Tavern, a distance of 4 miles, where they show a heavy force of cavalry. I have directed them to be attacked by the First and Second Divisions of cavalry, and driven from Todd's Tavern. Will keep you posted.

Respectfully, &c.,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
May 7, 1864—2 p. m.

GENERAL: My headquarters I will establish at or near Alrich's. I am driving the enemy's cavalry at Todd's Tavern.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
May 7, 1864—6.15 p. m.

I have the honor to report that I attacked the rebel cavalry at Todd's Tavern this afternoon, and after a sharp and hotly contested action, drove them in confusion toward Spotsylvania Court-House. Our cavalry behaved splendidly. I [cannot] estimate the casualties. Two brigades of General Gregg's and two of General Torbert's were engaged.

I am, very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Todd's Tavern, May 7, 1864—8 p. m.

GENERAL: The cavalry made a very handsome fight here this afternoon. We found the whole rebel cavalry here, Hampton's and Fitzhugh Lee's divisions, and drove them on the Spotsylvania road about 3 miles. They were very handsomely repulsed, and drove on the road to Beech Grove Church. They had constructed barricades and rifle-pits, which we charged and captured. I had only four brigades engaged—Merritt's, Davies', Colonel Gregg's, and Colonel Devin's. They all behaved splendidly. I captured prisoners from Lomax's, Wickham's, Rosser's, Young's, Gordon's, and Chambliss' brigades, and killed Colonel Collins, of the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 12, 1864. (Received 7.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The following dispatch just received:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
May 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I turned the enemy's right and got into their rear. Did not meet sufficient of cavalry to stop me. Destroyed from 8 to 10 miles of Orange railroad, two locomotives, three trains, and a very large amount of supplies. The enemy were making a depot of supplies at Beaver Dam. Since I got into their rear there has been great excitement among the inhabitants and with the army. The citizens report that Lee is beaten. Their cavalry has attempted to annoy my rear and flank, but have been run off. I expect to fight their cavalry south of South Anna River. I have no forage. Started with half rations for one day, and have found none yet. Have recaptured 500 of our men; 2 colonels.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, VA., *May 13, 1864.*
(Via Jamestown Island, 11 p. m., 14th.)

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that at 5 a. m. on the 9th instant I marched my command to Tabernacle Church to carry out your instructions. On examination I found that all the forage on hand with the command was half-rations for one day. I therefore determined at once to march around the enemy's right flank, gain the North Anna, and, if possible, the South Anna, before giving the enemy's cavalry battle, as I thought that at either of those points I

should be able to obtain forage for my animals. On the evening of the 9th I reached the North Anna without serious opposition from the enemy. During that night I destroyed the depot at Beaver Dam, 3 large trains of cars, and 100 cars, 2 fine locomotives, 200,000 pounds of bacon and other stores, amounting in all to 1,500,000 of rebel rations; and also the telegraph wire and railroad track for a distance of about 10 miles, embracing several culverts; recaptured 378 of our men, including 2 colonels, 1 major, and several other officers. On the morning of the 10th I resumed the march, crossing the South Anna at Ground Squirrel Bridge, and went into camp about daylight on the 11th. I captured Ashland Station. At this point I destroyed 1 locomotive and a train of cars, engine-house, 2 or 3 Government buildings, containing large amounts of stores; also destroyed 6 miles of railroad, embracing 6 culverts, 2 trestle bridges, and the telegraph wire for some distance. About 7 a. m. on the 11th I resumed the march on Richmond. All the information that could be obtained led me to believe that the rebel General Stuart was concentrating his cavalry at Yellow Tavern. On reaching that point I found such to be the case. I immediately attacked him, and after an obstinate contest I gained possession of the Brook turnpike, captured two pieces of artillery, driving his force back toward Ashland and across the north fork of the Chickahominy, a distance of about 4 miles. At the same time a party charged down the Brook road, across the Chickahominy, and captured the first line of the enemy's works around Richmond. During the night I marched via Brook road, and massed the whole of my command between the first and second lines of the enemy's works on the bluffs overlooking the line of the Virginia Central Railroad and the Mechanicsville pike, my intention being to obtain the enemy's works commanding the Mechanicsville pike, then to pass down the south side of the Chickahominy to the old Fair Oaks battle-ground, and there go into camp. After demonstrating upon the works I found them very strong, and gave up the intention of assaulting. I then determined to recross the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, which had been partially destroyed by the enemy. In the course of about three hours the bridge was repaired, under a heavy artillery fire from a battery belonging to the rebel cavalry. This cavalry and artillery were posted across the north end of Meadow Bridge to oppose my recrossing. I directed General Merritt, commanding First Division, to make the crossing, attack the enemy, and drive him off. This was handsomely done, the pursuit continuing as far as Gaines' Mill. During this same time the enemy, observing that I was recrossing the Chickahominy, marched out from his second line of works a brigade of infantry and a large number of dismounted cavalry, and attacked the divisions of Generals Gregg and Wilson. After a severe contest he was repulsed and driven behind his works. These divisions (Gregg's and Wilson's), after collecting the wounded, recrossed the Chickahominy without being followed up. On the afternoon of the 12th the corps encamped at Walnut Grove and Gaines' Mill. At 9 a. m. of the 13th (to-day) resumed the march, and encamped at Bottom's Bridge. I will here cross the Chickahominy, and comply, if possible, with the last condition of my orders. My command is in fine spirits with its success. I have been enabled to bring along with me all of the wounded, excepting about 30 cases of mortal wounds. These were, however, well cared for, and made as comfortable as possible in the farm-houses in the

country. My wounded, I think, will not exceed 250; total losses not over 350. The Virginia Central Railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, and other trestle bridges, one 60, one 30, one 20 feet, and railroad for a long distance north and south of the Chickahominy crossing, were destroyed. My horses are very much jaded for want of forage. My loss in them, however, up to the present time will not exceed 100.

I am very much indebted to Generals Gregg, Wilson, and Merritt, division commanders, and Generals Custer and Davies, and Colonels Gregg, Devin, Chapman, McIntosh, and Gibbs, brigade commanders. Their services are worthy of the very highest praise. All the officers and men of the command behaved splendidly. It is possible that I might have captured the city of Richmond by an assault, but the want of knowledge of your operations and those of General Butler, and the facility with which the enemy could throw in troops, made me abandon the attempt.

I have the honor to be, general, yours, respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Haxall's Landing, James River, May 14, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the arrival of my command at this point. The rebel cavalry are very much demoralized since the fights at Yellow Tavern and Meadow Bridge. I encamped at Walnut Grove from 2 o'clock of the 12th till 9 o'clock of the 13th awaiting an attack, but the enemy did not come on. I could not hunt him up, as my horses have been living on grass nearly all the time since I left, and were too weak and jaded. Major-General Stuart was badly wounded at Yellow Tavern, and Colonel Pate killed. The loss of the enemy at both Yellow Tavern and Meadow Bridge was very severe. I find that my command was attacked, while inside of the intrenchments at Richmond, by two brigades of infantry, and the men feel greatly elated at driving them back behind their works. We remained inside the intrenchments from 9 p. m. of the 11th till 3 p. m. of the next day, and then whipped the enemy's cavalry and infantry. The country passed through by my command is entirely destitute; there is nothing for man or animals. All the country north of the James River is in this condition from very best information. It will take me several days to get my command in condition for effective service. I have taken the greatest care of the horses; in fact I have made regular marches, encamping every night, grazing the animals, and collecting supplies for the men. Only three days' rations were taken by the command. This has lasted six days. If I could be permitted to cross the James River and go southward I could almost ruin the Confederacy. I forward this by Lieutenant-Colonel Kingsbury, my adjutant-general, who can give you many particulars, which will be given in my detailed report. Every exertion will be made to get the command in condition as soon as possible. I am sending my prisoners—between 200 and 300—and my wounded by boat to-night.

In the report sent you from Bottom's Bridge, giving details of property destroyed at Beaver Dam Station, I omitted to state that ninety wagons were also destroyed.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Haxall's Landing, May 14, 1864.

GENERAL: I shall commence making demonstrations against Richmond on the New Market road to-morrow morning (the 15th), and will continue to do so as long as I remain here, refitting and getting my command in condition.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Baltimore Store, May 19, 1864.

I left Haxall's on the 17th in the evening, and arrived here last night, 18th. I communicated to you, via Washington, outlines of our operations until we arrived at Haxall's. I find it impossible to cross the Pamunkey; in fact, all the streams are much swollen and it will take a day or two for them to run down. I will remain here until I can find out the position of your army. I find it exceedingly difficult to shape my movements on account of not knowing where you are. I will commence demonstrating on the railroads, and destroy them if possible. I have sent for supplies, to be shipped to the White House; also for pontoons to cross the Pamunkey.

The enemy have infantry at Mechanicsville, and are watching me closely. They were making arrangements with their infantry to catch me at Haxall's. After the repulse of our troops at Drewry's Bluff they sent troops to Bottom's Bridge to head me off. In the cavalry engagement at Yellow Tavern, Major-General Stuart was killed, and at Meadow Bridge next day, General Gordon, commanding brigade in Hampton's division, was severely wounded. The enemy's cavalry was very badly whipped.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

WHITE HOUSE, May 20, 1864—5 p. m.

I have the honor to notify the major-general commanding of the arrival of my command here and the receipt of his telegram to remain here until further orders. I want ammunition first and sup-

plies of all kinds. My wounded and prisoners have all been shipped. I find but little subsistence and forage here but they can I presume be obtained at Fort Monroe. I shall take the necessary means to obtain the same.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
White House, Va., May 22, 1864—9 a. m.
(Via Yorktown, 11 p. m. 23d.)

I have the honor to report that General Gregg's and General Wilson's divisions drove enemy's cavalry from Walnut Grove across the Chickahominy. Could not get them to stand. While their cavalry was thus engaged I ordered General Custer's brigade by the river road near the south bank of the Pamunkey to burn the railroad bridges over the South Anna. He found them so strongly guarded by the enemy's artillery and infantry that he was unable to burn them. He, however, burned two bridges and a portion of the Central railroad south of Hanover Court-House. The bridges were respectively 30 and 100 feet in length. The country here is in a terrible state of consternation. I have two gun-boats and three transports with rations here. The impression throughout the country is that I am landing infantry at this place. The rebel General Gordon, wounded in the engagement at Meadow Bridge, has since died of his wounds. Enemy have lost in killed the following distinguished cavalry commanders since the opening of the campaign : First, Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, commanding rebel Cavalry Corps ; second, Brigadier-General Gordon, commanding brigade, Hampton's division ; third, Colonel Pate, commanding brigade, Lee's division ; fourth, Colonel Collins, commanding Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry ; fifth, Colonel Green, commanding regiment ; sixth, Colonel Randolph, commanding regiment.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. G. G. MEADE, *Army of the Potomac.*

This was brought down by Captain Babcock, commanding gun-boat, who says it was handed to him yesterday evening, but he could not get away till 10 a. m. to-day ; that everything was progressing finely when he left this morning. This explains delay.

GEO. D. SHELTON,
Manager Fort Monroe Military Telegraph.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Reedy Swamp, May 24, 1864—5 p. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my command at Reedy Swamp, about 5 miles from Chesterfield. Not knowing that the rebel army had fallen back, I crossed my command over the Pamunkey River, on the railroad bridge at the White House yesterday ; camped near Dunkirk last night ; this morning I followed the sound of your artillery. Early in the day heard that General Lee had been beaten and driven back to Hanover Junction. On the 21st General Custer destroyed two bridges on the Virginia Central Railroad, and

some distance of the track near Hanover Court-House. On the same day Generals Gregg and Wilson drove the enemy's cavalry across the Chickahominy, about 5 miles from Richmond; they would not, however, stand and fight. I then drew my command back to the White House, where supplies were sent me from Fort Monroe. My great difficulty has been about forage and subsistence. I supposed there would be plenty between the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers, but found myself mistaken. General Custer reported Breckinridge's command on the railroad when he cut it. I have further evidence of his arrival from the valley; also, that troops have been passing through Richmond for the last three days to re-enforce Lee. It is probable that some of them are from Drewry's Bluff. I shall march to Chesterfield in the morning, unless I receive orders to the contrary. I have one day's rations for my men; no forage for my horses.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

Camp on Pole Cat Creek, May 25, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to notify you that I found my train at this place; the trains of the army were a short distance in rear. I therefore went into camp here. One division of my command is camped on the right flank, one on the left flank of the trains, and the other in front. About seven-eighths of the horses of the corps are in good working condition; six-eighths of the above number are in as good if not better condition than when I started on my expedition. This is a minimum estimate. I think that two or three days will put them all in good order. I turned in at Haxall's Landing 341 horses unfit to make the return trip. My total loss in horses will not exceed 400, including killed in battle and abandoned on the road shot. But few animals were obtained in the country. My losses in killed and wounded from the 9th to the 25th of May are as follows, viz: Total killed, 46. Wounded: Saved, sent to general hospital from Haxall's Landing and White House, 210; very slight and returned to duty, 75; mortally, left in farm-houses on road, 40; badly, and captured by the enemy, 54; total, 379.* The 210 wounded sent to general hospital were transported in a captured train of rebel ambulances and ordnance wagons and the ordnance wagons of the corps.

The officers and men of the corps are in excellent spirits.

I have on hand and ready for issue seven days' rations of subsistence for the men of the corps and a little less than one day's forage for the horses. My empty wagons should be permitted to go back for forage at once.

I would be pleased to call in person upon the major-general commanding if he will grant the permission.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—My total loss in captured by the enemy is between 75 and 80.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff.*

* For revised return of casualties during Sheridan's first expedition, see p. 184.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Hanovertown, Va., May 27, 1864—9 a. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I now occupy Hanovertown. The crossing was taken with but little opposition, a small picket of cavalry being the only force found at this point. The two pontoon bridges are down and in use. The First Cavalry Division has crossed the river, the Second Division moving out to cross. General Russell's division has not yet arrived. I think it is but a short distance in our rear.

Very respectfully &c.,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
May 27, 1864—5.20 p. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that General Torbert, whose division had the advance, found a detachment of about 100 men of Gordon's brigade holding the ford at Hanovertown. This party was easily dislodged, and the division crossed. After passing through Hanovertown, on the road to Hanover Court-House, Gordon's brigade of cavalry (rebel) was encountered, charged, and driven pell-mell toward Hanover Court-House. We captured 6 commissioned officers and 70 men. If General Torbert's command had not been so much fatigued he would have captured the whole brigade, it was so much demoralized. It is reported that Wickham's and Lomax's brigades are both at Hanover Court-House. I am also informed that Breckinridge was there last night with 10,000 men. I have not pushed my advance beyond Crump's Swamp, as we have a good line from there to Totopotomoy Creek. General Russell's division has crossed, and is now all on this side of the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Old Church, May 30, 1864—7 p. m.

The enemy's cavalry collected in my front on the Cold Harbor road, not far from Old Church. I directed General Torbert, with his division, to attack them about 1 o'clock to-day. Had a sharp engagement of nearly two hours. We defeated them and drove them down to Cold Harbor. It was a very handsome affair, and very creditable to General Torbert and his division. The enemy had a very strong position. They were driven from it, leaving a number

of killed and wounded, 60 or 70 prisoners captured. I have had troops on the left of General Warren's corps all day, and connected with him. I have now ordered a strong force down the Mechanicsville road to go down as far as General Warren and connect with his command.

I inclose extracts from Richmond paper of this date. My headquarters will be at Sayers' house to-night.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Cold Harbor, May 31, 1864.

GENERAL: All the indications to-day lead to the belief that the enemy meditated an attack on the First Division of cavalry posted $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cold Harbor, so I gave permission to General Torbert to attack them. He did so, encountering Fitz. Lee's division of cavalry and one brigade of Hoke's division of infantry (Clingman's), driving them from their barricades in Cold Harbor, and capturing about half a regiment and 15 of Clingman's infantry. Since then the second brigade, of Hoke's division, has arrived. I do not feel able to hold this place, and have directed General Torbert to resume his position of this morning. Lee's line of battle is in front of Mechanicsville, and, with the heavy odds against me here, I do not think it prudent to hold on. The enemy is now extending toward Gaines' Hill, to cover the bridges across the Chickahominy.

The First Division behaved very gallantly. The wounded are all being sent to the rear. We will have 70 or 80.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864—9 a. m.

GENERAL: In obedience to your instructions I am holding Cold Harbor. I have captured this morning more prisoners; they belong to three different infantry brigades. The enemy assaulted the right of my lines this morning, but were handsomely repulsed. I have been very apprehensive, but General Wright is now coming up. I built slight works for my men. The enemy came up to them and were driven back. General Wright has just arrived.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 1, 1864—1 a. m.

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your dispatch to hold on to Cold Harbor, and will do so if possible. I have ordered General Davies' brigade to Cold Harbor. It is not a full brigade, as some of it is at Bethesda Church. I have been very much weakened by the brigade sent to White House. Clingman's brigade was routed with Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry yesterday, and 61 of his men captured instead of 15 as heretofore reported. Butler's brigade of South Carolinians was with Fitz. Lee's division, and is well represented in prisoners. The fight on the day before yesterday was with Hampton's division and Butler's brigade. Hampton's division was relieved early yesterday morning by Fitz. Lee, who came from Atlee's Station.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

Camp near Guiney's Bridge, Va., June 16, 1864—2 a. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you the arrival of my command at this point, and also to report its operations since leaving New Castle Ferry:

I crossed the Pamunkey River on the 7th instant, marching via Aylett's, and encamped on Herring Creek. On the morning of the 8th resumed the march via Pole Cat Station, and encamped 3 miles west of the station. On the 9th marched through Chilesburg and New Market, encamping on East Northeast Creek, near Young's Bridge. On the 10th marched via Andrews' Tavern and Twyman's Store, crossing both branches of the North Anna, and encamped at Buck Childs', about 3 miles northeast of Trevilian Station. My intention was to break the railroad at this station, march through Mechanicsville, cut the Gordonsville and Charlottesville Railroad near Lyndsay's house, and then to march on Charlottesville, but on arrival at Buck Childs' house I found the enemy's cavalry in my immediate front. On the morning of the 11th, General Torbert, with his division, and Colonel Gregg's brigade, of General Gregg's division, attacked the enemy. After an obstinate contest, drove him from successive lines of breast-works, through an almost impenetrable forest, back on Trevilian Station. In the mean time General Custer was ordered with his brigade to proceed by a country road so as to reach the station in rear of the enemy's cavalry. On his arrival at this point the enemy broke into a complete rout, leaving his dead and nearly all of his wounded in our hands; also 20 officers, 500 men, and 300 horses.

These operations occupied the whole of the day. At night I encamped at Trevilian Station, and on the morning of the 12th commenced destroying the railroad from this point to Louisa Court-House. This was thoroughly done—ties burned and rails rendered unserviceable. The destruction of the railroad occupied until 3 o'clock of this day.

I directed General Torbert to advance with his division and General Davies' brigade, of General Gregg's division, in the direction of Gordonsville, and attack the enemy, who had concentrated and been re-enforced by infantry during the night, and had also constructed rifle-pits at a point about 5 miles from Gordonsville. The advance was made, but as the enemy's position was found too strong to assault, no general attack was made. On the extreme right of our lines a portion of the Reserve Brigade carried the enemy's works twice, and was twice driven therefrom by infantry. Night closed the contest. I found on examination of the command that there was not a sufficiency of ammunition left to continue the engagement. The next day trains of cars also came down to where we were engaged with the enemy. The reports of prisoners and citizens were that Pickett's old division, or a portion of it, was coming to prevent the taking of Gordonsville. I, therefore, during the night and next morning, withdrew my command over the North Anna, via Carpenter's Ford, near Minor's Bridge. In addition, the animals were, for the two entire days in which we were engaged, without forage, the surrounding country affording nothing but grazing of a very inferior quality, and generally at such points as were inaccessible to us. Up to this time I could get no definite information as to the position of General Hunter. Report placed him and his command at Staunton, destroying the railroad. I had, therefore, the choice of attempting to join him there, via Orange Court-House and Stanardsville, or retiring, and I resolved on the latter. I had at that time only one day's rations for my men, but very little forage for my animals, and not sufficient ammunition on hand to risk a severe engagement. Living off the country was a failure; very little forage could be obtained for the animals, and to attempt under such circumstances to join General Hunter would have jeopardized my command. I regret my inability to carry out your instructions.

The cavalry engagement of the 12th was by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign. The enemy's loss was very heavy. They lost the following-named officers in killed and wounded: Colonel McAllister, commanding regiment, killed; Brigadier-General Rosser, commanding brigade, wounded; Colonel Aiken, commanding regiment, wounded; Colonel Custer [?], commanding regiment, wounded. My loss in killed and wounded will be about 575.* Of this number 490 were wounded. I brought off in my ambulances 377, all that could be transported. The remainder were (with a number of rebel wounded that fell into my hands) left behind. Surgeons and attendants were detailed and remained in charge of them. I captured and have now with me 370 prisoners of war, including 20 commissioned officers. My loss in captured will not exceed 160. These were principally in the Fifth Michigan Cavalry.† This regiment gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, capturing 1,500 horses, and about 800 men, but was finally surrounded, and had to give them up. When the enemy broke they hurried between General Custer's command and Colonel Gregg's brigade, capturing 5 caissons of Pennington's battery, 3 of which were afterward recaptured,

* For revised return of casualties during Sheridan's second expedition, see p. 186.

† Commanded by Col. Russell A. Alger. See Sheridan to Adjutant-General's Office, March 18, 1866.

leaving in their hands 2 caissons. A more detailed report will be made hereafter. I have sent staff officers forward to send to me as far as Dunkirk subsistence and forage. It is very essential that it should reach me at that point.

I will march down the north bank of the Mattaponi in the expectation that I may be able to obtain some supplies through the country in that vicinity. None can be obtained south of the Mattaponi, between this point and the White House.

The following troops were sent from Lee's army and Richmond to re-enforce Jones' command in the valley: Breckinridge's corps, 4,000; 2,000 dismounted cavalry to Gordonsville; the rebel cavalry under Hampton and Fitz. Lee, and Pickett's old division, or a part of it. Pickett's troops went either by the canal to Columbia, or by railroad via Lynchburg to Charlottesville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
White House, June 21, 1864.

I found on my arrival here yesterday two divisions of the enemy's cavalry in front of this place. This morning I crossed the bridge. The enemy fell back behind Black Creek at a point near Tunstall's Station. This place is all right. The enemy shelled the trains yesterday before I arrived. They were yesterday evening all crossed over to the north side of the Pamunkey.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

WHITE HOUSE, June 22, 1864—4 p. m.

I moved against the enemy's forces at this place yesterday; they all fell back over Black Creek, taking a strong position near Tunstall's Station. During the night the enemy retreated, and crossed Bottom's Bridge. I sent General Torbert's division to Jones' Bridge this morning. Have not yet learned whether or no General Torbert has secured the crossing at that place. I shall start the trains to-night for Jones' Bridge, and hope to get everything off by to-morrow morning. I have in the trains here 800 wagons.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., May 13, 1866.

GENERAL : I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, from April 6, 1864, to August 4, 1864 :

On March 27, 1864, I was relieved from the command of the Second Division, Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, to take command of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, and on the 4th of April, in General Orders, No. 144, current series, War Department, I was assigned to that corps, then lying in the vicinity of Brandy Station, Va. The corps consisted of three divisions and twelve batteries of horse artillery, and in a few days after I joined was adjusted as follows : Brig. Gen. A. T. A. Torbert to command the First Division ; Brig. Gen. D. McM. Gregg, the Second Division ; and Brig. Gen. J. H. Wilson, the Third Division ; the artillery being under the command of Captain Robertson, U. S. Army. The officers and men were in pretty good condition, so far as health and equipment were concerned, but their horses were thin and very much worn out by excessive, and, it seemed to me, unnecessary picket duty, the picket-line almost completely encircling the infantry and artillery camps of the army, covering a distance, if stretched out on a continuous line, of nearly 60 miles. The enemy, more wise, had been husbanding the strength and efficiency of his horses by sending them to the rear, in order to bring them out in the spring in good condition for the impending campaign ; however, shortly after my taking command, much of the picketing was done away with, and we had about two weeks of leisure time to nurse the horses, on which so much depended ; consequently, on the 4th of May, when the campaign opened, I found myself with about 10,000 effective men, and the same number of horses in passable trim. After carefully studying the topography of the country from the Rapidan to Richmond, which is of a thickly wooded character, its numerous and almost parallel streams nearly all uniting, forming the York River, I took up the idea that our cavalry ought to fight the enemy's cavalry, and our infantry the enemy's infantry. I was strengthened in this impression still more by the consciousness of a want of appreciation on the part of infantry commanders as to the power of a large and well-managed body of horse, but as it was difficult to overcome the established custom of wasting cavalry for the protection of trains, and for the establishment of cordons around a sleeping infantry force, we had to bide our time.

On May 4 the army moved ; Gregg's division taking the advance to Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan ; Wilson's the advance to Germanna Ford, on the same stream ; Torbert's covering the trains of the army in rear, holding from Mitchell's Station to Culpeper, and around to Stevensburg, and strongly picketing the fords from Germanna Ford to Rapidan Station. As soon as the Second Corps reached Ely's Ford, Gregg moved to Chancellorsville, and, upon the Fifth Corps reaching Germanna Ford, Wilson made the crossing of the Rapidan, moved through Old Wilderness, and advanced to Parker's Store. On the 5th Torbert joined me at Chancellorsville, and General Meade ordered Wilson in the direction of Craig's Meeting-House, where he was attacked, and, after a sharp engagement, driven back, via Shady Grove Church, to Todd's Tavern. It was necessary for him to take this route, as the enemy's infantry had advanced from the direction of Orange Court-House, and had occu-

pied Parker's Store and the direct road back to our army. When General Meade discovered that Wilson was cut off, he sent word to me, near Chancellorsville, to go to his relief, and I immediately dispatched General Gregg's division in the direction of Todd's Tavern, where he met Wilson, who was still being followed up. The enemy's pursuing force was attacked by Gregg at this place, defeated, and driven to Shady Grove Church, a distance of 3 or 4 miles. It was now well understood that the enemy's cavalry at Hamilton's Crossing had joined General Lee's forces, and the necessity for my moving to that point, as ordered, was obviated.

As I was held responsible for the left flank of our army and the trains, I made such disposition of the troops under my command as to hold the line of the Brock road beyond the Furnaces, and thence around to Todd's Tavern and Piney Branch Church, but General Meade, on false report, became alarmed about his left, and notified me in the following note that Hancock's left had been turned, and directed me to draw in my forces to protect the trains:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 6, 1864—1 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

Your dispatch of 11.45 a. m. received. General Hancock has been heavily pressed, and his left turned. The major-general commanding thinks that you had better draw in your cavalry so as to secure the protection of the trains.

The order requiring an escort for the wagons to-night has been rescinded.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

I obeyed this order, and the enemy took possession of the Furnaces, Todd's Tavern, and Piney Branch Church, the regaining which cost much fighting on the 6th and 7th, and very many gallant officers and men.

On the 6th Custer fought at the Furnaces and defeated the enemy, who left his dead and wounded in our hands. On the 7th the trains of the army, under directions from headquarters Army of the Potomac, were put in motion to go into park at Piney Branch Church. As this point was held by the enemy, I was confident that the order must have been given without fully understanding the condition of affairs, and therefore thought the best way to remedy the trouble was to halt the trains in the vicinity of Alrich's, attack the enemy, and regain the ground. This led to the battle of Todd's Tavern, in which the enemy was defeated. Gregg attacked with one of his brigades on the Catharpin road, and drove the enemy over Corbin's Bridge; Merritt, who was in command of the First Division during the temporary absence of Torbert, attacked with his division, on the Spotsylvania road, driving him toward Spotsylvania, and Davies' brigade, of Gregg's division, made a handsome attack on the Piney Branch Church road, uniting with Merritt on the Spotsylvania road. The pursuit was kept up until dark. Gregg's and Merritt's divisions encamped in open fields, in the vicinity of Todd's Tavern, with orders to move in the morning, at daylight, for the purpose of gaining possession of Snell's Bridge, over the Po River. To accomplish this, Wilson, who was at Alsop's house, was directed to take possession of Spotsylvania early on the morning of the 8th, and thence move into position at Snell's Bridge. Gregg and Merritt were ordered to proceed to the same point, the former via the crossing at

Corbin's Bridge, the latter by the Block house. Had these movements been carried out successfully, it would probably have sufficiently delayed the march of the enemy to Spotsylvania Court-House as to enable our infantry to reach that point first, and the battles fought there would have probably occurred elsewhere; but upon the arrival of General Meade at Todd's Tavern the orders were changed, and Gregg was simply directed by him to hold Corbin's Bridge, and Merritt's division ordered in front of the infantry column, marching on the road to Spotsylvania in the darkness of the night, the cavalry and infantry becoming entangled in the advance, causing much confusion and delay. I was not duly advised of these changes, and for a time had fears for the safety of General Wilson's command, which had proceeded, in accordance with my instructions, to Spotsylvania Court-House, capturing and holding it until driven out by the advance of Longstreet's corps.

The time had now come to leave the Wilderness, where we had successfully held the left of the army, and defeated the enemy's cavalry on the 5th at Todd's Tavern and at the Furnaces; again on the 6th at the Furnaces, and on the 7th at Todd's Tavern. During the 8th I received orders to go out and engage the rebel cavalry, and when out of forage, of which we had half rations for one day, I was to proceed to the James River, and replenish from the stores which General Butler had at Bermuda Hundred. Pursuant to this order the three divisions of cavalry, on the evening of this day, were concentrated in the vicinity of Alrich's, on the plank road to Fredericksburg, and on the morning of the 9th commenced the march. It will be seen, upon examination of the map of Virginia, that there was but very little space for a large cavalry force to operate on the left of our army, from Spotsylvania to the Rappahannock, and that we were liable to be shut in. I therefore concluded to march around the right of Lee's army, and put my command, before fighting, south of the North Anna, where I expected to procure grain; where I was confident that while engaging the enemy's cavalry no timely assistance from his infantry could be procured, and whence, if not successful, I could proceed west and rejoin our army, swinging around toward Gordonsville and Orange Court-House. With this view we started, marching out on the plank road to Tabernacle Church; thence to the Telegraph road; thence down through Chilesburg to Anderson's Crossing of the North Anna. This movement was made at a walk, with three divisions on the same road—making a column of about 13 miles in length—marching by the flank of the enemy. I preferred this, however, to the combinations arising from separate roads, combinations rarely working as expected, and generally failing, unless subordinate commanders are prompt and fully understand the situation; besides, an engagement was imminent, and it was necessary that the force be well together. As soon as the Ny, Po, and Ta Rivers, each giving an excellent defensive line to the enemy, were passed, all cause for anxiety was removed, and our ability to cross the North Anna unquestionable.

After passing the Ta River the enemy's cavalry came against the rear of my column, and General Davies, who had the rear brigade, was directed to fight as rear guard, following up the main column. It is with pleasure I say that he and his command performed this responsible and trying duty with courage and good judgment. About dark Merritt crossed the North Anna at Anderson's Ford; Gregg and Wilson encamped on the north side, engaging the enemy

up to a late hour at night. After Merritt's division crossed, Custer's brigade was ordered to Beaver Dam Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, where he recaptured 375 Union prisoners, taken by the enemy in the Wilderness; destroyed the station, 2 locomotives, 3 trains, 100 cars, 90 wagons, from 8 to 10 miles telegraph wire and railroad, 200,000 pounds bacon, and other supplies, amounting in all to about 1,500,000 rations, and nearly all the medical stores of General Lee's army. These stores had been moved from Orange Court-House to this point, either because General Lee wished to have them directly in his rear—the road used for hauling from Orange Court-House to Spotsylvania being on a parallel line to his line of battle—or because he contemplated falling back, or being driven back, to the North Anna. On the morning of the 10th Gregg and Wilson were again attacked, but their crossing was covered by the division on the south side of the North Anna, and was effected without much loss.

An important point of the expedition had now been gained, and we had also obtained forage for our almost famished animals; our next object was to husband their strength and prepare to fight. It now became apparent that the enemy, in following up our rear, had made a great mistake, and he began to see it, for, when we leisurely took the Negro Foot road to Richmond, a doubt arose in his mind as to whether his tactics were good, whereat he immediately hauled off from the rear, and urged his horses to the death so as to get in between Richmond and our column. This he effected, concentrating at Yellow Tavern, 6 miles from the city, on the Brook turnpike; consequently the march on the 10th was without much incident, and we quietly encamped on the south bank of the South Anna, where we procured all necessary forage, marching from 15 to 18 miles. On the night of the 10th and 11th of May Davies' brigade, of Gregg's division, was ordered to Ashland, and arriving before the head of the enemy's column, which had to make a wide detour to reach Yellow Tavern, drove out a force occupying the town; burnt a locomotive with train of cars attached; destroyed the railroad for some distance, and rejoined the main column at Allen's Station, on the Fredericksburg railroad. From Allen's the entire command moved on Yellow Tavern, Merritt in advance, Wilson next, and Gregg in rear. The enemy here again made an error in tactics by sending a large force to attack my rear, thus weakening his force in front, enabling me to throw all my strength on that which opposed my front, and fight this force with a small rear guard.

Merritt gallantly attacked the enemy at Yellow Tavern, and got possession of the Brook turnpike. The enemy, still confident, formed his line a few hundred yards to the east of this pike, enfilading it with his artillery fire, and making Yellow Tavern a hot place; but Gibbs and Devin held fast with their brigades, supported by artillery, and Custer charged the enemy's battery and line, supported by Chapman's brigade, of Wilson's division—in fact, by the whole of Wilson's division, Gregg having one brigade available to support. Custer's charge, with Chapman on his flank, was brilliantly executed; first at a walk, then at a trot, then dashing at the enemy's line and battery, capturing the guns and gunners and breaking the line, which was simple enough to receive the charge in a stationary position. In this assault General J. E. B. Stuart, commanding the enemy's cavalry, was mortally wounded.

Gregg about the same time charged the force in rear with equal success, and ended the engagement. We captured a number of prisoners, and the casualties on both sides were quite severe. After Custer's charge and the enemy's line was broken—one portion of which was driven toward Ashland, the other toward Richmond—a reconnaissance was sent up the Brook turnpike, toward the city, dashed across the south fork of the Chickahominy, drove a small force from the exterior line of the works, and went inside of them. I followed up this party, and found between the two lines of works a road leading to that from Mechanicsville to Richmond. I thought we could go around on this across the Mechanicsville pike, south of the Chickahominy, and encamp next night (12th) at Fair Oaks, and determined to make the movement, being influenced to some extent in doing so by the reports from colored people, during the afternoon, that General Butler's force had reached a small stream about 4 miles south of Richmond, on the south side, and that I possibly could help him by a demonstration. Therefore, after making the wounded as comfortable as possible, we commenced the march about 11 o'clock on the night of the 11th, and massed the command on the plateau south of Meadow Bridge at about daylight; torpedoes planted in the road—many of which exploded, killing several horses—being the only difficulty encountered.

At daylight on the morning of the 12th Wilson encountered the enemy's batteries on, or near, the Mechanicsville pike, and could not pass them. As soon as I was notified of this condition, Custer's brigade was ordered to make the crossing to the north side of the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, but as the bridge was found to have been destroyed, and the enemy's cavalry posted on the north side, I ordered Merritt's entire division to repair it, and to make the crossing at all hazards. During the time thus occupied, the enemy gave the working party great annoyance by sweeping the bridge with a section of artillery; and Merritt, to drive away this section and the force supporting it, crossed a small force of two or three regiments, attacked dismounted, and was repulsed; still the work on the bridge continued, and when it was finished, Merritt crossed nearly all his division, dismounted, attacked the enemy, carried his line of temporary breast-works, and continued the pursuit to Gaines' Mill. Mean time the enemy advanced from behind his works at Richmond, and attacked Wilson and Gregg. Wilson was driven back in some confusion, but Gregg was ready, having concealed a heavy line of skirmishers in a bushy ravine, in his front, and when the enemy marched to attack, with more display than grit, this unexpected and concealed line opened a destructive fire with repeating carbines, and some of Wilson's men at the same time turning in on their flank, the line broke in disorder, and went into security behind the breast-works defending the city. The six batteries of regular artillery were used by Captain Robertson, chief of artillery, with great effect, and contributed much to our success. The enemy considered us completely cornered, but such was not the case, for while we were engaged, scouting parties were sent along the Chickahominy, and several fords found by them. This attack and repulse ended the battle; for the balance of the day we collected our wounded, buried our dead, grazed our horses, and read the Richmond papers, two small newsboys having, with commendable enterprise, entered our lines and sold to the officers and men. Between 3 and 4

o'clock in the afternoon the remaining portion of the command crossed the Chickahominy and encamped at and between Walnut Grove and Gaines' Mill.

On the 13th the march was resumed, encamping at Bottom's Bridge. On the 14th we marched through White Oak Swamp, and went into camp between Haxall's Landing and Shirley, on the James River. Our casualties on the march were 425.* All transportable wounded and a large number of prisoners were brought along to this point, and the former, through the kindness of General Butler's medical officers, quickly cared for on arrival. From the 14th until the 17th we rested in this camp, sending out scouting parties as far as New Market, in the direction of Richmond. On the night of the 17th we commenced the return march, crossing the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge, and went into camp on the 18th at Baltimore Cross-Roads and vicinity.

The uncertainty of what had happened to the Army of the Potomac during our absence made the problem of how to get back and where to find it somewhat difficult, particularly so as I knew that re-enforcements had come up from the south to Richmond; I therefore determined to cross the Pamunkey River at the White House, and sent to Fortress Monroe for a pontoon bridge to be used for that purpose. While waiting, I ordered Custer with his brigade to proceed to Hanover Court-House, and, if possible, destroy the railroad bridges over the South Anna; Gregg and Wilson were sent at the same time to Cold Harbor, to demonstrate in the direction of Richmond as far as Mechanicsville, so as to cover Custer's movement; Merritt, with the remaining brigades of his division, held fast at Baltimore Cross-Roads. After Gregg and Custer started it was found on examination that the railroad bridge at the White House had been but partially burned, and could be repaired, and General Merritt was at once put on this duty. By sending mounted parties through the surrounding country, each man bringing back a board, it was made passable in one day, and on the 22d, when Custer and Gregg returned, we crossed, encamping that night at Aylett's, on the Mattaponi River. Custer encountered a large force of the enemy apparently moving from the direction of Richmond to Lee's army, and was unable to accomplish his mission. Gregg occupied Cold Harbor and sent scouting parties, which encountered small squads of mounted men, to the vicinity of Mechanicsville, but nothing of great importance occurred.

At Aylett's we learned from citizens, and captives belonging to Lee's army, that the Army of the Potomac was at North Anna River, in the vicinity of Chesterfield Station.

On the 23d the march was resumed, encamping at Reedy Swamp. On the 24th we rejoined the Army of the Potomac in the vicinity of Chesterfield. This ended the first raid, which occupied sixteen days. We lost but few horses, considering their condition when we started. The average distance traveled per day did not exceed 18 miles; the longest march being 30 miles. The horses which failed were shot by the rear guard, as they could have been easily recuperated and made serviceable to the enemy. I think the actual number lost would not exceed 300, perhaps not more than 250.

On the 25th General Wilson, with his division, was transferred to the right of the army, and made a reconnaissance south of the North

*For revised return of casualties during Sheridan's first expedition, see p. 184.

Anna as far as Little River; the other two divisions remained encamped from the 24th until the 26th, in the vicinity of Pole Cat Station. On the 26th a movement of the army commenced in order to make the crossing of the Pamunkey River at or near Hanover town. Torbert's and Gregg's divisions, with Russell's division, of the Sixth Corps, took the advance to secure the crossings, with directions to demonstrate so as to deceive the enemy as much as possible in the movement. To accomplish this end, Torbert was ordered to move to Taylor's Ford, on the Pamunkey, and demonstrate until after dark as if the crossing was to be made at that point, then to leave a small guard, quietly withdraw, and march to Hanover town ford, where the real crossing was to be made. General Gregg was ordered to Littlepage's crossing of the Pamunkey, to demonstrate in the same manner, to retire quietly after dark, leaving a guard to keep up the demonstration, and march quickly to Hanover town crossing, taking with him the pontoon bridge. Russell took up the march and followed the cavalry.

On the morning of the 27th Custer's brigade, of Torbert's division, made the crossing, driving from it about 100 of the enemy's cavalry and capturing 30 or 40; the balance of the division followed this brigade, and advanced to Hanover town, where General Gordon's brigade of rebel cavalry was encountered, routed, and driven in great confusion in the direction of Hanover Court-House, the pursuit being continued to a little stream called Crump's Creek. Gregg was moved up to this line, and Russell encamped near the crossing of the river.

We had been successful in our mission, and, upon the arrival of the army, on the 28th, it crossed the Pamunkey behind our line, unimpeded. I was immediately after ordered to demonstrate in the direction of Mechanicsville, in order to find out the enemy's whereabouts, and therefore directed Gregg's division to move out, via Haw's Shop, on the Mechanicsville road, but when about three-fourths of a mile in advance of Haw's Shop it encountered the enemy's cavalry, which was dismounted and behind a temporary breast-work of rails, &c. Gregg vigorously attacked this force, which appeared to be the rebel cavalry corps, and a brigade of South Carolina troops, reported 4,000 strong, armed with long-range rifles, and commanded by a Colonel Butler; these Carolinians fought very gallantly in this their first fight, judging from the number of their dead and wounded, and prisoners captured. The most determined efforts were made on both sides in this unequal contest, and neither would give way until late in the evening, when Custer's (Michigan) brigade was dismounted, formed in close column of attack, and charged, with Gregg's division, when the enemy was driven back, leaving all his dead and his line of temporary works in our possession. This was a hard contested engagement, with heavy loss, for the number of troops engaged, to both sides, and was fought almost immediately in front of the infantry line of our army, which was busily occupied throwing up breast-works. After dark, our own and the enemy's dead being buried, we moved to the rear of the infantry, and went into camp on the morning of the next day (the 29th) in the vicinity of Old Church.

In the battle at Haw's Shop but one brigade (Custer's) of Torbert's division was engaged; the other two, being posted on the Crump Creek line, could not be gotten up until relieved by the Sixth Corps. They arrived in the afternoon, however, but did not become

seriously engaged, only demonstrating on the right of Gregg. After we had taken position at Old Church, Wilson's division was ordered to the right of the army, and Gregg's and Torbert's pickets pushed out in the direction of Cold Harbor, which was occupied by the enemy in some force. As our occupation of this point was essential to secure our lines to the White House, which was to be our base, its possession became a matter of deep interest. The enemy appeared to realize this also, for he, at a very early period, took possession of it, and pushed a force up to Matadequin Creek on the Old Church road, putting his front parallel with the Pamunkey—which was then our line to the White House—in order to make it dangerous for our trains. This force encountered the pickets of the First Division at Matadequin Creek, but they held fast and fought gallantly until re-enforced by their division on the north side of the creek, which took up the contest. The fight then became general and was stubbornly contested, but the enemy finally gave way, and was pursued within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Cold Harbor. In this fight Butler's South Carolinians were again put in to receive the brunt, and many of them were killed and captured. On the morning of the 31st I visited Torbert and Custer, at Custer's headquarters—Torbert's division having the advance—and found that they had already talked over a plan to attack and capture Cold Harbor, which I indorsed, and on the afternoon of the 31st the attack was made, and, after a hard-fought battle, the town taken. Gregg was immediately moved to the support of Torbert, but the place was captured before any of his troops became engaged.

Cold Harbor was defended by cavalry and infantry, and on the Old Church side the enemy had thrown up temporary breast-works of logs and rails. The fight on the part of our officers and men was very gallant; they were now beginning to accept nothing less than victory. After gaining the town, I notified army headquarters to that effect, but that the enemy in additional numbers were arriving there; that I could not hold it with safety to my command, and that I would move out, and did so; just after we had left, however, a dispatch was received directing that Cold Harbor be held at all hazards, and I therefore immediately ordered its reoccupation, changed the temporary breast-works thrown up by the enemy, so as to make them available for our troops, dismounted the cavalry, placing them behind these works, and distributing the ammunition in boxes along the line, determined to hold the place as directed. While this was being done the enemy could be heard giving commands and making preparations to attack in the morning.

— Just after daylight June 1 he marched to the attack, and was permitted to come close in to our little works, when he received the fire of our batteries and repeating carbines, which were used with terrible effect, and was driven back in confusion; still determined to get the place, after reorganizing, he attacked again, but with the same result. About 10 o'clock the Sixth Corps arrived and relieved the cavalry, which moved toward the Chickahominy, and covered the left of the line until relieved by Hancock's corps during the afternoon. While the balance of the cavalry were engaged at Cold Harbor, Wilson's division was posted on the right of the army, near the head waters of the Totopotomoy Creek. On being relieved by the infantry from the Cold Harbor line the two divisions moved down the Chickahominy, encamping for the night of the 1st of June at Prospect Church and vicinity, and on the 2d we moved down the Chick-

ahominy still farther, taking a position on the north side, at Bottom's Bridge; the enemy's cavalry occupying the south side, with artillery in position at the fords. No movements took place on the 3d; the enemy shelled our position at very long range but did no damage.

On the 4th the First Division marched back to Old Church, and on the 6th the Second Division was relieved at Bottom's Bridge by one brigade of Wilson's division, and marched back to the same vicinity; thence both divisions moved to New Castle Ferry, where the trains, which had been sent to White House, reached us, with supplies for a march, since called the Trevilian raid.

While Gregg's and Torbert's divisions were operating on the left of the army, Wilson, who was on the right, engaged the enemy at Mechump's Creek on the 31st of May; at Ashland on the 1st of June, and on the 2d of June at Haw's Shop—the scene of the battle of May 28, and at Totopotomoy Creek. The battle at Ashland was brought about by McIntosh's brigade, which had been ordered to that vicinity for the purpose of covering a movement made to the South Anna to destroy the railroad bridges over that stream, and which was successful.

On the 6th of June I received instructions from General Meade and the lieutenant-general to proceed with two divisions of my corps to Charlottesville, for the purpose of cutting the Virginia Central Railroad, to unite, if possible, with Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, whom I expected to meet at or near Charlottesville, and bring his command over to the Army of the Potomac. There also appeared to be another object, viz, to remove the enemy's cavalry from the south side of the Chickahominy, as, in case we attempted to cross to the James River, this large cavalry force could make such resistance at the difficult crossings as to give the enemy time to transfer his force to oppose the movement. Two divisions being ordered to proceed on this raid, Wilson was detached by the following order, and took the advance of the Army of the Potomac, on its march to the James River:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
New Castle Ferry, June 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to notify you that he will march from New Castle Ferry at 5 a. m. to-morrow, taking with him the First and Second Cavalry Divisions. During his absence you will report and receive your orders direct from the headquarters Army of the Potomac.

Your division quartermaster and commissary will have to attend to the supplying of your command.

Orders have been issued directing the officers in charge at the White House to send all detachments of cavalry (mounted) belonging to the different cavalry divisions to report temporarily for duty with your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

On June 7, the command being prepared with three days' rations in haversacks, to last for five days, two days' forage on the pommel of the saddles, 100 rounds of ammunition, 40 on the person and 60 in wagons, 1 medical wagon, 8 ambulances, and 1 wagon each for division and brigade headquarters, we crossed the Pamunkey at New Castle, and encamped that night between Aylett's and Dunkirk, on the Mattapony River. On the 8th we encamped 2 miles west of

Pole Cat Station. It was my intention to march along the north bank of the North Anna, cross it at Carpenter's Ford, strike the railroad at Trevilian Station, and destroy it to Louisa Court-House, march past Gordonsville, strike the railroad again at Cobham Station, and destroy it thence to Charlottesville as we proceeded. We, therefore, on the 9th of June, resumed the march along the Anna—our advance guard skirmishing, as it almost always did, with mounted men of the enemy—and encamped on East Northeast Creek, near Young's Mill. During this day I learned that Breckinridge's division of infantry was passing slowly up the railroad to Gordonsville parallel to me, and that the enemy's cavalry had left their position on the south side of the Chickahominy, and were marching on the old Richmond and Gordonsville road on Gordonsville. This information was confirmed by a party sent to cut the telegraph wires along the railroad during the night. On the 10th the march was resumed; we passed through Twyman's Store, crossed the North Anna at Carpenter's Ford, and encamped on the road leading to Trevilian Station and along the banks of the North Anna. During the night of the 10th the boldness of the enemy's scouting parties, which we had encountered more or less every day, indicated the presence of a large force.

On the morning of the 11th we resumed the march on Trevilian, meeting at once and driving the enemy's advance parties in our front. Torbert had the leading division, and, at a point about 3 or 3½ miles from Trevilian Station, encountered the enemy in full force behind a line of breast-works constructed in dense timber. Custer, with his brigade, was ordered to take a wood road found on our left and get to Trevilian Station, or at least in rear of the enemy, and attack his led horses. In following this road he passed between Fitz. Lee's and Hampton's divisions—the former being on the road leading from Louisa Court-House to where the battle commenced, the latter on the direct road from Trevilian to the same point—and on, without opposition, to Trevilian Station, which he took possession of. As soon as I found that Custer had gotten to the rear of the enemy, the remaining two brigades of Torbert's division were dismounted and formed line of battle, assailed the enemy's works, and carried them, driving Hampton's division pell-mell and at a run back on Custer, at Trevilian, who commenced fighting in all directions. So panic-stricken was this division (Hampton's) and so rapidly was it pushed that some of it was driven through Custer's lines, and many captured. While the First Division was thus engaged Gregg attacked Fitz. Lee on the Louisa Court-House road, and drove him in the direction of Louisa Court-House; the pursuit was continued until about dark. Hampton's division made its way in the direction of Gordonsville, and was joined during the night by Fitz. Lee, who made a detour westward for that purpose.

At night my command encamped at Trevilian Station, and from prisoners, of which we had captured about 500, I learned that Hunter, instead of coming toward Charlottesville, as I had reason to suppose, was at or near Lexington, moving apparently on Lynchburg; that Ewell's corps was on its way to Lynchburg, on the south side of James River; and that Breckinridge was at Gordonsville or Charlottesville, having passed up the railroad, as heretofore alluded to. I, therefore, made up my mind that it was best to give up the attempt to join Hunter, as he was going from me instead of coming toward me, and concluded to return. Directions were at once given

to collect our own wounded and those of the enemy in hospitals, and to make provision for their transportation back in ammunition wagons and in vehicles collected from the country. I was still further influenced in my decision to return by the burden which these wounded threw upon me, there being over 500 cases of our own, and the additional burden of about 500 prisoners, all of whom must have been abandoned by me in case I proceeded farther; besides, one more engagement would have reduced the supply of ammunition to a very small compass.

On the morning of June 12 we commenced destroying the railroad to Louisa Court-House, and in the afternoon I directed Torbert to make a reconnaissance up the Gordonsville road to secure a by-road leading over Mallory's Ford, on the North Anna, to the Catharpin road, as I proposed taking that route in returning, and proceeding to Spotsylvania Court-House, thence, via Bowling Green and Dunkirk, to the White House. In the reconnaissance Torbert became heavily engaged, first one brigade, then another, then the last, the battle continuing until after dark. Gregg during this time was breaking up the railroad to Louisa Court-House.

The result of Torbert's fighting made it impossible to cross at Mallory's Ford without venturing a battle next day, in which case the remainder of our ammunition would have been consumed, leaving none to get back with; therefore, during the night of the 12th, we moved back on our track, recrossed the North Anna at Carpenter's Ford on the following morning, unsaddled our horses and turned them out to graze, as they were nearly famished, having had no food for two days, and in the afternoon proceeded to the vicinity of Twyman's Store, where we encamped. The enemy, excepting a small party which General Davies dispersed with one of his regiments, did not follow us.

I left near Trevilian three hospitals containing many rebel wounded, and 90 of ours that were non-transportable, with medicines, liquors, some hard bread, coffee, and sugar. I regret to say that the surgeons left in charge were not well treated by the enemy, and that the hospitals were robbed of liquors and stores. On the 14th the march was continued, and we reached the Catharpin road—upon which it was originally intended to move after crossing Mallory's Ford, and which would have saved much time and distance—and encamped at Shady Grove Church. On the 15th we encamped at Edge Hill, on the Ta River, having passed over the battle-field of Spotsylvania, and on the 16th at Dr. Butler's farm, on the Mattaponi, having marched through Bowling Green. Being as yet unable to ascertain the position of the Army of the Potomac, and uncertain whether or not the base at the White House had been discontinued, I did not like to venture between the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers, embarrassed as I was with wounded prisoners, and about 2,000 negroes that had joined us, and therefore determined to push down the south bank of the Mattaponi far enough to enable me to send them with safety to West Point, where I expected to find gun-boats and transports. Following this plan, we proceeded on the 17th to Walkerton and encamped, and on the 18th resumed the march through King and Queen Court-House, encamping in its vicinity. I here learned that the base at the White House was not entirely broken up, and that supplies there awaited me; therefore, on the morning of the 19th I sent the wounded, prisoners, and negroes to West Point, escorted by two regiments of cavalry, and

turning, marched to Dunkirk, on the Mattapony, a point at which the river was narrow enough for my pontoons to reach across.

On my march from Trevilian to this point we halted at intervals during each day to dress the wounded and refresh them as much as possible. Nothing could exceed the cheerfulness exhibited by them; hauled as they were in old buggies, carts, ammunition wagons, &c., no word of complaint was heard. I saw on the line of march men with wounded legs driving, while those with one disabled arm were using the other to whip up the animals. On the 20th we resumed the march at an early hour, to the sound of artillery, in the direction of the White House, and had proceeded but a short distance when dispatches from General Abercrombie notified me that the place was attacked. I had previously sent an advance party with directions to move swiftly, and to report to me by couriers the condition of affairs; from these I soon learned that there was no occasion to push our jaded animals, as the crisis, if there had been one, was over, and therefore moved leisurely to the banks of the Pamunkey opposite White House, and encamped, the enemy holding the bluffs surrounding the White House farm. On the morning of the 21st Gregg's division was crossed over dismounted, and Torbert's division mounted, and the enemy driven from the bluffs, and also from Tunstall's Station in the evening, after a sharp engagement. I found here orders to break up the White House depot, and to move the trains over to Petersburg, via Jones' Bridge. I immediately commenced breaking up as directed and making my arrangements to carry over and protect a train of over 900 wagons, knowing full well that I would be attacked if the enemy had any spirit left in him. On the morning of the 22d I sent Torbert in advance to secure Jones' Bridge, over the Chickahominy, so that we could make the crossing at that point, and Gregg marched on a road parallel to the one on which the train was moving, and on its right flank, as it was the only flank requiring protection. The train was not attacked, but was safely parked on the south side of the Chickahominy for the night. On the morning after Torbert had secured the crossing, the 23d, the enemy attacked his picket post on the Long Bridge road, with Chambliss' brigade, and drove it in, but on its being re-enforced by six companies of colored troops belonging to Getty's command, the enemy was repulsed, and the picket post re-established. This brigade, I was told by the prisoners taken, was the advance of the rebel cavalry corps, and through it Hampton had been advised of our having already secured the crossing of the Chickahominy. General Getty had relieved General Abercrombie, and was in command of a small infantry force, composed mostly of the odds and ends of regiments and batteries.

On the 24th the march was resumed, with directions to cross the trains at Bermuda Hundred, where there was a pontoon bridge. To reach this point I was obliged to march through Charles City Court-House, thence by Harrison's Landing and Malvern Hill, the latter of which was occupied by the enemy; in fact, he held everything north of the James except the tête-de-pont at the crossing. Torbert's division moved out on the Charles City Court-House road as an escort to the trains, and when in the vicinity of the Court-House the advance guard encountered the enemy and drove him across Herring Creek, on the road to Westover Church. As soon as this attack was reported to me, orders were immediately given to park

the train—the head of which was far beyond Charles City Court-House—at convenient points on the road, and Torbert was directed to push his whole division to the front to meet the enemy, while Gregg, who had marched on the road leading to Saint Mary's Church for the purpose of protecting the right flank of the train, and who had also been attacked, was instructed to hold fast until all the transportation could pass Charles City Court-House. The train was immediately after put in motion, and safely parked in the vicinity of Wilcox's Landing. At Saint Mary's Church Gregg was attacked by the entire cavalry corps of the enemy, and after a stubborn fight, which lasted until after dark, was forced to retire in some confusion, but without any loss in material. This very creditable engagement saved the train, which should never have been left for the cavalry to escort. During the night and next morning the train was moved back through Charles City Court-House to Douthat's Landing, on the James River, where it was ferried over, after which the troops were transported in the same manner.

Before the crossing was completed General Meade notified me to move rapidly to the support of General Wilson, who had been ordered on a raid to break the communication south of Petersburg by destroying the South Side and Danville railroads. General Wilson's expedition had been successful until it reached the left of the army on its return, when it encountered, at Reams' Station, a large force of infantry sent down the Weldon railroad from Petersburg, and being at the same time attacked on the flank by cavalry, the command was routed and obliged to fall back across Nottoway River at Poplar Hill, whence a wide detour was necessary to reach the main army, in consequence of which, as the heat was intense, the loss in animals was great. As soon as the orders from General Meade were received I hastened with Torbert and Gregg, via Prince George Court-House and Lee's Mills, to Reams' Station, where I found the Sixth Corps, but was too late to render material assistance. I immediately, however, sent out parties to procure information concerning the expedition, and learned from them that it had crossed the Nottoway and was safe.

The results obtained in the destruction of the South Side and Danville railroads were considered equivalent to the losses sustained by General Wilson's division. Had an infantry force been sent sooner to Reams' Station, the raid would have been eminently successful.

General Wilson states in his report as follows:

Foreseeing the probability of having to return northward, I wrote to General Meade the evening before starting that I anticipated no serious difficulty in executing his orders; but unless General Sheridan was required to keep Hampton's cavalry engaged, and our infantry to prevent Lee from making detachments, we should probably experience great difficulty in rejoining the army. In reply to this note, General Humphreys, chief of staff, informed me it was intended the Army of the Potomac should cover the Weldon road the next day, the South Side road the day after, and that Hampton having followed Sheridan toward Gordonsville, I need not fear any trouble from him.

Still no timely relief was sent. As soon as Wilson was found to be safe, I was ordered back to Light-House Point and vicinity to rest my command, which had marched and fought for fifty-six consecutive days, and remained there from the 2d till the 26th of July, refitting and picketing the left of the army. While at this camp I received about 1,500 horses. These, together with about 400 obtained at Old

Church by dismounting recruits, were all that were issued to me while personally in command of the Cavalry Corps, from April 6 to August 1, 1864.

On the afternoon of July 26 I moved with the First and Second Divisions of cavalry—Torbert's and Gregg's—for the north side of the James River, in connection with the Second Corps, and was directed, if an opportunity offered, to make a raid on the Virginia Central Railroad and destroy the bridges over the North and South Anna Rivers, and those over Little River. We crossed the Appomattox at Broadway Landing, and on arriving at Deep Bottom, where we were joined by General Kautz's small cavalry division of the Army of the James, the command was massed, to allow the Second Corps to pass and take the advance across the James. Soon after the Second Corps had crossed a small portion of it carried the enemy's works in front of the tête-de-pont, and captured four pieces of artillery.

The cavalry moved to the right of the Second Corps, and found the enemy occupying a strong line of works extending across the New Market and Central roads leading to Richmond, the right resting on Four-Mile Creek. His cavalry vedettes, posted in front of Ruffin's house on the New Market road, were discovered by the Second U. S. Cavalry, and driven back on their infantry line of battle, composed of two divisions. The high ground in advance of Ruffin's house thus gained was immediately occupied by the First Division as a line of battle, and the Second Division placed on its right, covering the road from Malvern Hill to Richmond. Immediately upon the formation of our line, the enemy advanced to the attack and drove the cavalry back over the ridge, on the face of which it quickly lay down in line of battle at a distance of about 15 yards from the crest. When the enemy's line reached this crest, a fire from our repeating carbines was opened upon it, whereupon it gave way in disorder, and was followed over the plain beyond by the cavalry, which captured about 250 prisoners, and 2 battle-flags, besides killing and wounding very many. This counter attack against infantry was made by the First and Second Cavalry Divisions simultaneously, and our line re-established. During the engagement, which is called the battle of Darbytown, General Kautz was in support of Gregg on the right of the line.

The enemy, deceived by the long front presented by the Second Corps and cavalry, was undoubtedly impressed with the idea that nearly all of our forces had been moved to the north side of the James, and at once transferred a large body of his troops from the lines at Petersburg to our front at New Market; as I understood, this transfer by the enemy was the object which the lieutenant-general wished to attain, in order that the mine explosion of Petersburg might, to a greater certainty, result in the capture of the city.

On the afternoon of the 28th the Second Corps withdrew to a line near the head of the bridge, and the cavalry was drawn back to a position on its right. In order to deceive the enemy still more, I sent during the night one of my divisions to the opposite side of the James, first covering the bridge with moss and grass to prevent the tramp of the horses being heard, and at daylight marched it back again on foot in full view of the enemy, creating the impression that a large and continuous movement to the north side was still going on. On the 29th nothing occurred during the day on either side, except a skirmish by some of General Kautz's command, in the

vicinity of Malvern Hill; but, after dark, the Second Corps was hastily and quietly withdrawn to the south side, to take part in the engagement which was expected to follow the mine explosion. I was directed to follow, and withdrew by brigades from my right, successively, passing them over the bridge. This movement was one involving great anxiety, as, when the Second Corps moved, the space at the mouth of the bridge occupied by me was so circumscribed that an offensive movement in force by the enemy must have resulted in the annihilation of my whole command. Shortly after daylight on the 30th the recrossing had been effected, and by 10 o'clock my advance division was well over to the left of our army in front of Petersburg; but as the mine attack had failed it was not necessary to carry out the part assigned to the cavalry. The movement to the north side of the James for the accomplishment of our part of the plan connected with the mine explosion was well executed, and every point made; but it was attended with such anxiety and sleeplessness as to prostrate almost every officer and man in the command.

On the 1st of August I was relieved from the personal command of the Cavalry Corps, and ordered to the valley of the Shenandoah. Torbert's and Wilson's divisions were directed to join me there.

It will be seen by the foregoing narrative that the idea advanced by me at the commencement of the campaign, viz., "that our cavalry ought to fight the enemy's cavalry, and our infantry the enemy's infantry," was carried into effect immediately after the battle of the Wilderness. The result was constant success and the almost total annihilation of the rebel cavalry. We marched when and where we pleased; were always the attacking party, and always successful.

During the period herein embraced I am led to believe, on information derived from the most reliable sources, that the enemy's cavalry was superior to ours in numbers; but the esprit of our men increased every day, while that of the enemy diminished. In these marches, and in others afterward performed in connection with the Valley and Appomattox campaigns, we were obliged to live to a great extent on the country. Forage had to be thus obtained for our horses and provisions for our men, consequently many hardships were necessarily brought on the people, but no outrages were tolerated. I do not believe war to be simply that lines should engage each other in battle, as that is but the duello part—a part which would be kept up so long as those who live at home in peace and plenty could find the best youth of the country to enlist in their cause (I say the best, for the bravest are always the best), and therefore do not regret the system of living on the enemy's country. These men and women did not care how many were killed or maimed, so long as war did not come to their doors, but as soon as it did come in the shape of loss of property, they earnestly prayed for its termination. As war is a punishment, and death the maximum punishment, if we can, by reducing its advocates to poverty, end it quicker, we are on the side of humanity.

In the foregoing brief sketch I have been unable to give in detail the operations of the cavalry, and will have to trust to the subordinate reports to make up the deficiency. In consequence of our constant activity we were obliged to turn over our wounded and prisoners whenever and wherever opportunity offered, and often-

times without receipts. I am also, therefore, unable to furnish an accurate list of either my casualties or prisoners captured from the enemy. I think my casualties from May 5 to August 1 will number between 5,000 and 6,000 men, and that the captures in prisoners will exceed 2,000. We sent to the War Department from the 5th of May, 1864, to the 9th of April, 1865, the day on which the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered, 205 battle-flags, captured in open field fighting; it is nearly as many as all the armies of the United States combined sent there during the rebellion. The number of field pieces captured in the same period was between 160 and 170; all in open field fighting. These captures of flags, colors, and artillery were made during the campaign the operations of which I have just related, the Shenandoah campaign, the march from Winchester to Petersburg, and the Appomattox campaign. To the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, General Crook's command, which, with Merritt's and Custer's divisions of cavalry, composed the Army of the Shenandoah, and to the Fifth and Sixth Corps, which operated with me on the Appomattox campaign, a proportionate share of these captures belong.

It will be seen by this report that we led the advance of the army to the Wilderness; that on the Richmond raid we marked out its line of march to the North Anna, where we found it on our return; that we again led its advance to Hanover town, and thence to Cold Harbor; that we removed the enemy's cavalry from the south side of the Chickahominy by the Trevilian raid, and thereby materially assisted the army in its successful march to the James River and Petersburg, where it remained until we made the campaign in the valley; marched back to Petersburg, and again took its advance and led it to victory. In all the operations the percentage of cavalry casualties was as great as that of the infantry, and the question which had existed "Who ever saw a dead cavalryman?" was set at rest.

To Generals D. McM. Gregg, Torbert, Wilson, Merritt, Custer, Devin, J. Irvin Gregg, McIntosh, Chapman, Davies, and Gibbs, to the gallant officers and men of their commands, and to the officers of my staff, I return my sincere thanks.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General, U. S. Army.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,

Chief of Staff, Headquarters Armies of the

United States, Washington, D. C.

Casualties in the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan commanding, from May 4 to July 30, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	15	247	67	955	17	553	1,854
Second Division	20	145	59	782	24	354	a 1,346
Third Division	14	79	35	486	37	992	1,643
Total	49	471	161	2,223	78	1,899	4,883

a Two enlisted men drowned.

No. 191.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, including operations May 4-July 1.

CAVALRY, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

May 18, 1864.

SIR : I have the honor to report that I sent a detachment of about 300 men, under Major Forsyth, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, to Guiney's Station, where he encountered about the same number of the enemy's cavalry. He drove them from the station, which he burned ; also the post-office and a few store-houses ; broke the railroad and cut the telegraph ; captured the mail, the most important of which is the paper inclosed.* The cars ran to this station last night. The enemy are intrenched at the Po River, where the Telegraph road crosses it. They have two pieces of artillery at this point. I can drive them away, if necessary, with some loss. I don't think there is anything except dismounted cavalry. I had a small skirmish on the road leading from Mattaponi Church to Hamilton's Crossing. Only about 20 men drove them beyond the railroad, and my party returned via Hamilton's Crossing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. T. A. TORBERT,

Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.—
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,

July 4, 1864.

COLONEL : I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this division (Brigadier-General Merritt, commanding Reserve Brigade—First, Second, and Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, First New York Dragoons ; Brigadier-General Custer, commanding First Brigade—First, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Michigan Cavalry ; Colonel Devin, commanding Second Brigade—Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth New York Cavalry and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry) during the active operations of this year while under my command :

I assumed command of this division April 11, 1864. May 4, the division broke camp at Culpeper, Va., and marched to Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan River, covering the rear of the main army and the trains. About 12 o'clock on the night of the 4th instant, I received orders to cross the Rapidan River at Ely's Ford instead of Germanna, as previously ordered. At daylight on the morning of the 5th the division marched for the Rapidan, crossing at Ely's Ford, and thence to Chancellorsville, where it took position on the left of the army. Here I was obliged to turn over the division to Brigadier-General Merritt on account of my suffering from an abscess near the end of my spine and having to undergo an operation under the influence of chloroform.

May 9.—I was sent to Washington, via Fredericksburg, where I remained till May 16, when I rejoined the army and took command of all the cavalry with the army during the absence of the Cavalry Corps.

* Not found.

May 25.—I rejoined the Cavalry Corps, and assumed command of my division near Pole Cat Creek, on the road from Milford Station, on Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, to Chesterfield.

May 26.—The division started for Hanover town Ferry on the Pamunkey River, marched all night, making the river about daylight. On the way the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Second Brigade, was detached to make a demonstration as if we intended to cross at Jones' Ferry. This was well done under the direction of the excellent commander of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson. The enemy held the ferry at Hanover town in small force; two canvas pontoon-boats were put up beyond range of the enemy's guns, and then taken to the river-bank by the engineers, preceded by a regiment of General Custer's brigade, who drove the enemy from the opposite bank, where the boats were put in the river, and two squadrons dismounted, ferried over at once, and held the opposite bank till the pontoon bridge was laid, and Captain Folwell, Fiftieth New York Engineers, and his men deserve great credit for the prompt manner in which they laid the bridge, part of the time under fire. General Custer, knowing the importance of the movement, was there in person to superintend it, and very gallantly and expeditiously did he perform his duty. In one hour the bridge was laid and the division passed over it in the following order: General Custer, General Merritt, and Colonel Devin. General Custer met the enemy immediately after crossing, on the road to Hanover Court-House, at a fork of the road, about 1 mile from the ferry leading to Hanover Court-House and Haw's Shop. Two regiments were sent on each road. General Merritt was sent on the left-hand road to Haw's Shop, to support the two regiments of General Custer, gone in that direction, and Colonel Devin on the right-hand road to Hanover Court-House, to support the two regiments of General Custer, sent in that direction. The enemy were in strong force on the Hanover Court-House road, and the greater part of Colonel Devin's brigade was put into action, with the two regiments of General Custer. General Custer was directed to go to Haw's Shop and take a right-hand road which came into the Hanover Court-House road in rear of the enemy; this he was doing very handsomely, when the enemy, seeing the movement, fled in confusion across Crump's Swamp, when I stopped the pursuit. General Merritt's brigade, except one regiment, First New York Dragoons, was then ordered to a position about half way between Haw's Shop and the Hanover Court-House road, to hold the line of Crump's Swamp. This day the First Brigade captured 1 captain and 31 men, and the Second brigade 4 commissioned officers and 18 men.

May 28.—The Sixth Corps arrived and relieved the cavalry from this position, and the division was ordered to Haw's Shop, to support General Gregg's division (Second), which had been ordered to that point early in the morning. Here the enemy was met in very strong force—the supposition is all of their cavalry. I was directed to send General Custer's brigade to report to General Gregg, and this brigade went into action across the road leading from Haw's Shop to Mechanicsville, and it lost heavily in both officers and men, but it punished the enemy equally if not more severe. Too much praise cannot be awarded General Custer and his brigade for the manner in which they fought on that day. General Merritt's brigade was formed on the extreme right of the line, but was not seriously engaged, but the movement made the enemy fall back before

them. Colonel Devin's brigade was held in reserve during this engagement. The enemy withdrew about sundown. About an hour after our infantry relieved the cavalry and the division marched that night to a point on the Pamunkey, a short distance below Hanover town. This day the First Brigade captured 1 officer and 34 men.

May 29.—The division marched to New Castle Ferry, on the Pamunkey River, picketing the country about Old Church and toward Cold Harbor.

May 30.—About 4 p. m. the pickets of the Second Brigade (Colonel Devin's), on the road from Old Church to Cold Harbor, were attacked, but they bravely held their ground till the balance of the brigade came up, when the enemy was found strongly posted on the south bank of the Matadequin, a deep and, in some places, impassable stream. Here a sharp engagement ensued, and it was found necessary to put in the Reserve Brigade (General Merritt's) and two regiments of General Custer's, after which the enemy was driven from one position to another for a distance of 3 miles, when he retreated entirely to Cold Harbor, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. Here the First Brigade captured 1 officer and 12 men, the Second Brigade 1 officer and 4 men; Reserve Brigade, 2 officers and 15 men. The fighting was all dismounted, and every one behaved in the bravest manner. In one instance the Second U. S. Cavalry drove the enemy before them with their pistols after their carbine ammunition had given out, and on their line could be seen Captain O'Keeffe, of the corps staff, gallantly leading the men into action. The men being very much exhausted, the pursuit was stopped for that day and we bivouacked about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cold Harbor.

May 31.—Knowing the enemy to be in force at Cold Harbor, I made dispositions to advance on that point, ordering General Merritt in advance, followed by General Custer, to move on the direct road to Cold Harbor, and detached Colonel Devin's brigade to go to the same place by a road to the left, which came into Cold Harbor a little to the left of the one that the balance of the command was on, with orders to engage the enemy, when met in force, with one regiment, making the connection to the right with the balance of the command, and with the other two regiments to turn the enemy's right at all hazards, and get in among his led horses. In my opinion it was an excellent opportunity to strike the enemy a severe blow, but the colonel said it was impossible, but it does not appear that a very serious attempt was made to carry out my designs. General Merritt drove the enemy very handsomely before him for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when he sought shelter behind breast-works of earth and rails on a naturally strong position, supported by a brigade of infantry. Part of General Custer's brigade was here put in on the left of General Merritt, making the connection with Colonel Devin. Not deeming it best to advance the whole line, and General Merritt reporting that he thought he could turn their left, that move was made. At the same time the left was pushed forward. These movements had the desired result, for the enemy was obliged to leave his breast-works or be captured. General Merritt's plan was eminently successful at the same time, capturing 4 officers and 61 men, infantry. The enemy were driven about three-quarters of a mile beyond Cold Harbor, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. I then made dispositions to hold this point, taking up a line along the Bottom's Bridge road and the Bethesda Church road, holding well to the front on the Gaines' Hill road. The corps comman-

der thinking my position rather isolated, being 3 or 4 miles from General Gregg's division, and there being no infantry within 8 or 10 miles, I was ordered to withdraw during the night; this I accomplished very successfully, the enemy certainly not knowing what was going on. The most of my command had got back to the position occupied the night before, when I received a dispatch from General Meade, through General Sheridan, to the effect that he should hold on to all he had gained at Cold Harbor at all hazards; that the Sixth Corps would be up in the morning to relieve the cavalry. I immediately faced about and marched to Cold Harbor and took up the old position just before daylight without any opposition; in fact, it was done so quietly that I do not believe the enemy knew that I had, for a time, withdrawn from their front. The First Division can well be proud of their achievements on the 30th and 31st of May, when the above drove from the field both Generals Hampton's and Lee's divisions of cavalry, and General Butler's (South Carolina) brigade of mounted infantry, and one brigade of infantry. One of the severest losses the division and the cavalry service sustained on the 31st was the untimely death of Captain McKee, First U. S. Cavalry, than whom a more gallant and accomplished soldier has not given his life for his bleeding country. On this day Generals Merritt and Custer particularly distinguished themselves for personal gallantry and skill in handling their men. This day the Reserve Brigade captured 4 officers and 61 men; the First Brigade captured 47 men.

June 1.—We found ourselves confronted by the enemy's infantry, their cavalry having withdrawn, and Brigadier-General Davies, of the Second Division, was ordered to report to me. About 6 a. m. the enemy made a desperate assault with a brigade of infantry on the lines of the Reserve Brigade, and they were handsomely repulsed, losing many in killed and wounded. Soon after the enemy made a second attempt, but with no better success. About 10 a. m. the infantry (Sixth Corps) began to arrive and relieve the cavalry, and this was accomplished about 1 p. m., when the division marched in the direction of White House, and encamped in the neighborhood of Prospect Church and Parsley's Mill.

June 2.—Marched to Bottom's Bridge and had a slight skirmish with the enemy in a demonstration at the bridge over the Chickahominy.

June 3.—Remained at Bottom's Bridge; nothing of interest except some artillery firing.

June 4.—Marched to Old Church.

June 5.—Marched to the right of the army connecting with the Fifth Corps and General Wilson's division (Third) cavalry.

June 6.—Marched to New Castle Ferry on the Pamunkey River.

June 7.—Crossed the river on pontoon bridge, together with Second Division (General Gregg's), on an expedition toward Gordonsville and the Virginia Central Railroad; camped on Major Douglas' farm, on the south side of the Mattaponi River, about 2 miles from Dunkirk.

June 8.—Marched and encamped near Pole Cat Station, on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad.

June 9.—Marched and encamped at Young's Mill.

June 10.—Marched, crossing North Anna River, near Minor's Bridge, at Carpenter's Ford, and encamped about 4 miles from Trevilian Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, and just before

going into camp 10 or 12 of the enemy attacked the head of the column, but soon retreated rapidly. This was the first time we had seen the enemy during this trip. Generals Merritt and Custer camped for the night on the road to Louisa Court-House, and Colonel Devin's brigade on the road to Trevilian Station. These two places are on the Virginia Central Railroad, and about 6 miles apart. The Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Second Brigade) was detached to go to a hospital near Spotsylvania Court-House, where some of our wounded were reported to be, and did not rejoin till late on the 11th.

June 11.—I could get no definite information in regard to the enemy, but his pickets were in front of mine on both roads; moreover, I could get no accurate information concerning the roads to Trevilian Station from the inhabitants or my map, but from the best information I could get I learned that the direct route to the station from the forks of the road where I was encamped intersected the road from Louisa Court-House immediately at the depot, and that there was a county road running from the road to Louisa Court-House to Trevilian Station, coming into the road from Louisa Court-House to the station about 700 yards from the station, and I was obliged to make my dispositions on the above information; so I ordered Brigadier-General Custer to take the last road referred to to Trevilian Station, and General Merritt and Colonel Devin to take the direct road for the same place. General Merritt was in the advance. General Custer was directed as he neared the station to connect or communicate with the command on his right. The column started about 5 a. m., and almost immediately after leaving camp engaged the enemy. I was with the right column, and General Merritt very handsomely drove the enemy before him about a mile, when the enemy took up a position in a dense woods and forest, where it was with the greatest difficulty that a man could get through even if there had been no enemy in front, and this part of the line was held by the South Carolina mounted infantry brigade on foot. The Reserve Brigade was at once dismounted and put into action, and here, I am sorry to say, the gallant Captain Rodenbough, commanding the Second U. S. Cavalry, was severely wounded, and was obliged to leave the field. The men fought desperately, but it was hard to drive the enemy from his cover, as my men could not see their foe. In the mean time, Colonel Devin, with the Fourth and Ninth New York Regiments, were put in to re-enforce General Merritt. About this time Colonel Gregg's brigade, of the Second Division, was ordered to report to me, and I suspended the attack to make dispositions for turning the enemy's left flank, placing Colonel Gregg's brigade on my left. The enemy, undoubtedly seeing these dispositions, commenced to withdraw from my front, which I immediately followed up so closely that he had no time to form again till he was beyond the station, and I stopped the pursuit. They were driven back pell-mell without any organization and their forces cut in two, General Fitz. Lee's division going toward Louisa Court-House, and General Hampton's toward Gordonsville. During this time I could get no communication from General Custer, but could hear his guns well in the rear of the enemy I was fighting, but it seems he was engaged with a force coming from the direction of Louisa Court-House on his left flank and rear. It appears that after skirmishing with the enemy for awhile on the direct road to Louisa Court-House early in the morning, he left that road to take the one I had indi-

ated, and that road came out on the railroad about 2 miles from Trevilian Station, instead of a half mile, as I supposed, which was the cause of his being unable to connect with the right column, and could not communicate with me, as the enemy was between us. After striking the railroad, the enemy from the direction of Louisa Court-House attacked his rear, but he pushed steadily on to the station, which point he reached in rear of the enemy engaged with General Merritt and Colonel Devin. In approaching the station, General Custer found the enemy's led horses, trains, and caissons retreating rapidly in the direction of Gordonsville and Charlottesville, and he immediately ordered the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Alger, to pursue, which they did in a very gallant manner, capturing about 1,500 horses, 6 caissons, and a number of wagons. The regiment was soon divided up into small parties taking care of the captured property, and the enemy at once sent a still stronger force after them. They were obliged to relinquish their captures and get back the best way they could, and the greater part of the regiment came in. Then Colonel Alger with a few men gallantly cut their way through a column of the enemy to our lines that afternoon. General Custer reached the station about the time that the enemy were driven in such a confused mass from the front of General Merritt and Colonel Devin, so the enemy in a disorganized mass passed through some intervals in his line, passing to his rear, carried off his pack trains, headquarters wagon, and five caissons. The enemy captured one gun, but it was immediately recaptured, in a charge led by General Custer in person; one caisson was recaptured, and the enemy was obliged to abandon two of ours, which were recovered intact. Much credit is due to General Custer for saving his command under such trying circumstances. Later in the day Colonel Gregg drove the enemy from the railroad and turnpike between Louisa Court-House and Trevilian Station beyond General Custer's position. On account of the exhausted condition of the men, it was not deemed expedient to advance farther that day, and I made dispositions to hold the railroad at that point. This day the Reserve Brigade captured 150 officers and men; the First Brigade, 8 officers and 133 men; the Second Brigade, 10 officers and 136 men. The enemy in his flight destroyed one caisson and one wagon of hospital supplies and quartermaster's stores. Their loss in killed and wounded was very heavy. General Rosser, commanding division, was severely wounded, 1 colonel, commanding brigade, killed, and 1 captured (wounded). Our loss was quite heavy, as the accompanying lists will show, but the enemy was more severely punished. This day General Merritt and Colonel Devin particularly distinguished themselves for bravery and coolness in action.

June 12.—The division commenced destroying the railroad track and depot, and the track was effectually destroyed for 4 or 5 miles. About 3 o'clock I was ordered with my division and General Davies' brigade of the Second Division to reconnoiter the enemy's position on the Charlottesville and Gordonsville roads. These roads fork about 1½ miles beyond Trevilian Station. The enemy was found strongly intrenched across these two roads about 1 mile from the forks of the roads. One regiment and a section of artillery were placed in position for holding the Charlottesville road, but to make no demonstration. General Custer's brigade was sent on the Gordonsville road, and General Merritt's brigade put on the extreme

right, and, if possible, turn the enemy's right. A general advance was ordered, when the enemy was driven from his first line of works, when he fell back to a line behind the railroad embankment. From this position on the Gordonsville road it was impossible to drive him, except by having a large force, and then with heavy loss, for the enemy had been re-enforced by one or two regiments of infantry from Gordonsville. It was not deemed expedient to make this sacrifice, as we already had from the fighting the day before as many wounded as we could take care of with our limited transportation. Moreover, our ammunition was getting short, and rations nearly exhausted. Under these circumstances, I was directed to suspend the attack about night, and after dark was ordered to withdraw to the station, which was done without molestation. During the engagement the Reserve Brigade fought with more than their usual desperation, driving the enemy before them, but were unable to hold all they gained, as the enemy was too strongly re-enforced—the men say by infantry. Great credit is due to Lieutenant Williston, of the artillery, for the gallant manner in which he used his guns, part of the time upon the front line of our men. Three regiments—Seventeenth Pennsylvania, and Fourth and Sixth New York Cavalry—were put into action on General Merritt's line, and rendered valuable service; General Davies' brigade was held in reserve, and ready to support any part of the line, and one regiment held the enemy in check at a very important point on the extreme left and rear. This day each brigade of the First Division captured 3 prisoners each. A few of my wounded, I am sorry to say, were obliged to be left at Trevilian Station, on account of their severe wounds. About 12 o'clock at night the division marched back on the road we had come, and about sunrise bivouacked for a few hours on the north bank of the south fork of the North Anna River, and then marched to the north fork of the South Anna, where we remained for the night.

✓ *June 14.*—Marched and camped at Shady Grove Church on the Catharpin road.

June 15.—Marched via Spotsylvania Court-House to Edge Hill Seminary on the Ta River.

June 16.—Marched, crossing the Ta and Mattapony Rivers, passing through Bowling Green and down the north bank of the Mattapony River, camping on Dr. Butler's farm.

June 17.—Marched via Newtown and Clarksville and camped near Walkerton.

June 18.—Marched, camping at King and Queen Court-House, sending sick, wounded, and prisoners to West Point.

June 19.—Returned on same road via Clarksville to Dunkirk on the Mattapony River.

June 20.—Crossed the Mattapony on pontoon bridge and marched to the Pamunkey River opposite White House, via King William Court-House.

June 21.—Crossed the Pamunkey River on the railroad bridge at White House to support General Gregg's division, who met the enemy on the opposite side. Colonel Devin's brigade was pushed out on the road to Baltimore Cross-Roads, where he met the enemy in force, but succeeded in holding him in check with the loss of a few men. General Custer was put on the road to Cumberland. General Merritt was held on the road to Tunstall's Station, to support General Gregg or the other two brigades of the division. That night the enemy withdrew from our front.

June 22.—Marched to Jones' (or Gowan's) Bridge, on the Chickahominy, and crossed two brigades, Colonel Devin's and General Custer's, without much opposition, leaving General Merritt on the north side.

June 23.—Remained in camp, and late in the afternoon Colonel Devin's brigade, which was in advance, holding the roads to Charles City Court-House, and Long Bridge, on the Chickahominy, was strongly attacked by the enemy, but the colonel held his ground with his usual stubbornness, and finally drove the enemy from his front.

June 24.—Marched via Charles City Court-House to near West-over Church.

June 25.—Marched to Douthat's Point, on the James River.

June 26 and 27.—Remained in camp.

June 28.—Crossed James River in ferry-boats to Wind Mill Point.

The cavalry fighting this year has been dismounted; the enemy has not dared to give us an opportunity to operate mounted, and when dismounted, they have had a great advantage of us from the fact that they have a very large brigade of mounted infantry armed with the rifled musket; but I am proud to say that the division has been signally successful in everything they have been called upon to perform; in fact, officers nor men never fought with more determination or courage. Too much credit cannot be given to the brigade commanders for the gallant and efficient manner in which they performed the duties incident to their position. I cannot speak too highly of the Horse Artillery (three batteries) commanded by Lieutenants Williston, Pennington, and Heaton, serving with the division, and part of the time Lieutenants Dennison and Randol, for they always used their guns to the advantage of every one, except the enemy. The medical department of the division is under the immediate control of the very accomplished surgeon, W. H. Rulison, Ninth New York Cavalry, and it is managed to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned. To the officers of my staff, for their invaluable services they have rendered in battle and on the march, I owe more than I can ever repay, and it would be invidious to particularize, for all seemed to vie with each other who would be first in all that is gallant and meritorious; but those who remain will allow me to express my appreciation of one, now absent, and who may not return, Capt. Craig Wadsworth, additional aide-de-camp, a worthy son of a worthy man, son of the lamented General Wadsworth, who has proved himself one of the most gallant, energetic, and meritorious officers who has given his services to his country. From May 26 to June 26, 1864, the division has marched about 400 miles, and in the different engagements has lost as follows:

Brigades.	Officers.				Men.				Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	
Reserve Brigade.....	6	17	3	26	57	275	38	370	396
First Brigade.....	3	12	3	18	62	192	308	562	580
Second Brigade.....	2	15	1	18	42	103	49	254	272
Total.....	11	44	7	62	161	630	395	1,186	1,248

Loss in the division from May 4 to July 1, 1864 :

Brigades.	Officers.				Men.				Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	
Reserve Brigade.....	7	28	11	46	98	416	157	671	717
First Brigade.....	5	20	6	31	93	310	342	745	776
Second Brigade.....	3	21	1	25	56	229	54	339	364
Total.....	15	69	18	102	247	955	553	1,755	1,857

For further details I would respectfully refer to the inclosed reports of brigade commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. T. A. TORBERT,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JAMES W. FORSYTH,

Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

No. 192.

Report of Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations May 7-26.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,

July 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with directions received through headquarters First Cavalry Division, from headquarters of the corps, I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the division, from the time I assumed command (May 7, 1864) to the 26th of the same month, when General Torbert, the present commander, assumed command:

At the time I took command by orders from division headquarters, the First and Second Brigades were in position in front of the Furnaces, about 2 miles from Todd's Tavern, and the Reserve Brigade was near Alrich's plantation. On the 7th the Reserve Brigade marched by the position named above occupied by the other two brigades, and assuming command of the division, I ordered Colonel Devin's brigade to follow the Reserve Brigade, while General Custer continued to hold the position already occupied by his command. On the evening of the same day the Reserve Brigade met a force of the enemy's cavalry near Todd's Tavern, and a brisk fight occurred. Colonel Gibbs, commanding Reserve Brigade, handled it with great skill, and drove the enemy some miles on the road to Spotsylvania Court-House. The Second Brigade was held as reserve, but it was not found necessary to use it on that day. On the morning of the 8th, by orders received from army headquarters, I advanced the two brigades of the division, then with me on the road to Spotsylvania Court-House (the First Brigade still near the Furnaces). The orders were to take position near Spotsylvania on the Block house road. On advancing the leading brigade (the Reserve) was immediately

engaged, soon very heavily with the enemy's dismounted cavalry and infantry. It pushed steadily, though slowly, forward, driving the enemy from temporary breast-works to within about 3 miles of the Court-House, when it was re-enforced and finally relieved by a division (Robinson's) of the Fifth Corps. The loss of the brigade in this battle was heavy for the number engaged. Among the valuable officers and men who fell I regret to mention Captain Ash, of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry. On the arrival of the infantry, a part of a regiment of Robinson's division, through apprehension or excitement, fired into the woods to the great danger of the line of battle of the cavalry engaged some distance in front. Captain Ash, together with some of my staff, stopped the firing, and in leading the infantry into position on our skirmish line, was mortally wounded. He died nobly in the discharge of a most important duty; a heroic, patriotic, intrepid cavalry officer, a noble martyr in his country's service. In the battle of the 7th the Reserve Brigade lost—Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major Starr, commanding, wounded; Lieutenant and Adjutant Kirk (since dead), and Lieutenant Coxe, wounded. The First Cavalry lost Captain Sumner, Lieutenants Hall, Pennock, Bernard, Ward, and Carr, all wounded. Both these regiments did noble service, and I mourn to report the temporary loss to the cavalry service of so many accomplished gentlemen and gallant soldiers. The enemy's bullets, alas for our command, too often "love shining marks."

On the evening of the 8th the division was camped on Silver's plantation, from which we marched on the morning of the 9th at 4.30 on an expedition to interrupt the enemy's communications with Richmond. The march was continued to Beaver Dam Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, through Tabernacle Church, Standard's Mill, Thornburg, and Chilesburg. After passing this latter point, the First Brigade, then in advance of the division, crossed the North Anna by order, and, moving on Beaver Dam Station, captured two engines and a number of cars, besides a large quantity of army supplies, which were destroyed. Something less than 300 of our own men (infantry), prisoners to the enemy, were retaken, among whom were 2 or 3 field officers. A misconception of orders given or some other cause marred the success that might have attended this day's work, as by lighting fires after the capture of the station the enemy were informed of our position and many stores were destroyed, which would, as our after experience developed, have been very useful in rationing the men in the command. The success was complete, however, and as it cost nothing in lives or trouble no one felt like taking serious notice of the *gaucherie* which lost us some of the fruits of a hard day's march. During the night the railroad in the neighborhood of the station for several miles in each direction was thoroughly destroyed.

On the morning of the 10th the enemy's cavalry shelled our camp on the south bank of the North Anna, while some little skirmishing occurred between him and that part of the command on the north bank. The march, however, was resumed without trouble, the First Division being in rear. The day was very hot, and the march, a long one, was made with but little water or rest for our animals. Early on the morning of this day the Fifth Cavalry was sent to occupy Davenport Bridge, on the North Anna, until the rear of the command (the Reserve Brigade) had passed, in order to protect the flank of the column from attack. In withdrawing, this gallant regi-

ment, with its accomplished commander, Captain Arnold, at its head, charged and made its way through a very superior force of the enemy, which, by crossing blind fords on the river, had interposed itself between him and the main command. Of necessity some few officers and men were lost as prisoners to the enemy, but the affair was so well managed that the loss was slight and the event highly creditable to the officers and men of the Fifth. These few are the only captures of which the enemy can boast from the First Division during the entire expedition.

On the morning of the 11th, after encamping for the night at Ground Squirrel Bridge, on the South Anna, the march was resumed. The enemy made a feeble attack in the morning before the command moved, but did not venture across the river. Moving on to the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, at Glen Allen Station, the road was destroyed in both directions from that point for 4 or 5 miles. While the destruction was going on the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which was occupying the roads to the south of that point, reported the enemy advancing on the Ashland and Richmond road. The Reserve Brigade, which was ordered to the support of the Sixth Pennsylvania, was soon engaged with the enemy, near the junction of the above-named road and the Brook turnpike. The Second Brigade was thrown in dismounted on the right of the Reserve Brigade, and the First Brigade moved mounted to a position on the left of the line of battle. During the action a regiment of the Second Brigade (the Sixth New York) moved to the front on the Brook pike, took possession of and held the bridge some 3 miles to our front toward Richmond. The enemy fought with much desperation, employing seriously every available man of the Reserve Brigade and two regiments (especially the Ninth New York) of the Second Brigade, but finally his line was cut and a charge made mounted by one regiment of the First Brigade (the Fifth Michigan) and a regiment of Chapman's brigade, Third Division (the First Vermont), headed by the intrepid commander of the First Brigade (General Custer), and drove the enemy discomfited off the field. This charge was handsomely executed without loss, and resulted in the capture of two guns, which had been very annoying during the fight and which the enemy had left (unfortunately for him) unsupported. The enemy disappearing from our flank and rear did not again appear until the arrival of the command on the Chickahominy. He suffered very seriously, losing several important officers, colonels commanding regiments and brigades; also his chief cavalry commander, General Stuart, who was mortally wounded in the fight at Yellow Tavern.

On the night of the 11th, the division being second in the order of march, moved down the Brook pike toward Richmond with the rest of the corps, and passing the outskirts of the city, proceeded toward Meadow Bridge, on the Chickahominy. Arriving in this neighborhood, the leading division (Third) was engaged by the enemy toward the Mechanicsville turnpike, while my command was ordered to open the way across the Chickahominy toward Mechanicsville. The Meadow bridges were partially destroyed, and the enemy, who had taken a strong position on the opposite bank, annoyed the fatigue party, which was engaged in repairing the bridge, by a fire from both artillery and a strong line of skirmishers. These latter were soon driven away by parts of the First Division, whom I ordered to occupy the farther edge of the woods. The bridge was completed

after a few hours' hard work, when I was ordered to move the division over and occupy the other side. This was accomplished in a very few minutes. The First and Second Cavalry, of the Reserve Brigade, moving dismounted on the right of the road, two regiments of the Second Brigade and one of the First Brigade on the left of the road, and three regiments of the Reserve and one of the First Brigade moving mounted in column of fours across the bridge and up the road. The position held by the enemy, as remarked above, was a strong one, and he had by temporary breast-works made it still stronger, but the officers and men ordered on the duty of opening the road understood their mission and did the work quickly over a stubborn resistance, and would though the opposition had been much stronger. I would not wish to detract from the credit due all who were engaged on this important duty of building and forcing the passage of this bridge, but I cannot refrain from mentioning as entitled to great praise Capt. G. A. Gordon, of the Second Cavalry, whose labors were unremitting and very important, both while the bridge was being built and the men and animals were passing. He worked hard and faithfully, and when the fighting was going on was not found wanting. Our loss in this affair was serious, though not very heavy. It is thought that the resolute and impetuous manner in which the attack was made, when the time came for action, did everything to save many valuable men and officers, who must certainly have been lost if any other than the most vigorous attack had been made. The enemy withdrew rapidly from the front so soon as the crossing was effected, and the division, in compliance with orders, marched to Mechanicsville. In marching from this latter place to Gaines' Mill, where we encamped that night, the Reserve Brigade was engaged very briskly for a short time with a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, which appeared on the left flank of the direction of march. This force was soon driven away after the brigade had captured a number of prisoners. No large bodies of the enemy were seen after this time during the remainder of the march, which was resumed on the 13th of May, the command camping at Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy River. Next day we marched to Malvern Hill, where we remained until the night of the 17th. Colonel Devin with his brigade and part of the Reserve Brigade made a satisfactory reconnaissance to New Market.

On the 20th the Second and Reserve Brigades of the division arrived in the neighborhood of the White House, the First Brigade having been detached to move in conjunction with the second division (General Gregg), to again destroy the enemy's communications and discover his position. The Virginia Central Railroad was again destroyed for several miles very effectually, a considerable line of trestle-work being burnt by General Custer's command. It having been decided to cross the Pamunkey, the Second and Reserve Brigades, of the First Division, commenced the work of repairing and rebuilding the railroad bridge at the White House. Much credit is due both officers and men engaged in this work for the prompt and energetic manner in which they discharged their duty. An abutment and several spans of the bridge had to be replaced entirely, many stringers to be supplied, and the flooring for the entire bridge collected and transported from a distance. This was all done in about fifteen hours' work with poor facilities and no tools, save those ordinarily carried by pioneer parties. To Lieutenant Martin, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who superintended the work, great praise is

due. Colonel Thorp, First New York Dragoons, Colonel Anderson, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Captains Sweitzer, McKee, and Sanford, of the First Cavalry, and Captains Rodenbough and Leoser, of the Second, all attracted especial notice in this most important work.

On the afternoon of the 22d the division crossed the Pamunkey, and on the 25th of May, with the rest of the corps, rejoined the army near Chesterfield Station. Here General Torbert rejoined and took command. Distance marched, 294 miles.

In this hasty sketch of the expedition I am aware that but feeble prominence has been given to the importance of much of the work done by the First Division while under my command. The time which has elapsed since the events transpired, the work and activity of the subsequent parts of the campaign, the fact that most of the events mentioned took place under the immediate eye of the major-general commanding the corps, renders a more detailed report impracticable and unnecessary. It is enough to say that the division in moving out was in elegant condition, the men and horses endured the march and hardships exceedingly well, and the division, when the enemy was encountered, fought as soldiers who belong to the brigades which compose it (each one of which has an individual reputation gained on well-contested fields in former campaigns) might be expected to fight. I am proud to be associated with the command. The list* of casualties (inclosed herewith) will give an idea of the character of the engagements mentioned above.

I need scarcely say no man or officer was needlessly sacrificed. The battery commanders with the division, Lieutenants Williston and Heatón, as also their subordinate officers, both on the march and in the fight, always exhibited the untiring energy, consummate skill, and cool bravery which characterizes most of the artillery officers who have hitherto served with the cavalry. The officers of the division staff, as also my personal aides, did themselves renewed honor during the entire expedition. Their several reputations are too well established on many former occasions to require that I should say more. Their example on the march or in the fight is inspiring to all who come in contact with them.

I inclose herewith the reports of the brigade commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. E. B. PARSONS,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Headquarters Cavalry Corps.

No. 193.

*Reports of Brig. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Army, commanding
First Brigade, including operations May 4-July 1.*

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,

July 4, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions of the general commanding the division I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade, from May 4 to 25, 1864:

On the 4th of May this command left camp near Culpeper and marched to Stony Mountain, where it encamped during the night,

* Embodied in revised statement, pp. 128, 184, 185.

picketing from the mountain to the Rapidan. At 3 o'clock on the following morning the march was resumed in the direction of Germanna Ford. The point of crossing was afterward changed to Ely's Ford, from which point we moved to Chancellorsville, and encamped about 1 mile beyond on the Fredericksburg plank road. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th the brigade moved by the Furnace road to its intersection with the Brock pike, taking a position to hold the intersection. Communication was also opened with General Gregg's division, which was then at Todd's Tavern. While in position at the cross-roads an order was received from the division commander directing me to take the First and Second Brigades and move out on the Brock pike for the purpose of harassing Longstreet's corps, which was reported to be moving on Hancock's left flank. Before this order could be executed my pickets on the Brock pike, under Captain Maxwell, First Michigan, were driven in, and a large force of the enemy's cavalry appeared on my front. Most of my command was concealed by the woods, only the pickets and reserves being visible to the enemy. This fact induced the enemy to charge, but the First Michigan, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stagg, charged his advancing column and repulsed him handsomely, killing and wounding a large number of the enemy. My entire line was then thrown forward and advantageously posted in a ravine fronting an extended open country. The enemy made repeated and desperate attempts to drive me from this position, but was defeated each time with heavy loss. Failing to dislodge me by attacking my front he moved a heavy force of dismounted men through the woods on my right, intending to turn my right flank and gain possession of the Furnace road in my rear. Discovering this movement, I sent the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Alger commanding, and the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, Major Kidd commanding, to check the advance of the enemy, and if possible to drive him to the open country beyond. About this time Colonel Devin reported to me with the Second Brigade. A section of artillery sent to me by General Gregg also arrived. Eight guns were placed in a favorable position for silencing the guns of the enemy. I directed Colonel Devin to support the battery placed in position with one of his regiments. The Seventeenth Pennsylvania was sent dismounted into the woods on my right to re-enforce the Fifth and Sixth Michigan Cavalry, which at this time was hard pressed by the enemy. With the remaining portion of his command Colonel Devin was instructed to protect and hold the left flank. When these dispositions were completed, I ordered the battery of eight guns to fire as rapidly as they could be loaded and aimed, while the three regiments dismounted on my right were ordered to advance. Captain Maxwell, with one squadron of the First Michigan Cavalry, charged the enemy in front. The enemy, after contesting the ground obstinately, was driven from the field in great disorder, leaving his dead and many of his wounded upon the ground. We also captured a considerable number of prisoners, who informed us that we had been engaged with Fitzhugh Lee's division of cavalry. Orders having been received not to pursue the enemy beyond this point, we remained on the field until near night, establishing communication in the meanwhile with the left of the Second Corps. Just before dark I received orders to withdraw my command and encamp near the Furnace.

On the morning of the 7th we reoccupied the ground we held the day before. Upon arriving at the intersection of the Furnace road

and Brock pike, the First Michigan was thrown forward to hold the road leading to Todd's Tavern. The enemy was encountered in heavy force about three-fourths of a mile beyond the cross-roads. A portion of the First Michigan was dismounted and advanced through the woods on both sides of the road, while the remainder of the regiment, under Captain Brevoort, moved up the road mounted. After a short but severe engagement the enemy were driven back to Todd's Tavern, which point was soon after occupied by our forces, under General Gregg, whose right flank connected with my left. But little fighting occurred on my front during the remainder of that day.

On the 8th we moved from Todd's Tavern to Silver's, a point on the Fredericksburg plank road, where the entire corps was massed. At daylight on the morning of the 9th the corps started on the Richmond raid, this brigade being in the advance. After a short halt at Chilesburg, where this division was massed, we moved on the road leading to Beaver Dam Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad. Just before reaching the North Anna River the advance guard reported a train of the enemy's ambulances to be in sight. Major Brewer, of the First Michigan Cavalry, with one battalion of his regiment, was ordered to push forward and capture them, after which he was to move rapidly upon Beaver Dam Station, the remainder of the brigade to follow closely in support. Before reaching the station the advance encountered a considerable force of the enemy, conducting upward of 400 Union prisoners to Richmond. Major Brewer gallantly charged the enemy, and succeeded in recapturing all our men and quite a number of their captors. Among the recaptured men of our army was 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, and a considerable number of captains and lieutenants, all belonging to infantry regiments, and had been captured during the battles of the Wilderness. Pressing on, we obtained possession of Beaver Dam Station, where we captured three trains and two first-class locomotives. The trains were heavily laden with supplies for the army. In addition, we captured an immense amount of army supplies, consisting of bacon, flour, meal, sugar, molasses, liquors, and medical stores; also several hundred stand of arms, a large number of hospital tents, the whole amounting to several millions of dollars' worth. After supplying my command with all the rations they could transport, I caused the remainder to be burnt. I also caused the railroad track to be destroyed for a considerable distance. The enemy made frequent attempts during the night to drive me from the station, but were unsuccessful. On the following day this command moved with the corps to the south bank of the South Anna, crossing at Ground Squirrel Bridge.

On the 11th the enemy's cavalry, under Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, was met at Yellow Tavern, near the intersection of the Telegraph road with the Brook pike. The Second and Reserve Brigades were first engaged. Afterward this brigade was thrown in on the left of the Reserve Brigade, connecting on my left with the right of the Third Division. The enemy was strongly posted on a bluff in rear of a thin skirt of woods, his battery being concealed from our view by the woods, while they had obtained perfect range of my position. The edge of the woods nearest to my front was held by the enemy's dismounted men, who poured a heavy fire into my lines until the Fifth and Sixth Michigan were ordered to dismount and drive the

enemy from his position, which they did in the most gallant manner, led by Colonel Alger, of the Fifth, and Major Kidd, of the Sixth. Upon reaching the woods I directed Colonel Alger to establish the Fifth and Sixth upon a line near the skirts of the wood and hold his position until further orders. From a personal examination of the ground, I discovered that a successful charge might be made upon the battery of the enemy by keeping well to the right. With this intention I formed the First Michigan Cavalry in column of squadrons under cover of the wood. At the same time I directed Colonel Alger and Major Kidd to move the Fifth and Sixth Michigan Cavalry forward and occupy the attention of the enemy on the left, Heaton's battery to engage them in front, while the First charged the battery on the flank. The bugle sounded the advance and the three regiments moved forward. As soon as the First Michigan moved from the cover of the woods the enemy divined our intention and opened a brisk fire from his artillery with shell and canister. Before the battery of the enemy could be reached there were five fences to be opened and a bridge to cross, over which it was impossible to pass more than 3 at one time, the intervening ground being within close range of the enemy's battery. Yet, notwithstanding these obstacles, the First Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Stagg commanding, advanced boldly to the charge, and when within 200 yards of the battery, charged it with a yell which spread terror before them. Two pieces of cannon, two limbers, filled with ammunition, and a large number of prisoners were among the results of this charge.

While it is impossible to mention the names of all the officers of the First Michigan Cavalry who distinguished themselves by their gallantry in this charge, I cannot forbear from referring specially to the conduct of Major Howrigan, of this regiment, whose bravery on this occasion rendered him conspicuous. He was the first to reach the rebel battery, and doing so received a wound on the arm. Lieutenant-Colonel Stagg, who commanded the First Michigan in the charge, deserves, with the officers and men of his command, great credit for the daring manner in which the rebel battery was taken. The assistance of the Fifth and Sixth Michigan Cavalry, by engaging the attention of the enemy in front, was also most important. After the enemy was driven across a deep ravine, about a quarter of a mile beyond the position held by his battery, he rallied and reformed his forces and resisted successfully the farther advance of the First Michigan. The Seventh Michigan, commanded by Major Granger, was ordered forward at a trot, and when near the enemy's position was ordered to charge with drawn sabers. Major Granger, like a true soldier, placed himself at the head of his men and led them bravely up to the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, but notwithstanding the heroic efforts of this gallant officer, the enemy held their position, and the Seventh Michigan was compelled to retire, but not until the chivalric Granger had fallen, pierced through the head and heart by the bullets of the enemy. He fell as the warrior loves to fall, with his face to the foe. The united efforts of the First, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Michigan, assisted by Heaton's battery, and the First Vermont, under the gallant Colonel Preston, proved sufficient, after a close contest, to rout the enemy and drive him from his position. His defeat was complete. He fled, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in our hands. Among the dead was found the body of the notorious Col. Henry Clay Pate.

From facts obtained on the battle-field and from information derived since, I have every reason to believe that the rebel General J. E. B. Stuart received his death wound from the hands of Private John A. Huff, Company E, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, who has since died from a wound received at Haw's Shop.

After the enemy had been driven across the upper Chickahominy this command remained upon the battle-ground until after midnight, when it moved in rear of the other portions of the command toward Meadow Bridge by way of the Brook pike. On arriving near the bridge, this brigade was ordered by the major-general commanding the corps to take the advance and open the way across the Chickahominy at this point. The enemy, after destroying the bridge, had taken a very strong position upon the opposite side, from which they commanded the bridge and its approaches by artillery, infantry, and dismounted cavalry. The Fifth Michigan, under Colonel Alger, was dismounted and crossed the river on the railroad bridge a short distance below. The Sixth Michigan, under Major Kidd, also crossed the same bridge dismounted. These two regiments advanced far enough to protect the pioneers while building the bridge. This being done, the Seventh Michigan, two regiments from Colonel Devin's brigade, and two regiments from General Merritt's brigade crossed the bridge to the support of the Fifth and Sixth. The enemy had improved the natural strength of their position by heavy breast-works. After a hard contest, from which we suffered severely, the enemy were driven from his position, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. His retreat was so rapid that pursuit by dismounted men was impossible, and the First Michigan, supported by two regiments of the Reserve Brigade, commanded by Colonel Gibbs, were sent forward and drove the enemy for 2 miles, returning with many prisoners. In this engagement the enemy lost heavily in officers, among others General Gordon, mortally wounded. From this point the entire command moved to Gaines' Mill, this brigade being in advance, where the entire command encamped for the night.

The following morning, May 13, we marched to Bottom's Bridge and encamped. May 14, arrived at Malvern Hill, and opened communication with General Butler's forces. May 17, about dark, started on our return to the army. May 18, crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge, and about 2 p. m. reached Baltimore Cross-Roads, where we encamped until the 20th, when this brigade was detached from the corps for the purpose of destroying the Richmond and Fredericksburg and Virginia Central Railroads at their crossing of the North Anna. On the evening of the same day reached Hanover Court-House, where we burned two trestle bridges over Hanover Creek, and destroyed about 1 mile of the railroad at that place, capturing some commissary stores at the station. Not deeming it advisable to encamp at that point, we moved back to Hanover town. The next morning returned to Hanover Court-House, where we ascertained that a brigade of rebel cavalry had occupied the town that night, and had retired in the direction of Hanover Junction. A heavy force of the enemy, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, was also reported at the railroad bridge over the South Anna. Leaving the Sixth and Seventh to hold the cross-roads at Hanover Court-House, the First and Fifth were ordered to move in the direction of the South Anna and ascertain the strength and position of the enemy. They had not proceeded beyond 2 miles, when

the enemy was discerned in strong force in front, while a heavy column of his was reported to be moving on our left flank. Not desiring to bring on an engagement at this point, and having accomplished the main object of the expedition, the command was withdrawn, and rejoined the division the following day at White House, where we crossed the Pamunkey about dark, and encamped about 1 mile from the river. May 23, marched to Herring Creek, and encamped about 2 miles from Dunkirk. The following day marched to near Milford Station. May 25, we rejoined the army.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. A. E. DANA,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Cavalry Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
July 4, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions of the general commanding the division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade, from May 26, 1864, to July 1, both days inclusive:

On the 26th of May we broke camp and marched until midnight, reaching Dabney's Ferry, on the Pamunkey. The ferry was held by a portion of Butler's brigade of the enemy's cavalry. The First Michigan, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stagg, was ordered to drive the enemy from the banks and cover the laying of the pontoon bridge. After a brisk engagement we obtained possession of the opposite bank of the river, capturing a number of prisoners. After the bridge was completed the whole command crossed, this brigade being in the advance. At Hanover town this brigade was divided, the First and Sixth Michigan moving up the direct road to Hanover Court-House, the Fifth and Seventh Michigan taking a road to the left leading to Haw's Shop. The First and Sixth had proceeded but a short distance from Hanover town when they encountered a superior force of the enemy's cavalry dismounted and holding the woods on each side of the road. The enemy, by his superiority in numbers and his advantage of position, successfully checked the farther advance of the First and Sixth, until, ascertaining this fact, I ordered the Fifth and Seventh to move by a road leading from Haw's Shop to the rear of the enemy's position. A considerable force of the enemy was found holding this road, but the advance of the Fifth Michigan, under Captain Hastings, supported by the main portion of the regiment, under Captain Magoffin, charged and drove them in great disorder. Upon arriving near Crump's Creek the enemy took up a new position and attempted to prevent our farther advance. The Fifth Michigan was dismounted and deployed on the right, while the Seventh Michigan charged with the saber on our left. The enemy, not waiting to receive the charge, fled in [confusion] across Crump's Creek, followed by the Seventh Michigan, who charged them 3 miles, returning with a large number of prisoners. The position now held by the Fifth Michigan was almost in rear of that portion of the enemy confronting the First and Sixth. My diminished numbers and exhaustion of both men and horses prevented me

from making a vigorous attack upon the enemy's rear. I contented myself with making a diversion in favor of the First and Sixth Michigan, the effect of which was to relieve them from the presence of the enemy in their front, who, estimating the force in their rear to be a vastly superior one, gave way in a disorderly rout. The First and Sixth were moved forward and united with the Fifth and Seventh, when we took up a position on Crump's Creek. We encamped on Crump's Creek until the following morning, when, the Second Division being attacked by the entire cavalry force of the enemy, we were ordered to General Gregg's assistance. After marching to Haw's Shop we moved down the Richmond road near the vicinity of Aenon Church. Owing to the thick woods and dense underbrush (in front of the enemy's position) it was impossible to maneuver the command mounted. The entire brigade was therefore dismounted and formed in line, crossing the road at right angles, the First and Sixth Michigan being formed on the right of the road, the Fifth and Seventh on the left, the left of the Sixth connecting with the right of the Seventh Michigan. In this manner the brigade moved forward until near General Gregg's line of battle, when a gap was opened in his line of battle for our occupation. By this time the engagement had become general throughout the entire line, and the firing very heavy. Severe losses had been inflicted on both sides without any decided advantage to either. As soon as all necessary dispositions had been completed this brigade moved forward and engaged the enemy. The Fifth and Seventh in their advance were exposed to a well-directed cross-fire from the enemy, as well as to a heavy fire in their front. More than once were they compelled to give ground before the destructive shower of bullets which was poured upon them, but only to advance again with courage and determination. Seeing that it was within the power of the First and Sixth to advance and dislodge that portion of the enemy which had poured such a destructive cross-fire into the ranks of the Fifth and Seventh, I gave the order for the two former regiments to advance their line, which order was obeyed with promptness, the men moving forward with a cheer, driving the enemy from his position in great confusion and compelling him to leave the ground strewn with his dead and wounded. At the same time the Fifth and Seventh, on the left of the road, advanced and were successful in dislodging the enemy from their front, inflicting upon him a terrible loss. The pursuit was kept up until the enemy had placed himself beyond the range of our guns.

From an examination of the ground after the engagement it was ascertained that the loss of the enemy was far heavier than during any previous engagement of the same extent and duration. The havoc was particularly great in Butler's brigade of mounted infantry, composed of seven large regiments, principally from South Carolina.

Our loss in this battle was greater than in any other engagement of the campaign, Captain Maxwell, of the First Michigan, Captain Oliphant, Lieutenants Brewer, Osburn, and Mothersill, of the Fifth, were severely wounded, and Captain Dodge slightly wounded. Lieut. James I. Christiancy (one of my personal aides), while gallantly cheering on the men in the thickest of the fight and at the moment when the tide of battle was being turned in our favor, received two wounds, one of which carried away the end of his thumb and the other inflicting a very dangerous and painful wound through the

thigh. At the same time his horse was shot under him. Also Lieutenant Nims of my staff had his horse shot. We held our position here until after dark, when we were relieved by the infantry. We marched back and encamped on the Pamunkey about 1 mile from the mouth of the Totopotomoy Creek.

The following day we crossed the creek and camped about a mile from New Castle Ferry, where we remained until 3 p. m. of the 30th, when we marched to Old Church. Here we found the Reserve Brigade engaged with the enemy, who had taken up a position on the Matadequin Creek. Being ordered to the support of General Merritt, I ordered the Fifth Michigan in on the right of the road dismounted. The First and Seventh on the left also dismounted. As soon as I had formed my line I ordered them to advance. The men went forward with a yell, and in a very short time we had driven the enemy from his position. The Fifth Michigan on the right of the road moved forward very much faster than the regiments on the left, those on the left (the First and Seventh) having met a larger force, who opposed them with great determination. I then ordered the Sixth Michigan (which was in reserve) up mounted to charge them, but before I could get that regiment up the enemy had been driven from the field, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. In this fight we captured a large number of prisoners, and Lieutenant Granger, of my staff, was struck in the left shoulder by a spent ball. We encamped at Parsley's Mill on the Matadequin Creek.

May 31, about 3 p. m., the brigade moved toward Cold Harbor. The Sixth Michigan moved by a country road with orders, if possible, to connect with the right of Colonel Devin's brigade. Arriving near that place we found the Reserve Brigade hotly engaged with a superior force of enemy, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The rebels had a strong barricade on the crest of the hill on which Cold Harbor is situated, which was well defended. All our efforts to dislodge them for a time were unsuccessful, until the Fifth Michigan and a portion of the Reserve Brigade were ordered to move on one of the enemy's flanks. The enemy finding their position turned, began to abandon their works. At this moment one battalion of the First Michigan, under Major Brewer, was ordered to charge the enemy with drawn sabers. This charge produced the desired effect. The enemy, without waiting to receive it, threw down their arms and fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. This position being an important one, and having received orders to hold it at any cost, measures were taken to place it in as defensible condition as possible. We remained on the ground that night, the troops sleeping on their arms.

Soon after daybreak of the next morning a portion of the line held by the First Michigan was attacked by a large force of the enemy. Heavy firing was kept up for a long time, but the enemy finding our position too strong withdrew. It was here that Captain Brevoort, of the First Michigan, one of the most gallant officers in the corps; also Captain Heazlit, of the same regiment, were wounded. We were then relieved by the Sixth Corps, after which we moved back to within a few miles of Parsley's Mill and encamped.

June 2, we moved toward the Chickahominy and encamped at Bottom's Bridge. We remained here until the 4th, when we moved to Old Church Tavern. June 5, encamped at Studley's, near Haw's

Shop. 6th, encamped at New Castle Ferry. 7th, crossed the Pamunkey, marched a mile beyond Aylett's, and remained there until next morning, when we moved to Herring Creek and encamped. June 9, encamped at Young's Bridge. June 10, encamped within 3 miles of Louisa Court-House. About daylight of the 11th the Seventh Michigan (who were on picket on the road leading to the Court-House) was attacked by Wickham's rebel cavalry. As soon as I received notice of this attack I ordered the First Michigan to move to the support of the Seventh. The enemy did not follow up this attack. We then moved toward Trevilian Station. The other brigades of the division had already moved by another road, and I was ordered to connect with them at the station. The force by which we had been attacked followed us up, but did not press my rear very close. My advance had arrived to within a short distance of the station, when I received word from Captain Hastings, commanding the advance, that there was a wagon train in sight. I immediately ordered the Fifth Michigan, Colonel Alger, to charge them. This regiment charged down past the station, capturing a large number of wagons, ambulances, caissons, and about 800 led horses, these being the horses of the force engaging General Merritt and Colonel Devin. I then sent the Sixth Michigan forward to the support of the Fifth. They had gone but a short distance when the rebels charged them in the rear. I then dismounted a portion of my command and very soon had driven the enemy from my front. I moved down to the station and discovered a large force of the enemy with a battery in position on the right of the road. I ordered Major Brewer with the Seventh Michigan down the road mounted, with orders that as soon as my battery opened to charge them with drawn sabers. I had then one section of Captain Pennington's battery in position near the station-house, and had sent orders to the First Michigan, which was in the rear, to move forward as rapidly as possible, to charge the enemy upon his left flank at the moment the Seventh Michigan charged them in front; but this regiment was found fully employed in holding the enemy, who were making a vigorous assault on our rear; consequently before the disposition could be made the enemy had gained possession of the woods on our right, and poured such a destructive fire upon our cannon-eers that they were compelled to change the position of the section. Colonel Alger, acting under the impulses of a pardonable zeal, did not halt at the station, as the order required, but advanced more than a mile, hoping to increase his captures. The enemy, taking advantage of this, interposed his forces between Colonel Alger's rear and the advance of the Sixth Michigan, reoccupying the station and cutting Colonel Alger off from support. Disappointed at not meeting the other brigades of the division with which I expected to form a junction at this point, and the enemy having shown himself in heavy force on all sides, I was compelled to take up a position near the station from which I could resist the attacks of the enemy, which were now being made on my front, right, left, and rear. As firing could now be heard in the direction from which the Reserve and Second Brigades were expected, I determined to hold my position until re-enforcements could arrive. The enemy made repeated and desperate efforts to break our lines at different points, and in doing so compelled us to change the positions of our batteries. The smallness of my force compelled me to adopt very contracted lines. From the nature of the ground and the character of the attacks that were made upon me our lines resembled very nearly a

circle. The space over which we fought was so limited that there was actually no place which could be called under cover, or in other words the entire ground was in range of the enemy's guns. This fact induced the officer who had assumed charge of the pack trains, caissons, headquarters wagons, and all the property we had captured, to seek without orders a place of safety. In doing so he conducted them into the lines of the enemy, where they were captured. In causing this mishap he acted on his own responsibility, impelled by fear alone, and I might add that for his conduct on this occasion the President of the United States has dismissed him from the service for cowardice and treachery.

About this time the enemy charged one of my guns, but before he could get it from the field the Seventh Michigan, led by Majors Brewer and Walker, charged them, killing and wounding quite a number. Twice the enemy charged this gun, but were unsuccessful in its capture. In this charge Major Brewer was wounded. After the enemy had been driven from this place I took the Seventh Michigan and started after the trains. We came upon the rear of them, and recaptured two caissons, three ambulances, and several wagons. The enemy's force being so much greater than mine, I did not deem it advisable to follow them. I then ordered this regiment back to its position on the line. At this time we had connected with the other brigades of the division. The enemy had now withdrawn from my front. In this fight Majors Kidd and Deane were captured, but were afterward retaken by a portion of their command, led by Captain Birge. In this fight Lieut. Richard Baylis, of my staff, received a severe and painful wound in his shoulder while bravely leading a successful charge against a superior force of the enemy. He continued to fight and encourage the men until compelled to leave the field from loss of blood. Capt. J. L. Greene, my assistant adjutant-general, was here taken prisoner. With unfeigned sorrow I am called upon to record the death of one of the "bravest of the brave," Sergt. Mitchell Beloir, of the First Michigan Cavalry, who has been my color bearer since the organization of this brigade. Sergt. Mitchell Beloir received his death-wound while nobly discharging his duty to his flag and to his country. He was killed in the advance while gallantly cheering the men forward to victory. The men remained on the line all night.

The next day, about 4 p. m., we moved out on the road to Gordonsville, this brigade being in the advance. We had marched but a few miles when we found the enemy in a very strong position. I immediately dismounted the Sixth and Seventh Michigan, sending the Sixth in on the left of the railroad, the Seventh going in on the right, holding the First and Fifth in reserve. Soon these regiments became hotly engaged. A portion of the Reserve Brigade was then sent in to connect with the right of my line. I also ordered the First and Fifth Michigan to move out and re-enforce the Sixth and Seventh. At this time the engagement became general. We had been fighting in this manner for some time, gaining no advantage, when I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding division to advance my line and, if possible, dislodge the enemy, but his position proving too formidable, I deemed it best to withdraw my command to the position they had previously held at the forks of the road. We held this position until midnight, when we withdrew. Our loss in officers in this fight was very heavy—Captain Carr, Lieutenants Pulver and Warren, First Michigan, killed; and

Captain Duggan and Lieutenant Bullock, of the same regiment, wounded ; also Captains Hastings and Dodge, of the Fifth Michigan, wounded ; and Captain Lovell and Lieutenant Canouse, of the Sixth Michigan, wounded. We moved that night, and on the next morning we crossed the north branch of North Anna, near which place we encamped.

June 14, encamped at Shady Grove Church. 15th, encamped near Gaines' Station. 16th, encamped 8 miles beyond Newtown. 17th, encamped near Walkerton. 18th, encamped near King and Queen Court-House. 19th, moved to Dunkirk. 20th, crossed the Mattaponi and encamped near the Pamunkey. 21st, crossed the Pamunkey at White House. 22d, crossed the Chickahominy near Jones' Bridge and encamped near that river. 24th, from which place we marched to Charles City Court-House, where we encamped. 25th, moved to near the James River. 28th, crossed the James at Wind Mill Point. 29th, moved to Prince George Court-House. 30th, encamped near Reams' Station. June 1, marched back to the banks of the James River.

During these operations this brigade has captured 14 commissioned officers, 318 enlisted men, 2 pieces of artillery with limbers full of ammunition, and have wounded Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart and General Gordon. It would be unjust to the brave officers and men who compose my command did I close this report without uttering one word in recognition of their bravery, daring, and endurance as exhibited during the late campaign. Where so many instances of individual heroism occurred it is impossible to particularize. The desire to discharge all duties in a faithful and patriotic manner seemed universal throughout the command. I can only return my thanks to the regimental commanders and the officers and men under them for the promptness and energy with which they carried out my orders. My thanks are also due to Captain Pennington, Lieutenants Woodruff and Egan, for the skillful and dashing manner with which their guns were handled. Words cannot express my gratitude to the members of my staff, who on all occasions rendered me the most hearty support and to whose able assistance I was frequently indebted for the success of our arms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. CUSTER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. E. DANA,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Cavalry Corps.

No. 194.

Report of Lieut. Col. Peter Stagg, First Michigan Cavalry, of operations May 4-25.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY,

[*July —, 1864.*]

SIR : I would most respectfully submit the following report of the operations of my regiment from May 4, 1864, to May 25 :

On the 4th of May I received orders from General Custer to move with my regiment from Culpeper to Stevensburg, going by the way of Beverly Station, at which place I was to remain until the army train had passed, and then to follow in the rear of the train to

Stevensburg, at which place I joined the brigade and went with it to Stony Mountain. On the 5th of May the regiment, with the brigade, crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, moved out on the Chancellorsville road, and encamped 2 miles beyond Chancellorsville. At 2 a. m. May 6 the brigade moved out on the Furnace road to Todd's Tavern, my regiment marching in the rear. On the arrival at the tavern, General Custer ordered me to go back on the road to relieve the First Vermont Regiment, which was on picket on the left of the infantry, and forming the right of the cavalry line. In a short time after my line was arranged the general came up with the rest of the brigade. At 8.30 a. m. the enemy appeared on our flank, driving in my pickets and reserves. General Custer ordered my regiment forward, and, with the assistance of the Fifth and Sixth Michigan Cavalry, the enemy were checked and finally driven from the field. After dark we returned with the brigade to the Furnaces, and at 8 a. m. May 7 again moved out with the intention of occupying our old position, but the enemy were ahead of us. My regiment was ordered to hold the road to Todd's Tavern, to which I sent one squadron in the woods dismounted, on the right-hand side of the road, as flankers to one squadron mounted which was in the road, after which another squadron was sent to the right to continue the line and to make connection with the left of Colonel D.'s regiment. In a short time after the opposition came up, we moved the Reserve Brigade and relieved that portion of the line on the Todd's Tavern road, when I was ordered to take the same position which I occupied the previous day, where the regiment stopped until the next morning, May 8, when we marched with the army toward Spotsylvania Court-House as far as [Piney Branch] Church, from which place we went to [Silver's], on the plank road between Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. On the morning of the 9th of May the regiment moved with the brigade on the old Telegraph road to Chilesburg, flanking the enemy on the right. Here I was ordered to take the advance and proceed to Beaver Dam Station, sending two squadrons in the advance; these I placed under the command of Maj. M. Brewer. The river was passed, and the station taken with the firing of only 6 shots; 350 men, prisoners, released, the trains of cars and two locomotives captured, together with a large amount of commissary stores for General Lee's army. I was ordered to hold the station. During the night the enemy made a dash at my pickets, and succeeded in driving them, but Lieutenants Matthews and Decker, by ably handling them, soon established the line again. During the whole night and until the Second Division moved out continual skirmishing was kept up with severe loss to the enemy, by his own report. Our loss was comparatively small.

May 10. [On this day the command moved with the corps to the south bank of the South Anna, crossing at Ground Squirrel Bridge.]

May 11, moved toward Richmond, crossing the Fredericksburg railroad at Heusdal [Hungary] Station, at which place the enemy were supposed to be on our left flank. On marching over the road we found the enemy engaged with the advance brigade, disputing the passage of the road by a battery on the left. General Custer ordered my regiment up to charge this battery, and with the consent of General Custer, Major Howrigan led two squadrons to the charge, and captured two guns. I followed the major closely with the regiment, so we succeeded in holding all the advantage gained. The

enemy made two desperate attempts to regain his position, but was handsomely repulsed, and finally obliged to fall back across the Chickahominy Swamp. At 1 a. m. of May 12 I moved with the regiment down the pike toward Richmond to Brook Church, when we turned to the right and crossed the Chickahominy Swamp at Meadow Bridge. The regiment was not engaged at the crossing of Meadow Bridge or on any subsequent period on this raid. With this I send a list of killed, wounded, and missing.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

PETER STAGG,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. L. W. BARNHART, A. A. A. G.

No. 195.

Reports of Col. Russell A. Alger, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, including operations May 4–July 3.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,

July 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Obeying orders received from brigade headquarters dated July 6, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the operations of the brigade from May 4 to May 25, inclusive:

May 4, moved from camp near Culpeper to Stony Mountain.

May 5, moved at 3 a. m., crossed the Rapidan River at Ely's Ford, to near Chancellorsville; picketed road leading to Todd's Tavern.

May 6, moved at 3 a. m. on the road leading to Todd's Tavern, where we arrived at 8 a. m. The enemy's cavalry appearing between our position and the left of the infantry line we moved back about 2 miles, where we met Rosser's and a portion of Jones' rebel cavalry brigades. The line of battle formed, this regiment occupied the center, the First Cavalry on the right, the Seventh the left, the Sixth being sent to attack the enemy's left. When the engagement had lasted about one hour I received an order to join the Sixth Cavalry, commanded by Major Kidd, which was obeyed, and after a severe contest, lasting about half an hour, during which time the balance of the brigade engaged him in his front, the enemy was driven from the field, leaving his dead and a portion of his wounded in our possession. In this engagement Lieutenant Sabin, of Company K, was severely wounded in the thigh. A note found on the field written by the rebel surgeon-in-chief, asking for transportation for wounded, says: "We have many killed and 60 more wounded than we have transportation for." Moved back on Chancellorsville road about 3 miles in the evening. 7th, moved back to position occupied yesterday; regiment ordered to take position on right of line. Found it occupied by the enemy, charged, and drove him out. Some slight skirmishing during the day. About 6 p. m. regiment, with brigade, moved near Todd's Tavern; joined the right of Second Division. Enemy was found in force, attacked, and routed. Occupied position of the day during the night. 8th, moved toward Spotsylvania Court-House and back on Fredericksburg road

* Embodied in revised statement, pp. 128, 184, 185.

below Chancellorsville and encamped. 9th, moved with corps via Massaponax Church toward Beaver Dam Station; arrived at Chilesburg 4 p. m. Brigade ordered to move down to attack and destroy station and trains. Moving rapidly toward station, First Michigan in advance, came upon and recaptured between 300 and 400 of our prisoners (infantry) taken by the rebels at Spotsylvania, with rebel guard and a large wagon train. Arriving at station, assisted in capturing and burning three large trains, two locomotives, and a large amount of hospital, commissary, and quartermaster's stores; included in the latter were ninety-five army wagons. The Richmond Dispatch estimated the rebel loss here at \$10,000,000. 10th, ordered to Green Bay on picket. In morning, slight skirmishing; recalled at 11 a. m.; marched to and crossed the South Anna at Ground Squirrel Bridge and encamped for night. 11th, moved down the Richmond road, crossing the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad at Negro Foot Station, destroying road; moved to Yellow Tavern, on Brook turnpike, where we met Stuart's cavalry in force. Regiment was dismounted here and ordered to the left of the road, to drive the enemy from a piece of woods which they occupied on the opposite side of a large open field. Charging across the field, under a heavy fire, the enemy was driven from his position across a ravine. Here my loss was quite heavy. Reforming the line, the Sixth Michigan, Major Kidd, having joined me, I received an order from the general commanding the brigade to charge the enemy in my front and right, as he was going to charge a rebel battery stationed on the right of the road. This order executed, and arriving at a point commanding a hill in rear of the rebel battery, my attention was called by Captain Judson, of this regiment, to an officer, accompanied by a large staff and escort, carrying a battle-flag, who was just coming on to the hill from the rear. This officer was shot from his horse by Private John A. Huff, Company E, formerly of Berdan's Sharpshooters. He was immediately carried to the rear by his staff. About thirty minutes later the hill was carried, and a woman and negro informed me that General Stuart had been shot on the hill mentioned, and first brought to their house and afterward carried away in an ambulance. Rebel accounts agree with the statements made by this woman and negro; also what was seen by us. In this engagement the brave Captain Axtell, of Company A, was severely, it was feared mortally, wounded, and left at a citizen's house near the battle-field; also Lieutenant Mothersill, Company A, and Lieutenant Stevenson, Company F, were slightly wounded; neither left the field. At 11 p. m. we marched toward Richmond. 12th, arrived in front of Richmond. At daylight was ordered to cross the Chickahominy River at Meadow Bridge, which had been destroyed by the rebels upon our approach, and was held by them. Dismounting, we drove them from their first position. Crossing upon the railroad bridge, the enemy was driven back about half a mile into his intrenchments upon a hill. Here the Sixth Cavalry was sent forward for support. Finally the brigade came up, when the enemy was flanked and routed, leaving his dead and a number of prisoners in our hands. Owing to a dense wood which we used for cover, although the engagement lasted over an hour, our loss was comparatively light. In this engagement the rebel General Rodas lost an arm, and has since died of his wounds.* Moved to Gaines' Mill, where we encamped, picketing the Richmond

* Rodas was killed at Opequon, Va., September 19, 1864.

road. 13th, moved to and encamped near Bottom's Bridge; picketed road to Gaines' Mill. 14th, crossed Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge; moved to Malvern Hill. 17th, moved at 9 p. m. toward White House. 18th, arrived at Baltimore Cross-Roads 12 m. 20th, marched with brigade to Hanover Court-House; destroyed two railroad bridges and some track; moved back about 7 miles and encamped. 21st, went back to Hanover Court-House; drove a rebel picket from the town. Was ordered to move with regiment, supported by First Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Stagg, to ascertain the strength of the enemy at and, if possible, destroy the railroad bridge crossing the South Anna River. After some skirmishing, and finding a strong force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, I reported the fact to the general commanding, who ordered me to return. Moved back to within 4 miles of White House and encamped. 22d, crossed the Pamunkey at White House. 23d, marched via Aylett's to and encamped near Herring Creek. 24th, marched to Concord Church. 25th, marched to Chesterfield Station. Joined Army of the Potomac.

Although this campaign has been a severe and fatiguing one, the regiment has not lost the services of a man from disease. I regret to report that Private John A. Huff, Company E, the man mentioned who wounded General Stuart, has recently died of wounds received at Haw's Shop on the 28th of May. He was forty-eight years of age, had belonged to Berdan's Sharpshooters two years, won the first prize as the best shot in his regiment, been discharged and enlisted in this regiment at Armada, Mich., last winter, where he resided.

Annexed hereto I forward a list of casualties in the regiment during the time given, the total of which is killed, 8; wounded, commissioned officers, 5; enlisted men, 29; missing, 3.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. ALGER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. L. W. BARNHART,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., First Div., Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
In the Field, July 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Obeying orders received 6th instant from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the operations of the brigade from May 26 to June 30, 1864:

May 26, regiment moved with brigade from Wright's Tavern, near Milford Station, to Hanover Ferry, on Pamunkey River. 27th, crossed river and moved toward Hanover Court-House. Met the enemy's cavalry, Maryland Battalion; drove them back near to Hanover Court-House, with brigade, capturing a number of prisoners. Encamped on the field during the night. 28th, about 2 p. m., ordered with brigade forward to support General Gregg's division, which was already engaging the enemy near Haw's Shop. Brigade being dismounted and formed in line of battle on the left side of and perpendicular to the road, this regiment forming on the left of the line, the command moved forward and became immediately hotly engaged. The ground over which the regiment passed was covered with pine shrubs, affording no protection from the fire of the enemy, who was posted in heavy timber and on high ground directly in our

front. Charging these woods, the enemy, after an obstinate resistance, fighting our men hand-to-hand, was driven from them with great loss. Here it was ascertained that the enemy's line had been broken, and a portion of the regiment moving forward so as to gain a position in the enemy's broken line, covering a field through which he was falling back, a deadly fire was poured in upon him, killing and wounding a large number. The line reformed, moved forward, taking up a position on a ridge, which it held. In this engagement Cap'tain Oliphant, Company B, was mortally, and Lieut. C. Y. Osburn, acting adjutant, Lieutenant Brewer, Company G. and Lieutenant Mothersill, Company A, were severely wounded; Captain Dodge, Company C, slightly. Moved back to New Castle Ferry in the evening. 30th, moved to Old Church Tavern, where brigade met and defeated Young's cavalry. 31st, moved to Cold Harbor, where enemy was found posted behind works, which the regiment participated in charging and capturing, together with quite a number of prisoners and a large number of arms. Enemy's loss heavy. Occupied works until morning, June 1, when we were relieved by infantry.

June 1, moved to Prospect Church. 2d, marched to Bottom's Bridge. 4th, marched to Haw's Shop. 5th, marched to New Castle Ferry, on Pamunkey River. 7th, regiment numbered about 300 men for duty; crossed Pamunkey at 8 a. m.; First and Second Divisions, commanded by Major-General Sheridan, marching in the direction of Gordonsville. 10th, command arrived uninterrupted at a place about 8 miles north from Louisa Court-House; brigade moving to a point about 3 miles from Louisa Court-House and about the same distance from Trevilian Station, and encamped. 11th, regiment moved in advance of brigade at 8 a. m., by an unfrequented road, toward Trevilian Station, the Third Battalion, commanded by Captain Hastings, as advance guard. The enemy's skirmishers were soon engaged, and so rapidly were they driven back upon his reserves, which were upon the Gordonsville and Louisa Court-House road, about 1 mile from Trevilian toward Louisa Court-House, that before he could form to meet us I received an order from General Custer, who, with staff, was riding in rear of advance guard, to charge. The regiment was immediately closed up, and, charging down the Gordonsville road, the enemy was found in force. After a desperate resistance for a moment he was routed, and the fight became a running one, kept up for a distance of 4 miles. In this charge about 800 prisoners, 1,500 horses, 1 stand of colors, 6 caissons, 40 ambulances, and 50 army wagons, were captured, and men left guarding them. Many prisoners broke their arms upon surrendering. In this charge I was accompanied by Captain Brewster, commissary of subsistence, and Lieutenant Stranahan, aide-de-camp, of General Custer's staff, the latter of whom was sent back with information for the general as soon as the enemy was routed. After charging about 3 miles Captain Brewster was sent back to ask for support, and soon returned to me, reporting the enemy in heavy force between us and the brigade; also, that they were attacking my men who had been left guarding prisoners and horses. Moving back rapidly, I came upon the enemy in large force, who had come in upon my right, attacked and captured many of my men, and were engaging the brigade in front. I also discovered from the firing that the brigade was attacked in the rear and its left. Having but 40 men, with Captains Magoffin,

Judson, Hastings, and Rolls, and Lieutenant Safford, acting adjutant, and Lieutenant Lonsbury, I moved to my then right, and entered a narrow strip of woods. Here the enemy were moving on each side of and very near us. A rebel officer seeing us, rode into the woods and asked, "What command do you belong to?" Captain Judson answered, "Hampton's." "All right," was the reply, and he joined his column. We were, however, soon discovered and attacked, when we moved off in the direction of Louisa Court-House, where we encountered a column of the enemy, which we charged through, leaving 28 men in the woods cut off from us. Passing near the Court-House, we came into our lines near the place where we encamped the night before, traveling a distance of over 20 miles. In this engagement Lieutenant Pendleton, regimental commissary, was taken prisoner. Before the engagement Lieutenant Allen, Company E, had been sent to guard a road intersecting the line of march; also Captain Dodge, Company C, both joining the brigade; also Captain Drake and Lieutenant Stevenson, who were cut off from the command charging down a road leading to the right of the main one. Both escaped with portions of their commands and reported to the general commanding. In this engagement my loss was very heavy in prisoners captured while guarding prisoners, together with the greater portions of the captures made by the regiment. 12th, brigade moved down the Gordonsville road; found enemy in heavy force stationed behind works. A portion of the regiment was engaged, during which time Captains Hastings and Dodge were severely wounded and Lieutenant Haire slightly. 13th, moved back toward White House. 20th, arrived at White House, coming via Spotsylvania Court-House and King and Queen Court-House. 22d, marched toward James River. 24th, regiment marched to Westover Church; on picket. 25th, marched to Wilcox's Point, on James River. 28th, crossed river and encamped near Wind Mill Point. 29th, marched to Prince George Court-House. 30th, marched to Jerusalem plank road, running south from Petersburg. July 3, arrived at our present camp near Light-House Point on James River.

The 28 men cut off from my column near Louisa Court-House abandoned their horses, and after remaining in the woods two days, started on foot, via Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan, for Alexandria, where they arrived after a week's hard marching. The whole distance was made in the night, they secreting themselves in the woods during the day, subsisting upon a very small amount of corn meal, obtained from negroes. Their names are not among the missing in the list affixed, but reported separately.

I regret very much to report the death of Captain Oliphant, wounded at Haw's Shop, May 28. Always ready to do his duty, fearless of self in danger, generous and kind to all, he had won the highest esteem from all who knew him. I commend to your favorable notice those officers in the list of wounded and missing, but no less those who have been spared to remain with the regiment for duty, or the list of the brave men given in the report of killed, wounded, and missing. I also have the pleasure to bring to your favorable notice the efficient services of Captain Magoffin, who commanded the regiment during my absence on account of illness, from May 22 to June 1. I forward herewith a list of casualties in the regiment for the time given. Loss of regiment for time included in report: Officers wounded: Mortally, 1; severely, 5; slightly, 2; missing, 1.

Enlisted men: Killed, 12; wounded, 52; missing, 135. Making a total loss of regiment, including report heretofore made, from May 4 to July 1: Commissioned officers: Died of wounds, 1; wounded, severely, 8; slightly, 6; missing, 1. Enlisted men: Killed and died of wounds, 29; wounded, not including those who have died, 72; missing, 239.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. ALGER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. L. W. BARNHART,
A. A. A. G. First Brig., First Div., Cavalry Corps.

No. 196.

Report of Maj. Alexander Walker, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, including operations May 27-July 1.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
July 4, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following casualties and operations of Seventh Michigan Cavalry, from 26th of May to date:

May 27, crossed at Hanover town, Seventh in advance. Charged First Maryland Cavalry, killed 4 and wounded 6. Captured 36 of the enemy; no casualties. May 28, fight at Haw's Shop, dismounted. Loss, killed, 4; wounded, 10; missing, 2. May 29, on picket until we removed to near New Castle Ferry. May 30, moved to near Old Church; fight; 2 wounded. May 31 to June 1, fight at Cold Harbor; loss, 2 killed. June 2 to 10, inclusive, were with brigade. June 11, regiment on picket; at daylight picket-line attacked by brigade of rebels; skirmished with them for an hour; re-enforced by First Michigan; soon got orders to follow brigade. At Trevilian Station regiment sent down road to left of rebels, to charge same time as First Michigan. At a given signal halted and formed in line under heavy fire of artillery. Three regiments of rebel cavalry charged us; gave way, and fell back to woods in rear, where we formed one squadron as skirmishers; skirmishing on this line at times quite brisk. Enemy having driven cannoneers away from gun of Battery M, Seventh moved with about 60 men to their aid; retook the gun. A short time after the remainder of regiment charged with the general a force of the enemy driving off one of our wagons, running them over a mile without success, and seeing little chance for it returned to the command. On picket rest of day. Loss, 2 killed, 1 officer and 12 men wounded, and 45 missing.

June 12, fight with brigade on railroad, about 3 miles above Trevilian. Loss, 1 killed, 12 wounded, and 3 missing. 13th to 18th, move with brigade. 18th, Seventh and First, under Colonel Stagg, proceeded to West Point to open communications. 19th, returned to command at Dunkirk Ferry. 19th to July 1, move with brigade; nothing occurring of importance.

Recapitulation: Killed, 9; wounded, 36 men and 1 officer; missing, 50.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ALEX. WALKER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. L. W. BARNHART,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 197.

Reports of Col. Thomas C. Devin, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, including operations May 4-July 2.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,

July 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade, from May 4 to 26, inclusive:

On the afternoon of May 4 the brigade marched from Culpeper, and encamped near Sheppard's Grove, on the road to Richards' Ford. May 5, crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and advanced to Chancellorsville. On the morning of May 6 I was ordered to advance with the brigade and Heaton's battery to the Brock road and take up a position on the right of General Custer, and to endeavor to communicate with and watch the left of our infantry line. If I found General Custer engaged I was ordered to support him. On reaching the position, I found General Custer briskly engaged with the enemy, who had also opened a heavy fire upon him from a battery of three guns posted in a field in his front. I formed the brigade in support, and ordered Lieutenant Heaton to place his battery in position behind the crest of the hill in rear of Custer's line, and then to run up his guns by hand to the crest, which was covered with dwarf pine. By this means the guns were trained and ready to open before the enemy were aware of their presence. The guns were at once opened, and in a few minutes the rebel battery was driven from the ground, with a loss of captain, lieutenant, several men, and 8 horses killed. The enemy made no further demonstration at this point during the day. I succeeded in connecting Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry with left of Second Corps, and Sixth New York Cavalry with right of General Gregg, near Todd's Tavern. About 5 p. m. I was ordered to retire to the Furnaces, where the brigade encamped. On the morning of May 7 I was ordered to march to the point occupied the day previous, General Custer following. We met the enemy on the road, drove in his advance, and succeeded in establishing the line on the right; but, as General Gregg had not yet come up on the left, the enemy obstinately held the road to Todd's Tavern. A brisk skirmish ensued on that road, part of Sixth New York Cavalry charging down the road, but were repulsed with some loss, the enemy being dismounted and behind barricades. The advance of General Gregg on the left soon after compelled the enemy to retire, and I was ordered to advance to Todd's Tavern, where the brigade was massed. Brigadier-General Merritt having assumed command of the division about 4 p. m., I was ordered to support the Reserve Brigade, then engaged with the enemy on the road to Spotsylvania Court-House. On reaching the front I was informed by Colonel Gibbs that his ammunition was exhausted, and upon his request I successively dismounted Sixth and Ninth New York Cavalry and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and relieved all of the Reserve Brigade that my front would cover. The men went in with a will and drove the enemy through the woods until dark, when I fell back slightly and took up a position at the cross-roads, holding well on the flanks. The brigade having advanced so far that no connection could be made with our troops on the right, I was ordered to fall back to the edge of the woods and encamp.

On the morning of May 8 I was ordered to march in rear of the Reserve Brigade, on the road to Spotsylvania Court-House. The enemy were met near the point to which we had driven them the night previous, and a sharp fight ensued. I was ordered to support, and dismounting Ninth New York Cavalry and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, sent them in on the right and left of the Reserve Brigade. The enemy was driven back to a strong position, barricaded along his whole front, which he succeeded in holding until the cavalry was relieved by the Fifth Corps, when the brigade was ordered to retire. The casualties in the brigade during the two days' fighting around Todd's Tavern summed up as follows: Killed, 7 men; wounded, 3 officers, 43 men; missing, 4 men; total, 3 officers, 54 men.

The brigade was then ordered to proceed to Silver's, on the plank road, near which point it encamped.

THE RAID.

On the morning of May 9 the division, under the command of Brigadier-General Merritt, left camp at daybreak. I was ordered to follow in rear of Custer's brigade, and after crossing the Ny, Po, and Mat Rivers, reached Chilesburg, where the division halted to feed. The march was resumed, and, fording the North Anna, the brigade reached a point near Beaver Dam Station, on Virginia Central Railroad, after dark. At this point the Sixth New York Cavalry and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry were detached to destroy the railroad at the station, after which the brigade encamped.

May 10, the brigade marched in rear of the division to Negro Foot, where a halt was made. After feeding animals the march was resumed, the brigade crossing Ground Squirrel Bridge, on the South Anna, after dark. The Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was left on the north side to hold the bridge. The Ninth New York Cavalry and Sixth New York Cavalry encamped on south side.

May 11, the brigade, having first burned the bridge, marched in rear of the Reserve Brigade, and reached Allen's Station, on Fredericksburg Railroad, at 11 a. m. Parties were immediately detached to destroy the railroad as far as Hungary Station. The enemy showing himself in strong force on left and front, I was ordered to advance to the front and drive him from the Brook turnpike. I moved to Yellow Tavern, where I found part of the Reserve Brigade. Advancing the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry through the woods on the right, I swung around on the turnpike, driving the enemy from and seizing the cross-roads leading to Ashland and Hanover Court-House, the point being 6 miles from Richmond. I was then ordered to make a reconnaissance toward Richmond, at least as far as Brook Bridge. The Sixth New York Cavalry was ordered to advance, and the two leading squadrons to charge on the rebel cavalry about 500 yards in front. The enemy fled, closely pursued by the Sixth for over 2 miles, across the bridge, and into the outer works of Richmond. Our men were here checked until three squadrons dismounted and drove the rebels from the works, the mounted men charging them beyond Brook Church, and nearly to the inner works. The bells could be heard ringing, locomotives whistling, and general alarm and bustling seemed to prevail in Richmond. I reported the facts to the general commanding division, and was ordered to hold my advanced position as well as the cross-roads, 3 miles in rear. I had but two regiments (Ninth New York

Cavalry having been sent to the left to support Reserve Brigade), and one section Williston's battery. I detached two squadrons of Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry to a cross-road between Brook Bridge and my position to cover the rear of Sixth New York Cavalry, and with the other four squadrons and section of battery held the Ashland fork, opening upon the enemy's flank, while General Custer charged him in front. The Ninth New York Cavalry, which had been sent to my left, had successfully charged and routed Fifth Virginia Cavalry from a strong position, killing their colonel (Pate) and killing and wounding a large number of their officers and men, and capturing 8 commissioned officers and 84 men, for whom they have receipts, although the regiment claims to have captured 115 men and 10 officers. At dark I was ordered to send a reconnaissance to the Mechanicsville turnpike. I ordered Major Hall, of Sixth New York Cavalry, on this duty with two squadrons. The reconnaissance was successfully made as far as Meadow Bridges, capturing an orderly with dispatches from General Bragg. At midnight, I was ordered to march in advance of the division and in rear of General Wilson. Passed through the outer works of Richmond, and about daybreak reached the vicinity of Meadow Bridges. Found General Wilson engaging the enemy on the right. I was here ordered to send my pioneers to repair the Meadow Bridges, which the enemy were endeavoring to destroy. Lieutenant Cating, with 8 pioneers, drove the party from the bridges and commenced work, but it was soon found that it would require a large force to repair and also to keep off the enemy. Working detachments were sent down, and two regiments of First Brigade, armed with Spencer rifles, were sent in to keep the enemy in check. After some hours' labor the bridges were repaired, under the direction of General Custer, and I was ordered to follow the First Brigade across the bridge. The enemy having erected strong works on the left of the railroad, covering the bridges and road, and obstinately refusing to leave them, I was ordered to support General Custer with two regiments. I dismounted and advanced the Ninth New York Cavalry and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry on the left of the railroad. Those two gallant regiments, after coolly deploying in the open field under the enemy's fire, charged full upon his rifle-pits, utterly routing him and capturing a number of prisoners in the works, besides 30 of the enemy's wounded found in and around the works, who could not be taken off. The movement cost me some gallant officers and men. Lieutenant Shultz, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was killed, and Major Corrigan, Ninth New York Cavalry, lost a leg, and has since died of his wounds. The enemy was pursued for a mile, but having no mounted men over the bridge, we were unable to reach him. After the brigade was mounted and formed I was ordered to march with the division to Gaines' Mill.

May 13, marched with the division from Gaines' Mill to a point near Bottom's Bridge, and encamped.

May 14, crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, and marched to Malvern Hill.

May 17, I received orders to advance with my own and Reserve Brigade to the cross-roads at New Market, and threaten the enemy in that direction. I placed the Reserve Brigade in position near New Market, and with the Second Brigade advanced to Camp Holly. From that point I ordered one regiment to proceed on the Varina road in the direction of Chaffin's Bluff. The regiment (Ninth New

York Cavalry) returned at night, having met a party of Forty-second Battalion Virginia Cavalry, whom they routed, capturing 1 commissioned officer. I returned to camp at Malvern Hill, and the same night marched to Long Bridge.

May 18, crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge, and marched to Baltimore Store, and encamped.

May 21, marched to White House and encamped.

May 22, crossed the Pamunkey at night and encamped.

May 23, marched by King William Court-House, to the Mattaponi, opposite Dunkirk, at which point I was ordered to bridge the river, if possible. This I effected by means of scows or ferry-boats, lashed together, anchored, and covered with lumber, procured by tearing down the store-houses at the ferry. The bridge was amply sufficient to cross the corps. The Sixth New York Cavalry were sent across mounted, and held the roads in front.

May 24, the brigade marched, with the division, by Mangohick Church to Reedy Swamp, where it encamped. Horses and men suffered terribly with heat and dust. I had the horses led for 5 miles, and lost but few.

May 25, marched in rear of the division, by Chesterfield Station, to Pole Cat Creek, where it encamped near the train.

Although diminished in numbers by the absence of one regiment (Fourth New York Cavalry) and battery, the brigade sustained its well-earned reputation throughout this short and sharp campaign. The regimental commandants, Colonel Sackett, Ninth New York Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; and Lieutenant-Colonel Crocker, Sixth New York Cavalry, were conspicuous at all times for their gallantry and enterprise, and were well supported by their officers and men. To the brigade staff, Surgeon Clarke, Captains Mahnken, Wright, and White, and Lieutenants Cating and Parker, acting aides, I am indebted for valuable service. The lists of casualties have already been forwarded.

Trusting this report may be found satisfactory, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. E. DANA,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Cavalry Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., CAVALRY CORPS.

July 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade since May 26, 1864:

The brigade left camp near Pole Cat Creek in advance of the division on the morning of May 26 and marched to Mangohick Church, where the division halted for some hours. At 10 p. m. I marched in rear of the division, and one hour before daybreak reached the Pamunkey opposite Hanover town. On the morning of May 27 crossed the pontoon bridge in rear of the division, and went into position on the hill to the right and front of Hanover town. The Seventeenth Pennsylvania was ordered to the right to support a regiment of the First Brigade, then advancing upon and skirmishing with the enemy. One section of Heaton's battery was also placed

in position upon the right, the other section covering the approaches from Hanover Court-House. One squadron Ninth New York was ordered to the extreme right to cover the flank of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania. The enemy showing a disposition to retire, the Seventeenth Pennsylvania was ordered to swing around to its left flank through the woods and advance toward the road leading to Hanover Court-House. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson successfully accomplished the movement as directed, capturing 2 rebel officers and 18 privates. At this point the line was connected with the right of the First Brigade. The enemy having withdrawn into the woods covering the bridge over Crump's Creek, I ordered part of the squadron of Ninth New York to charge down the road and develop his position. The charge was gallantly led by Captain Wright, brigade inspector. The rebel pickets were met at the bridge, driven across the creek and over the opposite hill, where nearly a brigade of South Carolina cavalry was discovered in the road, attempting to get into position. Without hesitation the little band charged them, and at one time had double their own number prisoners. The bridge having been partly destroyed and the party on retiring being hotly pursued, they succeeded in bringing off but 3 commissioned officers and 18 privates, prisoners. Ascertaining that the ground beyond was open, I ordered the Seventeenth Pennsylvania to mount and prepare to press the enemy, but as the regiment was about to advance I was ordered to hold the bridge and line of the creek. The Ninth New York was placed in position on the line indicated and the Seventeenth Pennsylvania and Sixth New York in line in the field to the right of the road, with Heaton's battery in position. The brigade soon after went into camp. The day's operations summed up a loss on the part of the brigade, 1 man killed, 2 wounded, and 1 missing; total 4. Five commissioned officers and 36 privates in all were captured by the brigade.

On the morning of May 28, the enemy having retired from the vicinity of the creek, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, Seventeenth Pennsylvania, was ordered to advance and feel his position on the hill $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in front. After skirmishing an hour the enemy was found strongly posted on the hill and wooded declivity in its front. As it was not intended to force an engagement, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson was ordered to retire, and a division of the Sixth Corps having relieved the brigade, I was ordered to march to Haw's Shop. Arriving at this point, the brigade was massed in brigade line of regiments in squadron column, in rear of the Second Division, then engaged with the enemy. At dark I was ordered to march to Hanover town, where the brigade encamped for the night.

May 29, the brigade crossed Totopotomoy Creek and advanced to a position on the Old Church road, connecting with Second Division.

May 30, I advanced to a position on right and rear of Lipscomb's Tavern, where the brigade encamped. I was here ordered to communicate with General Warren's left (who was advancing toward Shady Grove Church) and to picket and hold Cold Harbor road. After a personal reconnaissance on the latter road, I posted the reserve on the strong position at Matadequin Run, with pickets advanced to the road forks three-fourths of a mile in front. My orders were, if attacked, the reserve should hold the run in any event until support arrived.

FIGHT AT MATADEQUIN CREEK.

About one hour after being posted the advanced pickets were attacked by a battalion of cavalry and driven across the creek, at which point the enemy were checked. I immediately ordered Major Durland with the other two squadrons (three squadrons being detached on the Mechanicsville road) to support his pickets and re-establish them. This was effected in a short time, the enemy retiring upon being charged and the pickets were again advanced. About one hour after the first attack it was again renewed in force. Ordering the Sixth and Ninth New York to saddle up and follow, I proceeded to the front and found the three squadrons of the Seventeenth briskly engaged with the enemy, who was endeavoring to force a passage across the creek. I immediately dismounted and deployed the Sixth New York on the right of the Seventeenth and the Ninth New York on the left. There was but little time for reconnoitering the ground, which on both flanks was heavily wooded, as the enemy was pressing both flanks of the Seventeenth, but I judged it to average the same as that in my front, and believing that the enemy's force was not superior to my own, I intended as soon as his front was fully developed to turn his left with the Sixth New York and endeavor to secure some prisoners and horses. At this time the general commanding division came upon the ground and assumed command. The enemy began to show a much heavier force, and successively the Reserve Brigade and part of the First Brigade were sent in and became warmly engaged. The ammunition of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania having become exhausted, they were temporarily relieved, the Second Regulars taking up their position. The Sixth New York forced a passage across the ravine and creek, and pressed the enemy's left successfully. The Ninth New York, on the left, after crossing two very deep ravines, found themselves on the north bank of the creek with an abrupt descent and ascent of nearly 40 feet on each bank and the enemy strongly barricaded on the edge of the woods facing the south bank, with a clearing of 15 rods in his front. After losing some valuable men, Colonel Sackett was forced to abandon the attempt to cross in the face of the enemy until the gallant charge of two regiments of First Brigade in the center relieved him by flanking the left of the rebel position, when he immediately crossed the creek and pressed the enemy sharply, capturing a number of prisoners. At this time a general advance being ordered and the enemy in full retreat, I advanced to the forks, and thence to the intersection of Bottom's Bridge road with that to White House, at which point the brigade encamped for the night. The day's operations summed up in loss to the brigade of 1 commissioned officer killed and 3 wounded; 4 enlisted men killed, 21 wounded, and 3 missing; total, 31.

FIGHT AT COLD HARBOR.

On the afternoon of May 31 I received the following order :

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
May 31, 1864.

Colonel DEVIN,

Commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Cavalry Corps :

COLONEL: There will be an advance of the division on Cold Harbor this p. m. You will be in the saddle and start promptly at 4 p. m. on the road where your scouts went this morning. From all information I can gain, you can go within 1½

miles of Cold Harbor without meeting their pickets. Keep a few men ahead, and when they meet the enemy halt and let your command close up. When you hear that I am well engaged on the right, where General Merritt will advance, I want you to make a bold push for Cold Harbor. It is possible you may have to dismount a regiment to attract the enemy, but you must send one or two saber regiments in among their led horses. General Custer will send one regiment across the country from his present position, starting at 4 p. m. Caution your men of this, and don't fire on them if they get into Cold Harbor in advance, or while marching up there. Have no bugle calls while getting ready. Endeavor to communicate with me across country. I will be on the road where General Merritt is.

Yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. First Cavalry Division.

The roads by which I was directed to reach Cold Harbor formed two sides of a quadrangle, on one side of which General Merritt was to advance. I started at the hour named with one squadron (Hanley's) of Ninth New York in advance. When within 2 miles of Cold Harbor a line of pickets was discovered across the road and faced toward us. I halted and closed the column, as per order, and advancing to reconnoiter, found them to be the pickets of Fifth Michigan. I immediately ordered the commanding officer to take his regiment off the road and to the right, and again advanced. One mile in advance of this point I was fired upon by the enemy's pickets, and, charging upon them, was stopped by a barricade with dense thicket on each side. At this time skirmishing was first heard on our right, apparently from General Merritt's advance. I immediately dismounted the Seventeenth Pennsylvania (as I wished to keep the Ninth New York mounted for a charge), and advanced through the woods, at the same time removing the barricade, and ordering the Ninth to follow mounted. The Seventeenth became almost immediately heavily engaged, losing a number of men. We had by this time almost reached Cold Harbor, but, finding another strong barricade in my front, and the pressure on the left of the Seventeenth becoming very heavy, I was forced to dismount the Ninth New York to support them. I now had but one regiment left (Sixth New York) to guard my left, rear, and led horses, but I determined, if opportunity offered, to send that in mounted. On emerging from the woods near Cold Harbor, I found myself in the direct front of the enemy's barricades, which extended one-third of a mile to my left, from which they were then maintaining a very heavy fire on the Seventeenth Pennsylvania, then charging on the cross-roads. The Ninth New York at this time advancing on the left and rear of the Seventeenth, the enemy left his position behind the barricade and retired in the direction of Gaines' Hill. There was no opportunity to use the saber. The nature of the country effectually prevented a mounted command from reaching the right flank of the enemy's position, and it was utterly impossible to force a passage up the road until the barricade had been carried and removed and the enemy driven from the woods on the left. Not a moment's time was lost after reaching the first barricade until the brigade fought its way into Cold Harbor. The Seventeenth Pennsylvania alone lost nearly 30 men in half an hour. The brigade was then ordered to take up a position (dismounted) on General Custer's left, and erect barricades, with a view of maintaining the important position from which the enemy had been driven by the division. About midnight the brigade was ordered to retire to the position it had occupied in the morning. On reaching the Bottom's Bridge road, I was ordered

to halt and await orders. At 3 a. m. I was ordered to return and reoccupy my position at Cold Harbor. This I effected at daylight, and again connected with General Custer. During the attack on the position which followed my command was not engaged, excepting the advanced skirmishers. About noon the brigade was relieved, and marched in rear of the division to Prospect Church, where it encamped for the night.

June 2, the Seventeenth was ordered to proceed in the direction of Cold Harbor and endeavor to find some road leading to the left of our position of the day previous, and to communicate with the left of our infantry line. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, commanding Seventeenth Pennsylvania, found it impossible to reach the left, except by the direct approach to Cold Harbor, and after making a detour of some miles found himself at Sumner's Bridge, where General Gregg was engaging the enemy. Part of the Sixth New York, under Major Hall, was sent in toward Dispatch Station, where they met two squadrons of rebel cavalry, which they drove toward Bottom's [Bridge]. About noon the brigade advanced to the bridge, the advance guard, under Captain Aitkens, driving a strong party of the enemy's cavalry across the bridge. The Sixth New York was ordered to the vicinity of the bridge when the enemy unmasked a gun upon the south bank and opened upon the led horses of Sixth New York with solid shot, killing 4 horses and taking off the leg of 1 private of Sixth New York. The brigade went into camp on the left of the bridge, which the Sixth continued to hold, although much annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters. Lieutenant Cortelyou was severely wounded while relieving his skirmishers.

June 4, the brigade marched to Old Church, at which point Heaton's battery and the Fourth New York Cavalry, with some remounted men of other regiments, joined the brigade.

June 5, the brigade marched to Studley's, near Haw's Shop, and encamped for the night.

June 6, the command marched by Hanover town to New Castle Ferry and went into camp.

June 7, the brigade crossed the Pamunkey at New Castle Ferry on pontoons, and marched in rear of the division to a point 2 miles north of Aylett's, where it encamped for the night.

June 8, marched by Pole Cat Station to a point near Athens, where the brigade encamped.

June 9, marched by Chilesburg to the vicinity of New Market, where the brigade encamped.

June 10, marched to Good Hope Church, at which point the Seventeenth Pennsylvania was ordered to proceed to a point on the right flank where a rebel hospital was said to be located. Marched from Good Hope Church to Woolfolk's farm, 5 miles from Trevilian Station, where the brigade encamped.

June 11, the pickets of the brigade were attacked at daylight, but the enemy (a small party) were driven off. Shortly after the Reserve Brigade advanced toward Trevilian and my command was ordered to follow. The Reserve Brigade soon became heavily engaged, and I was ordered to send one regiment in support. The Ninth New York was deployed and advanced on the right of the main road, connecting on its right with the First New York Dragoons, and on the left with a small detachment of Second Regulars (30 men). I was now ordered to send in the Fourth New York on the left of General Merritt's line. The regiment was deployed,

connecting on the right with First Regulars and on the left with Colonel Gregg's brigade. The First Regulars being soon after withdrawn from the left, the Fourth New York was ordered to move to the right and connect with the road. Heaton's battery having been sent to the extreme left, three squadrons of the Sixth New York were ordered to support it. One squadron of the Sixth had been sent to communicate with General Custer, and one squadron in rear of the division trains.

FIGHT OF 11TH, NEAR TREVILIAN.

The two regiments of my brigade, Fourth and Ninth New York, being now formed on each side of the road, I assumed command at that point and advanced with the line. General Torbert, commanding division, came up immediately after and advanced with the skirmishers. On emerging from the woods the enemy were found occupying with their center a house and orchard, on a ridge three-quarters of a mile in front of Trevilian. I ordered the advance to be sounded, and the Ninth New York to charge and occupy the house and orchard. This they accomplished with a cheer, taking a number of prisoners. General Torbert immediately ordered the line to be formed on the crest until the alignment could be rectified, the enemy still maintaining a heavy fire. In charging the orchard the Ninth New York had diverged to the right, and the Fourth New York continuing to keep the left of the road, a regiment of Gregg's brigade had crossed the rear of the Fourth New York and came out of the right. I immediately formed the regiment on the crest, on the left of Ninth New York. An advance was again ordered, and sending for Heaton's battery and the Sixth New York, I directed Lieutenant Parker, of my staff, to re-establish the connection between Fourth and Ninth New York, and to press on to the station, which was successfully accomplished, the station occupied, and a number of prisoners captured from Fifth South Carolina, together with a hospital wagon, loaded with stores, and one battle-flag. I was then ordered to bring the battery and Sixth New York. General Merritt having now advanced his line upon the right, I placed Heaton's battery in position in rear of his right, the approach to my position on the left being difficult and the position of the battery on the right being an excellent one. Soon after the enemy pressed and attempted to drive in the skirmishers of the Reserve Brigade, when I ordered the battery to open, and the rebels were soon driven to the woods. At a later hour they advanced in heavier force on the same point, but again the well-directed fire of the battery drove the enemy to shelter, and he desisted from further effort. General Torbert then ordered the battery to take up a position 150 yards in advance of the previous one. The line at the same time advanced. About 6 p. m. the Fourth New York and First New York Dragoons were ordered to advance and feel the position in front. I advanced with the Fourth New York, and ascertained that the enemy had retired beyond the fork of Gordonsville and Charlottesville roads. I was ordered by General Torbert to hold the forks, which I did with the Sixth New York, the other regiments remaining in position at the station, and connecting on the left with General Custer's and on the right with General Merritt's brigades. The Seventeenth had come in during the day after a hard march of 20 miles on the right, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson having paroled some 63 men and 1

officer, and brought in 35 men and 1 officer prisoners. The Fourth and Ninth New York captured during the engagement 10 officers and 101 men; turned over besides a number of wounded left in the hands of the surgeons. Our losses were severe. Colonel Sackett, Ninth New York, was mortally wounded while gallantly leading his regiment into action, and several other officers and many brave men fell before the station was carried. During the afternoon details were made from the Fourth and Ninth New York, and the railroad at the station was thoroughly torn up.

FIGHT OF THE 12TH BEYOND TREVILIAN.

The next morning, June 12, the work of destroying the railroad station, water-tank, &c., was renewed and continued until after noon. The brigade was then ordered to advance and mass in rear of Custer's brigade, which was moving upon the enemy's position beyond the road forks. I was at the same time ordered to hold the road to Mumford's, across South Anna. The enemy shortly after made a demonstration on that road, but the Ninth New York being sent out in support of the pickets, the rebels were checked and driven back. I was then ordered to send one regiment dismounted to the right of the railroad, and two mounted regiments to report to General Merritt. I forthwith sent the regiments as ordered, the Seventeenth with Lieutenant Cating, of the brigade staff, and the Fourth and Sixth New York with Lieutenant Goldsmith, of division staff. I remained with the Ninth New York and battery near the position first taken up. As I was not personally engaged in the action which followed, I would respectfully refer to annexed reports* of regimental commanders for details of the position assigned to and part taken by their regiments. At dark, hearing that the command was falling back, I proceeded to the front, and meeting Colonel Cesnola, Fourth New York, who was endeavoring to reform his command, I ordered him to form at the road forks. I sent Lieutenant Cating to retire the Seventeenth, and Captain Wright to bring out the Sixth New York. The former regiment had been obliged to shift position to the right, and it was 10.30 p. m. before the regiment could be found and retired. The loss of the three regiments was severe, amounting to 1 officer killed and 5 wounded; 18 enlisted men killed, 62 wounded, and 15 missing.

At midnight the brigade was ordered to march with the division, and crossing the North Anna and North Fork, went into camp near Twyman's Store on the afternoon of June 13.

June 14, the brigade marched in rear of the division to Shady Grove Church, near which point it encamped.

June 15, marched by Spotsylvania Court-House to Stanard's Marsh and encamped.

June 16, marched by Bowling Green to a point near Mattacocy Bridge and encamped.

June 17, marched to Newtown, Chapel bridge and Clarksville to a point near Walkerton, and encamped.

June 18, marched by Walkerton to King and Queen Court-House, and encamped.

June 19, marched by Walkerton and Clarksville to Dunkirk. Two squadrons of the Sixth New York were ordered to swim their horses over the Mattapony and hold the opposite front until the

* Not found.

pontoon should be laid. Heaton's battery was placed in position on the hill to the left covering the crossing. The remainder of the brigade went into camp.

June 20, crossed the pontoon bridge in the rear of the division, the Fourth New York being ordered to remain at Dunkirk as guard to the bridge and train, marched by King William Court-House and Lanesville to camp near the White House bridge.

June 21, crossed the railroad bridge and massed in the field beyond. I was here ordered to march to Saint Peter's Church.

FIGHT NEAR SAINT PETER'S CHURCH.

With the three regiments of the brigade, and the rifle section of Heaton's battery, I advanced up the hill on the road to Saint Peter's Church. Almost immediately after entering the woods I met the enemy's advance, and, after a brisk skirmish, drove them about a mile, until I came in sight of the church, about 600 yards on my left front. On the direct and right front the road continued through thick woods. At this point the enemy made a determined stand, and I was obliged to dismount the Ninth New York, the ammunition of part of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania becoming exhausted. The enemy's front could be "felt" for one-half mile to the right of the road, and could be seen for half a mile to the left of the church. The ground on the left was open with deep ravines between my position and the church. Heavy columns of dust could be seen passing from extreme left to right. A squadron of Sixth New York was disposed to watch the left flank, when the enemy's dismounted skirmishers advanced down the hill, and opened a hot fire upon them, driving them back. I was obliged to dismount the other squadrons of the Sixth, who soon checked and drove back the enemy. The rebel line was evidently just in front of and parallel with the road from Saint Peter's Church to Tunstall's. A prisoner from Wickham's brigade stated that Lee and Hampton were both in front, and there was evidently a heavy force. At the time I had replenished my ammunition and was about to make a determined effort to drive the enemy from the cross-road in front (having notified the general commanding of my intention), I received orders not to advance until ordered. While awaiting orders Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, of the Seventeenth, notified me that the enemy appeared to be retiring, when I assumed the responsibility of advancing, and occupied the cross-roads and church without opposition. On the right the enemy's rear guard could be seen retiring in haste. During the heavy skirmishing in front, the enemy opened one gun from the right of the church, but as it did not annoy me I did not unmask my section, not wishing to use it until about to advance. During this short but severe fight, Major Bentley, Ninth New York, one of our bravest and most efficient officers, was struck in the leg, necessitating amputation. I was ordered to hold the cross-roads and church, which I did with the Ninth New York, the other regiments retiring 2 miles to camp, where I was joined by the Fourth New York, which had brought the pontoon train from Dunkirk.

June 22, I was ordered to march with the brigade to Baltimore Store; thence in advance of the division to Jones' Bridge, on the Chickahominy. Arriving at that point a small party of the enemy were found attempting to destroy the bridge over the mill-race. They were driven off and the bridge partially saved. Some men

were immediately thrown across and found the same party endeavoring to destroy the bridge across the river. Knowing the importance of preserving whatever means of crossing existed, I had advanced to the bridge, and immediately ordered Major Beardsley, with the other squadrons of the Sixth New York, to cross and occupy the roads in front. The brigade followed and encamped in advance of the division, holding the roads leading to Charles City Court-House and Long Bridge.

FIGHT AT JONES' BRIDGE.

On the morning of June 23 Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols, with the Ninth New York, was sent on special service to the James River. Soon after the pickets of the Sixth New York on Long Bridge road were attacked by a heavy force of the enemy, who succeeded in flanking their barricades and drove them into within 500 yards of the main road. They were quickly re-enforced by the other squadrons and the enemy were checked until I came up with the Fourth New York and Seventeenth Pennsylvania. In the mean time, Getty, whose column had halted near the road, had offered me a colored regiment until I could get my other regiments up. The colored soldiers behaved well enough at first, but their officers could not be found, and they were soon in hopeless confusion. I relieved them with the Seventeenth Pennsylvania, and sending in the Fourth New York on the right, drove the enemy back to a strong position, which he had barricaded, and from which on my again advancing to assail him, he retired with precipitation. I immediately established my pickets 1 mile in advance of my former position and returned to camp. The attacking force was Chambliss' brigade and two guns. Our loss was 6 men killed, 1 officer and 8 men wounded, and 1 man missing, nearly all the killed being from the pickets of Sixth New York, and showing the desperate tenacity with which they endeavored to hold their position.

On the morning of June 24 the brigade marched in rear of the division by Charles City Court-House to James River, arriving after night-fall. The brigade had scarcely encamped before "boots and saddles" was sounded and I was ordered to march to the road forks, 1½ miles beyond Charles City Court-House, and support General Getty, who had been ordered to hold that position. On arriving near that point I massed the brigade and battery in the field on his left and rear, and dismounting the Seventeenth Pennsylvania and Fourth New York, relieved General Getty's line on the left of the main road, holding the approach by which the enemy was expected to advance with one 12-pounder gun in position at the road fork. The night passed without alarm except from General Getty's troops, who would fire into each other occasionally. The infantry retired soon after daylight, and an hour afterward I was relieved and marched to Charles City Court-House, thence to camp near Wyanoke Landing.

June 28, the brigade crossed in transports to Wind Mill Point and encamped.

June 29, marched to Prince George Court-House.

June 30, marched to Lee's Mills; thence to Jerusalem plank road; returning and encamping near Lee's Mills.

July 1, marched to plank road, and at night camped at intersection of road to Prince George Court-House.

July 2, marched to James River, and encamped at Light-House Point.

During the short but arduous campaign since May 26 the brigade has lost 220 officers and men killed and wounded, a loss comparatively severe when it is recollected that they were all old and tried soldiers. But 49 men are missing, many of whom doubtless have been killed or wounded, while during the same time the brigade has captured from the enemy over 200 men and 20 officers.

Where all have done their whole duty it is impossible to discriminate. The regimental commanders, their officers and the men, have, as always heretofore, been up to the mark wherever they have been placed or whatever duty has been intrusted to them.

The brigade staff, Captains Mahnken, Wright, and White, and my acting aides, Lieutenants Cating and Parker, have rendered me most valuable and often hazardous service. Dr. Clarke, surgeon-in-chief, has been indefatigable in the performance of his duties, and the wounded owe much to his timely care and prescience. Lieutenant Wheeler, acting assistant quartermaster of the brigade, has as usual rendered valuable service, not only to the command but to the whole division, and I would again urge upon superior authority the claims of this energetic and efficient officer.

Trusting this report may be found satisfactory, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. E. DANA,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Cavalry Corps.

N. B.—I should have stated that it was by General Torbert's order that Lieutenant Cating was sent to bring out the Seventeenth Pennsylvania on the night of June 12.

No. 198.

Report of Col. Alfred Gibbs, Nineteenth New York Cavalry (First Dragoons), commanding Reserve Brigade, of operations May 5-26.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW YORK DRAGOONS,
Camp near Light-House Point, Va., July 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from brigade headquarters, yesterday received, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Cavalry Reserve Brigade, when I was in command of it, from the 5th to the 26th of May last, inclusive:

In making this report, I desire to state that it must necessarily be incomplete, since all my notes, memoranda, and reports were lost, together with my diary and journal, on the 12th of June at the affair of Trevilian Station.

The Cavalry Reserve Brigade, consisting of the First U. S. Cavalry, Capt. N. B. Sweitzer commanding; Second U. S. Cavalry, Capt. T. F. Rodenbough commanding; Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Capt. A. K. Arnold commanding; Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Maj. James Starr commanding; First New York Volunteer Dragoons, Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Thorp commanding, and Battery

D, Second U. S. Artillery, Lieut. E. B. Williston commanding, left camp near Chancellorsville on the 7th of May and proceeded to Todd's Tavern, on the Spotsylvania Court-House road. At about 3 p. m. on that day the Sixth Pennsylvania was sent out to reconnoiter the Spotsylvania Court-House road, and encountered the enemy at the distance of less than a mile, advancing toward the tavern. The regiment was at once dismounted and deployed as skirmishers to the left of the road. Finding the enemy to be in force, consisting of, it is believed, Fitzhugh Lee's division of cavalry, the First U. S. Cavalry and First New York Dragoons were deployed as skirmishers, on foot, to the left of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The Fifth U. S. Cavalry was deployed similarly on the right of the road. The Second U. S. Cavalry was held mounted in the extreme left, while Williston's battery came into position on a high ridge in rear, where they did excellent service, silencing the enemy's battery and killing and wounding several of their men and horses. After a sharp engagement, lasting until dark, the enemy were driven off, leaving many of their dead and wounded upon the field. In this severely contested action our loss in both officers and men was heavy. Ten officers were wounded and 4 taken prisoners, besides 141 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing.

The brigade camped at night on the battle-field, and the next morning at daylight moved forward on the Spotsylvania Court-House road, removing the obstructions placed across it by the enemy. About 7 o'clock the advance guard again encountered the enemy, strongly posted in thick woods, and supported by infantry. The First New York Dragoons and Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry (dismounted) were deployed as skirmishers, with the First, Second, and Fifth U. S. Cavalry on the left of the road. Owing to the dense growth of forest, the battery could not be brought into action and remained in reserve. After a very sharp action against vastly superior forces, the enemy were driven out of the woods and from their intrenchments beyond. The position was held until relieved by the Fifth Corps, under Major-General Warren. The loss this day was 1 officer killed (Capt. J. P. Ash, Fifth U. S. Cavalry), 2 wounded, and 19 enlisted men killed and wounded.

On the 9th the brigade marched to within a mile of Beaver Dam Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where it remained during the night. Next morning the rear of the brigade was attacked by Wickham's brigade of cavalry with some artillery, but held the position until the command was on the march.

During the night of the 9th a squadron of the First New York Dragoons, and afterward the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, were to guard a crossing called Davenport Bridge, where the enemy were busy reconstructing the bridge, and early next morning, after being relieved and on their way to rejoin the column, they were attacked in a defile by a force of the enemy's cavalry, supposed to be Wickham's brigade. Our command suffered severely, losing 2 officers and about 50 men. The command safely crossed the South Anna at Ground Squirrel Bridge, which they burned behind them, and the brigade camped for the night not far from the bridge.

The next morning about sunrise the brigade was attacked while about to leave camp by the enemy's cavalry, but held the position until the command had moved out in column on the road. The same day crossed the railroad at Glen Allen Station; tore up parts of it,

burned cross-ties, and destroyed the telegraph wires and some culverts, and advanced upon the road till near the cross-roads called Yellow Tavern, where the enemy was found in force with a battery of artillery in a piece of woods about a quarter of a mile in advance. The command was thrown in at once dismounted, and after a sharply contested action, which lasted until night, drove the enemy back (while the battery was captured by the command of General Custer) and held the Brook and Richmond roads. During the afternoon Williston's battery, one section of which was posted at the cross-roads, and the other enfilading the Richmond road at its junction with the Brook road, made some most excellent practice, dismounting one of the enemy's pieces, and destroying one of their caissons. The enemy was badly punished and driven off. Our loss that day was but small. The brigade camped on the field, and started at 1 a. m. next day on the Richmond road, crossed the Chickahominy at Wilkinson's Bridge, passed within the outer line of the enemy's intrenchments within 2 miles of Richmond, rebuilt the bridge across the river at Meadow's, charged across it over the causeway, drove out the enemy, and occupied Mechanicsville. After a short halt proceeded on the road toward White House, where the enemy was again encountered in a thick skirt of woods, from which they were driven into their line of intrenchments in the rear, containing four pieces, from which they were also driven. The brigade was withdrawn about sunset and camped for the night near Gaines' Mill.

On the 13th marched to Dispatch Station; thence, on the 14th, to Malvern Hill without seeing anything of the enemy. The brigade remained at Malvern Hill until the afternoon of the 17th, and procured rations and forage from Haxall's Landing. On the 16th the brigade made a reconnaissance toward New Castle, returning the same evening without finding the enemy. On the 17th moved across the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge and camped at Baltimore Cross-Roads.

Remained in camp there until the 21st, when the brigade moved to and camped at White House. On the 23d moved across the Pamunkey on the railroad bridge, which had previously been repaired, and camped on the road to King William Court-House. On the 24th proceeded to King William Court-House and camped beyond Aylett's upon Herring Creek. Next day crossed the railroad at Chesterfield Station and camped near Milford Station, where the supply train from Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville reached us. From this point the Fifth U. S. Cavalry was detached as a guard to the supply train en route to Port Royal. At this point I was relieved from the command of the brigade by Brig. Gen. W. Merritt, and resumed the command of the regiment.

In returning thanks to the officers and men of the command who so gallantly seconded me on every occasion, my thanks are also due to the various members of my staff, who under the many difficulties, hardships, and dangers of the expedition were always prompt, diligent, and attentive in the discharge of their various duties.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALFRED GIBBS,

Colonel First New York Dragoons.

Capt. W. H. H. EMMONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Reserve Brigade.

No. 199.

Report of Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Brigade, of operations May 26-June 25.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
June 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions received this morning I respectfully submit the following as a report of the operations of the Reserve Brigade since the 26th ultimo:

On the 26th we marched from near Chesterfield Station at 12 m., and reaching Hanover Ferry at 3 a. m., crossed the Pumunkey on pontoon bridge at that point, marching thence to Haw's Shop on the 28th. At this last place General Gregg's command was engaged by the enemy. My brigade, in accordance with orders, was moved to General Gregg's right flank, but the enemy was scarcely engaged, except with Lieutenant Williston's battery, before he retired. The Second U. S. Cavalry moved some 3 miles to the front without meeting serious opposition. On the 30th of May Colonel Devin's brigade, picketing the road near Old Church, became engaged with the enemy, and the Reserve Brigade moved to his support. Here the enemy's cavalry was found strongly posted near Matadequin Creek. The brigade advanced elegantly, driving the enemy before it out of his stronghold by the creek, over the farther bank toward Cold Harbor, and finally, with the assistance of two regiments of the First Brigade (General Custer), degenerated the retreat of the enemy into a rout, which did not end before the enemy reached Cold Harbor. I cannot speak in too high terms of the brigade in this conflict. The men all fought like true soldiers. Especially did the Second Cavalry do good service with its gallant commander, Captain Rodenbough, at its head. Even after its carbine ammunition was expended the regiment fought and drove the enemy with pistols. The Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry was also distinguished for its conduct in this battle. It had been held in reserve with a view to acting mounted, but upon advancing for that purpose found the country impracticable, and dismounting dealt the enemy some heavy blows in the right place. Captain Leiper, of this regiment, was wounded while with his usual intrepidity he was leading his regiment into action, and Lieutenant Martin, adjutant of the regiment, was killed. He was a severe loss to the regiment and the service at large, having brought himself by important services on a former occasion to the especial notice and commendation of the division and corps commanders. At night on the 29th the brigade camped about 1½ miles from Cold Harbor. During the night the picket of the First U. S. Cavalry, commanded by Captain McKee, gave a severe fright and some punishment to a portion of the South Carolina brigade of the enemy's cavalry, who came upon them during the night. The picket allowed the enemy to approach very close in a body, when a volley was given them, a number of bloody noses and bruised heads among the captured attesting its effectiveness.

On the 31st of May the brigade moved on Cold Harbor about 4 p. m. The enemy's cavalry was met about a mile from that place, but was steadily driven back without much loss to the command until the immediate vicinity of the cross-roads was reached. Here it was found that in our immediate front across the road and a large field to our right, on the Bethesda Church road, the enemy had thrown up temporary breast-works, consisting of rails, logs, and earth, be-

hind which he sought cover. A partial advance on the front, where the enemy's fire was extremely severe, was sufficient to indicate that this position could not be taken from that direction without great loss, if at all. The First and Second U. S. Cavalry were accordingly ordered to make a detour through the woods to our right and turn the enemy's left flank. I accompanied the First Cavalry and was convinced that the work would be well done, and quickly. The gallant Captain McKee, leading his battalion of the First, saw what was wanted and, together with the Second Cavalry, promptly turned the enemy's works, advancing under a galling fire from infantry and cavalry. Nearly 100 infantry prisoners were taken by these two regiments in this movement. In the mean time the First New York Dragoons and Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry were occupying the enemy's attention in front. Here was accomplished a work of which every one connected with the brigade is justly proud—a success by cavalry which has no parallel in this war—a single brigade contending with and taking from an enemy, at least three times its numbers, one-third infantry, a naturally strong position, made doubly strong by artificial means. The successes cost us dear, for besides many valuable men and officers, we lost Captain McKee, of the First, who fell mortally wounded in the midst of victory. His loss to the country and service was incalculable. A pure, unaffected, modest man, a chivalrous, educated, accomplished soldier, he fell at the post of honor doing his duty as but few could, and died a true American soldier with warm words of patriotism and valor on his lips.

The importance of the position at Cold Harbor being great, the enemy made a desperate attempt to retake it on the following morning, June 1. This was anticipated and preparations made for the event. The attack was made on the Bethesda Church road by infantry. Two severe charges were made by them, but each time they were repulsed with considerable loss. The First New York Dragoons and Second Cavalry did great good service in this fight. The Sixth Corps relieved the cavalry and the brigade marched with the division about 11 a. m. On the 7th the brigade marched with the division, crossing the Pamunkey on the second expedition. On the 8th, 9th, and 10th June the march was continued without event.

On the 11th the brigade left camp at 5 a. m., moving toward Gordonsville. The Second Cavalry, forming the advance guard, soon encountered the enemy's pickets, which were driven in and the main body of the enemy engaged. Captain Rodenbough handled his gallant regiment with great skill and unexampled valor, charging and driving the enemy mounted, and forcing him, as usual, to cover. Captain Rodenbough was here wounded, as also Lieutenant Horrigan, of the Second. Here also Lieutenant Lawless, of the same regiment, was killed. He was a fearless, honest, and eminently trustworthy soldier, "God's truth" being the standard by which he measured all his actions. The entire brigade was soon engaged, the First on the left, and the First New York Dragoons on the extreme right. On the left of this latter was the Sixth Pennsylvania, and next the Second Cavalry, now commanded by Capt. D. S. Gordon. The Fifth Cavalry was held as a support to the battery. The enemy was driven through a thick tangled brushwood for over 2 miles to Trevilian Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, but not without serious loss to ourselves, though we inflicted heavy punishment on the adversary in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among his

wounded was General Rosser, commanding Hampton's old division, and a colonel commanding a brigade was killed, his body, along with most of the enemy's killed and wounded, falling into our hands. Few less than 200 prisoners, including 6 or 8 officers, were taken by the brigade. The enemy's retreat finally became a rout, led horses, mounted men, and artillery all fled together in the wildest confusion. Williston, with his battery, took position near by, and did elegant practice with his guns, planting shells in the midst of the confused masses of the retreating enemy. Trevilian Station was thus gained. In this retreat part of the enemy went toward Gordonsville, while fragments were driven off on the road to Louisa Court-House. In their headlong career these latter came in contact with the First Brigade, which, being engaged toward its rear by the advance of Fitzhugh Lee's division coming from Louisa Court-House, was compelled to abandon some captures it had made from the led horses and trains of the force that was engaging the rest of the First Division, as above described. This brigade soon formed a junction and took position to the left rear of the Reserve Brigade. In the meanwhile, Fitz. Lee's division advanced on the Louisa Court-House road and took up a line on the left of the Reserve Brigade, his line being perpendicular to the last. The two parts of the line at this time formed a right angle, the Reserve Brigade occupying the right of the line, to the vortex of the angle, the Second Brigade, on its left, occupying part of the other line, and the First Brigade, with the Second Division, remained in echelon to the left rear, as above mentioned.

On the night of the 11th the enemy retired from our left front and took up position on the Gordonsville front.

About 3 p. m. on the 12th the brigade was ordered to attack the enemy's left, while it was intended that the First Brigade should co-operate on its left, while the Second Brigade of the division was held in reserve. The brigade went in on an open field to its right and attacked the enemy's left flank vigorously. It was slow work, however, and as the enemy was not pressed on the left he concentrated his force on the brigade, and by large numbers and fresh troops, gave the command as much as it could attend to. Still both officers and men stood up to their work, doing manfully all that their former prowess would lead the most sanguine to expect, holding everything they had gained on the left, where the line was weakest, and driving the enemy on the right before them in expectation of a general advance. In thus advancing the right of the brigade was so swung round as to be exposed to the enemy's attack on its wing. This he was not slow to take advantage of, when a squadron of the Second Cavalry, my only remaining mounted support to the battery, was thrown in to meet the attack. Here again the Second did nobly. Coming up on the right of the Sixth Pennsylvania, which up to that time had been the extreme right regiment in line, they charged gallantly, and, though few in numbers, by the impetuosity of their onslaught, drove the enemy back and protected the right until relieved by two regiments of the Second Brigade (the Fourth and Sixth New York). After these two regiments got in position this squadron of the Second was withdrawn to again act as support to the battery, which was ordered to advance, a good position having been gained on the right. Right gallantly did the battery come up in the midst of a heavy musketry fire, we being at that time so close to the enemy that their shells all flew far over us. Planting three

guns of the battery in this position, where it dealt the enemy heavy blows, Lieutenant Williston moved one of his brass 12-pounders on to the skirmish line. In fact, the line was moved to the front to allow him to get an eligible position, where he remained with his gun, in the face of the strengthened enemy (who advanced to its very muzzle), dealing death and destruction in their ranks with double loads of canister. It was now dark and I was ordered to retire the brigade, which was done slowly and leisurely, the enemy not advancing. This day the loss of the brigade was heavy for the numbers engaged. The general advance was not made.

I cannot speak too highly of the battery on this occasion. The light 12's were magnificent. It has always been my good fortune while commanding the Reserve Brigade to have good batteries connected with it, and consequently our standard is high, but Williston and Dennison have always come up to our best expectations, if not exceeded them. At the fight at Cold Harbor, Dennison was inimitable, always in the right place; all orders found him anticipating almost what was intended, rushing his guns in position on the line of battle in the thickest of the fight. These two gallant officers can justly challenge a parallel to their conduct in the history of this war. At 1 a. m. on the 13th the brigade moved with the remainder of the command toward the North Anna, crossing at Minor's Bridge. On the 14th the march was continued, as also on the 15th, the Reserve Brigade, which formed the advance on that day, building a bridge over the Po River near Spotsylvania Court-House.

After this date the march was continued until the 25th, when the command reached the James River, having marched over 350 miles from the time of starting.

The losses in killed and wounded are annexed in tabular statement.* As they number more than the loss of the entire rest of the command they sufficiently attest the severe services of the brigade. We lost few, if any, prisoners during the entire trip, 10 or 12 men and officers covering all our losses in this way. On the other hand the brigade captured not much less than 500 prisoners in the time included above.

In mentioning those who were particularly distinguished for their conduct on all occasions I would not omit the name of Major Scott, of the First New York Dragoons. Always exposed while doing his duty, as few others in the brigade can, he was seriously wounded at Cold Harbor, but remained on the field until the battle was over. Our satisfaction at our successes is alloyed by the sad reflection that we lost so many brave soldiers and gallant comrades, who, while they fell battling in the cause of right, have left vacancies which, in too many cases, can never be filled; young officers who were just commencing a career of usefulness, of which the present offered such brilliant promise; others whose present services added fresh luster to the glories already won—all met the death of brave soldiers unflinchingly, leaving memories which cannot die. The modest, unaffected, generous Lieutenant Ogden, of the First, whom to see was to respect, and to know was to admire, poured out his life's blood at Trevilian. Here also fell the frank and impulsive Nichols, of the same regiment, and Henley, of the Fifth. Lieutenant Murphy, of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was killed at Cold Harbor, making the third of the adjutants of this brave regiment who have fallen at the post of honor.

* See revised statement, pp. 163, 177, 184, 185.

It is impossible, in the limits of a report such as this, to mention by name all the officers in the command entitled to especial notice. The regimental commanders without exception are worthy of highest praise. They did all that officers could do, and their men without exception as a body acted as men belonging to this brigade have always done, fearlessly willing to do and die. I can do but poor justice to the command in this report, having no facilities for making it out, but I cannot willingly close it without saying a word with reference to the accomplished chief surgeon of this brigade and his assistants. Always where they could be of the most service, without reference to what a strict construction of their duty would require, they were often exposed to a heavy fire on the skirmish line without regard to which they did their duty, ignoring personal rest or safety. I rejoice to say not a wounded man of this brigade was left uncared for on the field. Dr. Wilson, chief surgeon of the brigade, and the surgeons acting with him, won the highest commendations from both men and officers, who are always so willing—unjustly at times—to condemn what they do not understand. The hospital field arrangements of the brigade are well perfected. The bands, under the management of the surgeons, doing their duty well in carrying off the wounded.

To my staff I owe especial thanks. Continually exposed in battle and on the march, they all did the duties of their station with cheerfulness and zeal. On the march, the severest test of soldierly qualities, they were always willing to do the hardest duties, at times when they were harassed and tired by overwork; on the field, when blood was being freely shed and loved comrades in the lines were falling fast, they shrunk from no office which they were called on to perform. It is no set formula to thank them in this report. I commend them to the notice of my superior commanders as true gentlemen, accomplished officers, fearless, zealous, and trustworthy. I cannot, in concluding, omit to mention and return thanks to Captain O'Keeffe, of the corps staff. He was with me the most of the time during the battle of the 12th at Trevilian Station, and by his unwearying exertions and fearless example did much to add to the success of the brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. E. DANA,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.

No. 200.

*Report of Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. Army, commanding
Second Division, of operations May 4-July 7.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 7, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, since crossing the Rapidan, in the general movement of the Army of the Potomac, on the 4th of May until the present date:

Extending as these operations do over a space of two months, in which time the division accomplished in various directions a march of over 700 miles, and distinctively engaged the enemy ten times, they

can only be reported in the most general terms. This division at the time of crossing the Rapidan had an aggregate strength of 4,793 commissioned officers and enlisted men. Crossing the Rapidan on May 4, at Ely's Ford, the division marched in front of the Second Corps to Chancellorsville, and thence to Alrich's, on the Fredericksburg plank road. On the 5th marched to Todd's Tavern. At this point found the Third Division, the rear of which was being pressed by a force of the enemy's cavalry. A [two] regiments (First New Jersey and First Massachusetts Cavalry) of the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. E. Davies, jr., commanding, engaged the pursuing enemy, and, after a sharp skirmish, drove them a distance of 3 miles, and beyond Corbin's Bridge. The loss of the First New Jersey and First Massachusetts Cavalry in this skirmish was a total of 91 in killed and wounded. On the 6th, at Todd's Tavern, the division was engaged skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry during the entire day. The whole force of the enemy appeared to be dismounted, and studiously kept under the cover of the dense woods surrounding the tavern. Their long extended lines were everywhere protected by hastily constructed defenses. The 6th closed without any decisive result. On the 7th the First Division of Cavalry, Brigadier-General Merritt commanding, having arrived at Todd's Tavern, the two divisions (First and Second) engaged the enemy. The brigades of the Second Division were disposed as follows: The Second Brigade, Col. J. I. Gregg commanding, on the extreme right, and covering the road leading to Shady Grove; the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. E. Davies, jr., commanding, on the extreme left. Both of the brigades were hotly engaged, and both defeated the enemy in their front. The regiments engaged were all dismounted and fought on foot. On the 8th, at Todd's Tavern, the Second Brigade was engaged during the day in a skirmish with the enemy on the road leading to Shady Grove. On the evening of the 8th the Second Division moved to Silver's, and camped with the other divisions of the corps.

On the 9th the Cavalry Corps marched to the North Anna, the Second Division being the rear division in the column. At New Market the First Brigade, marching in rear, was attacked by the enemy's cavalry following in pursuit. The attack was spirited, and kept up until night, the regiments in rear, Sixth Ohio and First Pennsylvania Regiments of cavalry, successfully resisted and repelled the repeated attacks.

On the morning of the 10th the division not having crossed the North Anna, was again attacked by the enemy, dismounted, aided by artillery. The enemy was again repulsed, and the crossing easily effected. On the same morning, moving out in the advance, the enemy was met about 2 miles from Beaver Meadow, and dispersed by the leading regiment of the Second Brigade. On the 11th, near Ground Squirrel Church, the division, marching in rear, was attacked by Gordon's brigade of rebel cavalry. The attacks of the enemy were repeated during the entire day, thus forming a part of the general engagement with the enemy at Yellow Tavern. The Second Brigade of this division alone was engaged, and without difficulty, in every attack, was more than able to drive the enemy at all points, inflicting upon him severe loss. On the 12th the Cavalry Corps, having marched down the Brook turnpike to within 3 miles of Richmond, turned to the left, and passed within the outer lines of the fortifications; the advance of the corps directing its march upon the Meadow Bridges found them held by the enemy in force.

The attack made by the leading division (the First) upon the enemy at the bridge, detained the Second Division, marching in rear, near the Brook turnpike and in front of the second line of the enemy's defenses. In this position the Second Brigade, on the right, was attacked by a large force of cavalry in the direction of the Brook road. On the left of the Second Brigade and in front of the First Brigade, formed on the left, the enemy attacked with infantry. Not doubting the success of their attack, the enemy moved boldly against our lines despite the well-directed fire of two of our batteries. When, however, they had approached sufficiently near to come under the fire of our carbineers, the contest was of short duration, and terminated in the enemy being routed along the whole line. So complete was their defeat that they offered no further opposition to the passage of the division over the Chickahominy. In this action the aggregate loss of the division was 157 commissioned officers and enlisted men killed and wounded. On the 13th marched to Bottom's Bridge, and on the 14th to Haxall's, on James River. On the 18th marched to Baltimore Cross-Roads; on the 20th to Cold Harbor, and on the 22d to White House, and on the 25th reached Chesterfield Station. On the 26th marched to Hanover Ferry. On the 27th crossed the Mattapony. On the 28th the division moved out from Hanover town on the road leading to Hanover Court-House, and, by the direction of the major-general commanding corps, took position at Haw's Shop, about 3 miles from the river. In this position the division engaged the cavalry corps of the enemy. The enemy dismounted, were strongly posted in a dense woods, and, in addition to defensive works, were still further protected in their position by swamps. Having chosen their ground advantageous positions had been selected for batteries. The First Brigade of this division first engaged the enemy, and with such spirited determination as to develop the entire strength of the enemy. This necessitated the employment of two regiments of the Second Brigade. The contest became exceedingly stubborn. The enemy largely outnumbering the force which I had to engage, was yet unable to do more than hold his position, and from this he was driven at different points. For some hours the contest was thus maintained under a heavy and destructive fire, the lines of the contending forces being closely drawn up on each other. The arrival of Brigadier-General Custer's brigade, of the First Division, sent to re-enforce the Second Division by the major-general commanding, was but the prelude to a decisive victory. Four regiments of this brigade dismounted, and taking position in the center of the line of the Second Division the entire line rapidly advanced, driving the enemy in confusion. The rebel dead and many wounded were left on the field. A large number of prisoners and arms were captured. The aggregate loss of the Second Division in this engagement was 256 commissioned officers and enlisted men killed and wounded. On the 31st the Second Brigade was detached to report to Major-General Smith, at the White House. The brigade reported back to the division on the 1st of June. On the 31st First Brigade was sent to the support of the First Division at Cold Harbor.

June 2, by direction of the major-general commanding, the Second Division made a reconnaissance to Sumner's (upper) Bridge on the Chickahominy. Near the bridge found the enemy's cavalry, infantry, and artillery strongly posted. With both brigades of the division attacked the enemy and took from them their advanced

positions, which were held until the arrival of the Second Corps. June 3, 4, and 5, division remained in camp at Bottom's Bridge, picketing the lower Chickahominy. On the 6th marched to New Castle Ferry and joined the First Division of the corps, and on the 7th the two divisions, under Major-General Sheridan, started on an expedition to Gordonsville. On the 10th crossed the North Anna at Carpenter's Ford. On the 11th the First Division, being engaged with the enemy at Trevilian Station, on the Central railroad, the Second Brigade, of the Second Division, was ordered forward to its support. Placed on the left of the line of battle, it advanced against the enemy, driving him back rapidly, capturing a large number of prisoners. On the evening of the same day the Second Brigade, with two regiments of the First, all dismounted, were directed against a position held by the enemy in force on the extreme left of our line. After a severe contest of about twenty minutes' duration, the enemy (Fitz. Lee's division) were routed and the position was ours. A number of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands, as also other prisoners. Aggregate loss of the division 109 commissioned officers and enlisted men killed and wounded. June 12, First Brigade sent to support the First Division in an attack made upon the enemy. Brigade not engaged. On the 13th the command began its return march, and on the 20th reached the Pamunkey at the White House. On the 21st, at 3 a. m., the entire division dismounted, crossed the Pamunkey, and moved out against the enemy's cavalry on the road leading to Tunstall's Station. Hampton's cavalry was found in position on the west side of Black Creek. This force advanced with the view of retaking the position held by it on the preceding day, but in this it failed, and during the night retired to the Chickahominy. On the 23d the division, acting with the First Division as escort to a large wagon train belonging to the corps and other troops, crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge. On the 24th, in compliance with the orders of the major-general commanding the corps, the Second Division moved from its camp to Saint Mary's Church and there took position. When within a mile of the church the advance of the Second Brigade found a small mounted force of the enemy. This was driven away and the lines of the division established. The batteries of the division were placed in commanding positions. During the morning and until after 3 p. m. there was irregular skirmishing at different points of our line. A large force of the enemy was known to have passed Saint Mary's Church, moving in the direction of Haxall's, on the evening before. Having received information from the major-general commanding that circumstances compelled an alteration of the disposition previously ordered of the troops under his command, this alteration placing the Second Division beyond any immediate support, every disposition was made to resist an attack of the enemy should it be made. Between 3 and 4 p. m. the enemy made an attack in great force on the Second Brigade, occupying the right of our line. The attack thus began extended along the front of the First Brigade on the left. It was very soon evident that the force of the enemy was largely superior to ours, and that they were supported by infantry, but nothing daunted by the display of strong lines of an overconfident enemy, our men fell upon them and held them in check. The strife was in earnest now; there were no disengaged men on our side. Randol's and Dennison's batteries pitched load after load of canister into the staggering lines of the enemy. After about two hours, in which this

contest was so heroically maintained by our men, it became evident that the contest was too unequal to maintain it longer. The led horses, the wounded for whom there was transportation, and caissons, were started on the road leading to Charles City Court-House, 8 miles distant. These fairly under way the division began to retire by the right. Our men continued fighting on foot, but were mounted from time to time. The movement toward Charles City Court-House was made in the best possible order, without confusion or disorder. The enemy pressed hard upon the rear of the command, but without advantage. A final stand made by mounted regiments at Hopewell Church on open ground determined the enemy to make no farther advance. For want of sufficient ambulances some of our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. A portion of these have since been recovered. The intense heat prostrated many of our men and produced some deaths. The division reached Charles City Court-House about 8 p. m., and then encamped near the First Division. The aggregate loss of the division in this engagement was 357 commissioned officers and enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing.

Having thus briefly recounted the operations of this division, it is fit that in closing my report I should mention, as I can with pride, the good conduct of all the officers and enlisted men of my command during these operations. When engaged in battle their gallantry and soldierly determination to win made their successes certain. Instances of particular gallantry are far too numerous to be recounted in this report.

Brig. Gen. H. E. Davies, jr., U. S. Volunteers, and Col. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding, respectively, the First and Second Brigades, are deserving of my highest commendation for the great ability and untiring energy displayed by them as commanders; skillful in handling their brigades they accomplished handsomely whatever they undertook. The successes of the division were not secured without the loss of many valuable lives. Lieut. Col. George H. Covode, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Stephen Boothby, First Maine Cavalry, died of wounds received in action; the former where he fell. To these might be added a long list of officers of inferior grade who gallantly fell in the various actions in which their regiments were engaged.

To my own staff my thanks are especially due for their valuable services in the transmission of my orders, and performing all the varied and arduous duties of staff officers to a cavalry command in the field. Capt. W. Phillips, First Maine Cavalry, assistant commissary of musters on my staff, was killed at Saint Mary's Church on the 24th. To say of this officer that he was a true gentleman and excellent soldier is but a slight tribute to his memory. The Independent Sixth New York Battery, Capt. J. W. Martin, and Light Battery A, Fourth U. S. Artillery, were on duty with this division until May 31; Light Batteries H and I, First U. S. Artillery, Capt. A. M. Randol and Lieutenant Dennison commanding, from that date until the present.

Accompanying this report will be found a nominal list* of casualties and the reports of the brigade commanders.

D. McM. GREGG,

Brigadier-General of Vols., Comdg. Second Div.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

* Embodied in revised statement, pp. 129, 163, 177, 184, 185.

No. 201.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, including operations April 29–July 4.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of this brigade since breaking camp at Three-Mile Station, on the 29th of April, 1864. Owing to the long period for which the report is made, and the impossibility of giving within any reasonable limit a detailed account of the movements of the command, I forward this report in the form of a journal:

The brigade left camp on the morning of the 29th of April, and crossing the Rappahannock River at Kelly's Ford, marched to Paoli Mills, and there went into camp. We staid at Paoli Mills until May 3, when the command marched to Richardsville, and early on the morning of the 4th crossed the Rapidan River. Marched to Chancellorsville, and from thence to near Alrich's; camped there for the night.

On the morning of the 5th marched to Todd's Tavern, and on arriving there, about 3 p. m., relieved the Third Division. Fought until dark, and succeeded in driving the enemy. Lost 65 men, mostly from the First New Jersey and First Massachusetts Cavalry. Encamped on the field.

May 6.—Marched back to near Alrich's; not engaged.

May 7.—Marched back again to near Todd's Tavern, and were engaged in the afternoon on the left. Fought until night-fall and succeeded in driving the enemy, with a heavy loss to them, our loss being 27 men, mostly from the Sixth Ohio Cavalry.

May 8.—Moved back to Alrich's; were not engaged.

May 9.—Moved with the division and whole corps toward Fredericksburg, and thence toward Richmond. The brigade had the extreme rear of the column, and about 4 p. m. the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, which composed the rear guard, was charged and had some very heavy fighting for a short time, at a place called Davenport. Captain Abell, of the Sixth Ohio, was killed; also lost about 47 men from Sixth Ohio and First Massachusetts Cavalry; encamped at Chilesburg.

May 10.—Crossed the North and South Anna Rivers and went into camp without being engaged.

May 11.—Started at 2 a. m. to cut the Fredericksburg railroad at Ashland. On arriving there tore up quite a section of railroad, and destroyed the Government buildings; also an engine and train of cars. The First Massachusetts charged into the place and lost 16 men and 3 commissioned officers, viz, Captain Motley, Lieutenant Smith, the adjutant, and Lieutenant Hopkins. Earlier in the morning, Captain Gleason, of the same regiment, was wounded while on picket. The command then joined the main column and crossed the railroad at the junction of the Brook road; marched all night and arrived near the Burton house at daylight.

May 12.—Were engaged with the enemy for several hours at Burton's, and covered the rear in crossing the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, and late at night went into camp at Gaines' house.

May 13.—Marched all day and went into camp at Bottom's Bridge.

May 14.—Started after daylight, and crossing White Oak Swamp, arrived at Haxall's Landing, on the James River, just before dark, and there went into camp, and remained encamped there until the evening of the 17th, at 7 p. m., when the command started for Jones' Bridge, on the Chickahominy, arriving there about 10 a. m. Halted for breakfast. At 3 p. m. started for Baltimore Cross-Roads, and arrived there at 8 p. m.

May 19.—Remained at Baltimore Cross-Roads.

May 20.—Marched to Cold Harbor and encamped.

May 21.—Remained in camp at Cold Harbor, and on the 22d marched to the White House.

May 23.—Crossed the Pamunkey at the White House, and marched to Aylett's, and from thence, on the 24th, to Reedy Swamp.

May 25.—Proceeded to near Chesterfield Station and joined the main army.

May 26.—Left camp at 11 a. m. and marched to Hanover Ferry, on the Pamunkey, crossing on the 27th and encamping at Hanover Ferry. Proceeded thence, on the 28th, to Haw's Shop, and had there a very severe engagement, which lasted seven hours, and in which 23 officers and 151 men were killed, wounded, and missing; drove the enemy and went back into camp near Hanover Ferry. On the 29th, at 4 p. m., moved about 3 miles toward New Castle, and encamped.

May 30.—At 9 p. m. moved on Old Church road, and encamped at Young's house, two regiments picketing toward Bethesda Church.

May 31.—Moved back to Old Church, and encamped on Braxton's farm until 6 p. m., when the command proceeded in the direction of Cold Harbor, arriving there at daylight.

June 1.—Ordered to report to General Torbert, commanding the First Division; reported, and were placed in position in reserve, under fire, but not engaged; were relieved by infantry, and marched to Parsley's house, arriving in the afternoon; encamped.

On the 2d marched to New Bridge, and had an artillery duel with the enemy, losing 1 officer and 10 men; relieved by the infantry about 2 p. m.; moved to Bottom's Bridge, and encamped.

June 3, 4, and 5.—Remained in camp, and were shelled by the enemy, without loss, during the three days in which the camps were under fire.

June 6.—Marched to New Castle, and encamped after crossing the Pamunkey.

Marched all day on the 7th, and went into camp about 3 miles from Aylett's.

On the 8th marched all day, arriving and camping near Pole Cat Station.

9th, marched all day, arriving and camping at Young's Bridge.

10th, marched all day, and encamped on the North Anna River.

June 11.—Marched to near Trevilian Station, where the First Division and the Second Brigade of this division were engaged with the enemy; were not engaged as a brigade, although three regiments of the command were engaged. Went into camp on the field.

June 12.—Marched to the station and assisted in destroying the railroad. A portion of the command had severe fighting with the enemy. The rest were on picket guarding the flanks; lost 2 officers and 24 men; did not unsaddle nor lie down.

At 2.30 a. m. on the 13th proceeded to withdraw, the command covering the rear. No attack was made by the enemy; marched all

the morning; crossed the North Anna at Carpenter's Ford, and stopping a few hours for rest, proceeded across the Plentiful River and went into camp for the night.

June 14.—Marched all day and encamped for the night near Corbin's Bridge, on the Po River.

June 15.—Marched all day, passing through Spotsylvania Court-House.

June 16.—Marched all day.

June 17.—Marched all day and encamped at Newtown.

June 18.—Marched all day and went into camp at King and Queen Court-House.

On the 19th marched all day; back again to Dunkirk, and there crossed the Mattaponi on the 20th and proceeded to the White House.

June 21.—The brigade crossed the Pamunkey River dismounted, leaving camp at 2 a. m. Were not engaged, and recrossed the river at 10 a. m.; got breakfast and mounted; again crossed the river. The First Pennsylvania Cavalry had a severe fight, in a bad position, and were obliged to fall back for a short distance; the enemy did not follow up; lost 3 officers and 39 men killed, wounded, and missing. Encamped near to the field.

Remained in camp on the 22d until 2 p. m.; then marched to Baltimore Cross-Roads and again encamped.

June 23.—Marched to Jones' Bridge, over the Chickahominy; crossed and marched to within 3 miles of Charles City Court-House, where the brigade encamped for the night.

June 24.—Left camp at 8 a. m.; marched to Saint Mary's Church; slight skirmishing with the enemy during the day until 4 p. m., when the enemy, superior in numbers, made an attack on the whole line, outflanking us and forcing us to retire. After a severe engagement that lasted until nearly dark, retired as far as Charles City Court-House and there formed, staying all night. The enemy followed up but a short distance. Lost 7 commissioned officers and 74 men.

June 25.—Left our position at Charles City Court-House and marched to Douthat's Landing, on the James River, and went into camp.

Remained in camp during the 25th, 26th, and until the afternoon of the 27th. Then marched to the landing, and all night the brigade was engaged in crossing the river.

June 28.—Arrived across at Powhatan Ford and encamped about 2 miles inland.

June 29.—Remained in camp, and on the 30th started at 5 p. m., and, marching all night, arrived at Prince George Court-House an hour or two after daylight.

July 1.—Halted for breakfast and then marched on to Warwick Marsh and encamped.

July 2.—Marched across the Jerusalem plank road, lay still all day, and went into camp at evening.

July 3.—Marched through Prince George Court-House and encamped about 2 miles beyond it, nearer the river.

July 4.—Marched from Prince George Court-House to near Light-House Point, from which last-mentioned place this report is forwarded.

This will comprise all the movements and engagements of this command within the dates mentioned.

I beg leave to mention, for good conduct in the field and attention to duty, the commanding officers of the several regiments of this brigade, who have all merited the highest praise that can be given them.

Respectfully,

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 202.

Report of Col. John W. Kester, First New Jersey Cavalry, of operations May 4–August 17.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY,
August 17, 1864.

GOVERNOR : I have the honor to submit the following report of the actions of this regiment during the present campaign since its commencement to date, together with a list of casualties* among officers and enlisted men :

On the 4th of May last, when the army crossed the Rapidan River, on its march through the Wilderness, the honor of leading the advance across at Ely's Ford was conferred on this regiment by General Gregg, which resulted in an important skirmish and a dash after the rebel pickets, who fled on our approach toward Chancellorsville. Nothing occurred worthy of note until next day at noon we were ordered to move toward Orange Court-House. When we arrived at a village called Todd's Tavern, we met the Third Cavalry Division, commanded by General Wilson, rapidly retreating before the enemy's cavalry in a very disordered state. General Davies' brigade was immediately thrown forward, and having rapidly moved a half mile we met the advance of the enemy's cavalry pressing forward on the rear of General Wilson. Captain Hart, with the First Squadron, was ordered to charge, which he did with such impetuosity that the enemy in turn were routed, and the gallant First Squadron pressed them back on their main body until they in turn were met by the charge of a rebel regiment, which again turned the tide of battle. At this critical juncture, I hastened to his support with three squadrons of my regiment, the remaining two having been sent on the flanks. Hastily forming these squadrons in line of battle, the whole line moved forward and gave the enemy such a sharp volley, followed by a rapid fire at will, that they desisted from their charge and endeavored to keep back the advancing line of my regiment, but without success. Forward we moved, as steadily as on parade, the rebels endeavoring to check us by showers of canister, but with no avail ; and they hastily limbered their guns and fell back, just in time to prevent their capture. In this manner we drove the enemy 2 miles through the thick forests of the Wilderness, and halted only when we received positive orders from General Davies, we then being far on the flank of the rebel infantry. We held the position until dark, when we were relieved by another regiment,

* Embodied in revised statement, pp. 129, 163, 184, 185.

who picketed the ground we had won. In this little affair the regiment lost 6 men killed and 2 officers and 41 men wounded. The next day my regiment was not engaged. On the 7th the Cavalry Corps was hotly engaged, a part of the regiment being engaged on the left, but nothing of note transpired.

On the 9th of May the cavalry turned the right of the rebel army on the Sheridan raid. My regiment had the rear of the column, and was engaged with the rebel cavalry during the latter part of the day. Captain Robbins had been sent with his squadron on a road running at a right angle with our lines of march to protect the flanks as the column passed, and the enemy charged a brigade of their troops on the rear guard, driving it upon the rear of the column completely, by the road on which this squadron was placed, and effectually cutting it off from the main body. As soon as Captain Robbins became aware of his situation he moved across the country toward the road on which the main column was fighting, and was just in time to charge his whole squadron through the ranks of the rebels as they were endeavoring to rally after the repulse received from the charge they made on our rear guard. This spirited charge made them more cautious, and, night coming on, they hovered on our rear.

My regiment being in the extreme rear, remained on picket until daybreak next morning, when the rebels again assaulted our lines, but were held in check until we were relieved and crossed the North Anna River. We then took our place in the advance of the column and continued our line of march. Next day we were sent to Ashland. My regiment being engaged in tearing up the railroad, did not come in contact with the enemy.

Nothing occurred during the remainder of the raid worthy of note, my regiment fully participating in the fatigue and hardships of that celebrated movement.

On the 25th of May we again rejoined the army, and on the 28th the enemy fiercely attacked our pickets at Haw's Store, on the Richmond road, and my regiment was ordered to their support, one company having been sent on each flank, mounted. Captain Robbins, with Companies A, B, G, and I, dismounted, moved forward and occupied a position on the right of the road, and opened a brisk fire from their carbines upon the line of the enemy which was forming for an attack. The remainder of the regiment moved to the left of the road, and having been dismounted, was ordered forward to the support of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, which was hotly engaged on the left of the road. Captain Robbins being hard pressed, I ordered Major Janeway to take Captain Brooks' squadron (H and K companies) to his support, and to assume command of that part of the line. The enemy directed his fire at this part of the line, and the severest cavalry fighting of the war raged for two hours in my front. The enemy was a new brigade from South Carolina, armed with Enfield rifles, and was very formidable. At this juncture General Custer charged down the road with three regiments, and my men charged the whole line in their front, drove the enemy from their line, and pursued them so rapidly for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles that they left their dead and severely wounded on the field. The regiment in this engagement lost 2 officers killed and 9 wounded; 9 men killed and 44 wounded. The enemy left 180 dead in our first line.

During the movement across the Pamunkey River our duties were confined to picketing and an occasional skirmish until the 7th

of June, when the Cavalry Corps went to Trevilian Station, 9 miles from Gordonsville. At this place, while picketing the country on the right of the command, Major Janeway, with the Third Battalion, made a very dashing charge on the enemy's rear, which was managed so cleverly that it excited the admiration of all who saw it.

On the 13th of June the cavalry left Trevilian Station to return to the army, which was then crossing the James River. My regiment was assigned to the important duty of rear guard, and we skirmished with the enemy until that night, with no serious loss.

On arriving at White House we found the enemy endeavoring to capture a train of a thousand wagons which had been left at that point, but after an important skirmish the enemy allowed us to conduct it safely to the James River, the regiment being partially engaged at Saint Mary's Church, with a trifling loss. We crossed the James River on the 29th of June, having suffered greatly from fatigue and scarcity of provisions. Nothing occurred to vary the usual round of duties until the recent movement at Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James River, in which the regiment participated, and making a forced march, arrived at Lee's Mills on the extreme left of the army.

Next day Captain Brooks, with the Third Battalion, conducted a flank movement which dislodged the rebels from their position, and Captain Hick, with six companies, made a dashing mounted charge, driving the rebels 3 miles, who fled precipitately, leaving their personal effects strewn along the road in profusion.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of officers and men of my regiment, and I am happy to state that the recruits received last winter have imbibed the spirit of the veterans, and this regiment will ever be an organization which will uphold the pride and honor of the State of New Jersey.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. KESTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

His Excellency JOEL PARKER,
Governor of New Jersey.

No. 203.

Report of Col. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, including operations April 29-July 6.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the operations of this brigade since April 29, 1864, to the present date: April 29, marched from Turkey Run to Paoli Mills.

May 3, marched to Richardsville. 4th, crossed the Rapidan River at Ely's Ford and marched via Chancellorsville to Alrich's. 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, engaged with the enemy at Todd's Tavern. 9th, marched to the North Anna River. 10th, crossed South Anna. 11th, engaged with the enemy from Ground Squirrel Church to Yellow Tavern. 12th, engaged all day with the enemy near Brook Church, inside the fortifications of Richmond. 13th, marched to

Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy. 14th, marched to Haxall's, on the James River. 15th, 16th, and 17th, in camp. 18th, marched to Baltimore Cross-Roads. 20th, marched to Cold Harbor. 22d, marched to White House. 23d, 24th, and 25th, marched to Chesterfield Station, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. 26th, marched to Hanover Ferry. 27th, crossed. 28th, engaged all day with the enemy at Haw's Shop. 29th and 30th, in camp. 31st, marched to White House and reported to Major-General Smith.

June 1, marched to Prospect Church. 2d, made reconnaissance to Sumner's (upper) Bridge, across the Chickahominy; engaged all day with the enemy. 3d, 4th, 5th, in camp at Bottom's Bridge. 6th, marched to New Castle Ferry, on the Pamunkey. 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, marched to Carpenter's Ford, on the North Anna. 11th, engaged all day with the enemy at Trevilian Station. 12th, in camp. 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, marched, via Carpenter's Ford, Corbin's Bridge, Spotsylvania Court-House, Bowling Green, and Walkerton, to King and Queen Court-House. 19th, marched to Dunkirk. 20th, crossed the Mattaponi and marched to White House. 21st, engaged all day with the enemy near Tunstall's Station, on the Richmond and York River Railroad. 22d, in camp on Dr. Macon's farm. 23d, marched to Jones' Bridge, on the Chickahominy. 24th, engaged all day with the enemy at Saint Mary's Church; fought the entire force of rebel cavalry. 25th, 26th, and 27th, in camp on Winan's farm. 28th, crossed the James River and encamped near Fort Powhatan. 29th, marched to Prince George Court-House. 30th, marched to Warwick Swamp.

July 1, marched to Proctor's house, on the Jerusalem plank road, and made reconnaissance to Nottoway River in search of Brigadier-General Wilson's command. 2d, marched to Prince George Court-House and encamped. 3d, remained in camp. 4th, changed camp. 5th and 6th, in camp.

The entire distance marched by this command during the past two months is about 700 miles, exclusive of the distance traveled after forage, going to and returning from picket duty and in scouting. This brigade has participated in eleven battles and has lost heavily in killed and wounded. I cannot speak in terms that would be exaggerated of the conduct of the officers and men of this command; the unflinching courage displayed under fire, and the cheerfulness with which every toil and privation was endured and submitted to, entitle the officers and men of this command to be ranked among the best soldiers of this or any other army.

I have to regret the loss of the following officers killed in action and who have since died of wounds received, whose names deserve to be written high up on the scroll of fame: William Harris, lieutenant, First Maine Cavalry; George W. Bartlett, chaplain, First Maine Cavalry; O. A. Ellis, captain, First Maine Cavalry; Walstein Phillips, captain, First Maine Cavalry; F. J. Dungan, lieutenant, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry; John Kline, captain, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; F. W. Bowen, lieutenant, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, killed; Lieut. Col. S. Boothby, Maj. J. P. Cilley, First Maine Cavalry, died of wounds;* Col. George H. Covode, Fourth Pennsylvania, mortally wounded at the head of his regiment at Saint Mary's Church; since dead. Col. C. H. Smith, First Maine Cavalry, was wounded in the thigh, but refused to leave the

* Major Cilley was mustered out with his regiment as lieutenant-colonel.

field and retained command of his regiment until the close of the action. Col. P. Huey, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was captured.

To the officers of my staff—Capt. H. M. Hughes, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. John B. Maitland, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. R. J. Phipps, acting ordnance officer; Lieutenant Heald, provost-marshal, and Lieutenants Mattson and Cutler—I am indebted for most valuable assistance in carrying orders and keeping me advised of the operations along a line too extended for personal supervision. Lieut. John B. Maitland has been performing the duties of acting assistant adjutant-general since February, 1863, and deserves and should obtain promotion as assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, not only for his ability, but for gallantry in action.

A numerical list* of casualties accompanies this report. A nominal list has already been furnished.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. H. C. WEIR, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 204.

Itinerary of the First Maine Cavalry, May 1–June 24.†

May 1.—Regiment was encamped at Paoli Mills, Va.

May 3.—Moved toward Rapidan River.

May 5.—Went on reconnaissance to Fredericksburg and joined the brigade again at Todd's Tavern. Were engaged with the enemy at that place on the 7th and 8th, with little loss.

May 9.—Moved with Cavalry Corps on raid toward Richmond.

May 10.—The regiment moved out as advance guard of the column and skirmished slightly with the enemy in the morning, who gave way and disappeared for the day.

May 11.—Started from Goodall's Tavern, First Maine as rear guard. It became necessary to dismount the whole regiment to hold back a strong force of the enemy while the column moved on. On withdrawing these dismounted men the enemy charged, both mounted and dismounted, and caused the regiment to fall back with some confusion and considerable loss. The engagement at Brook turnpike was participated in by the regiment, which occupied a position on the left of the line.

May 16.—Moved to Jones' Bridge in advance of corps to prepare a crossing for the column.

May 29.—Were in the reserve in the engagement at Haw's Shop, near Hanover town. Estimated distance traveled, 300 miles; aggregate casualties, 69.

June 2.—Engaged the enemy near Barker's Mill.

June 11.—Participated in engagement at Trevilian Station, supporting Randol's battery.

June 22.—Having crossed the river at White House, skirmished with the enemy the greater part of the day near Black Creek with considerable loss.

June 24.—Engaged at Saint Mary's Church with considerable loss; estimated number of miles traveled, 275.

* Not found; but see revised statement, pp. 129, 163, 177, 184, 185.

† From brigade returns for May and June.

No. 205.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Brinton, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, including operations April 29-July 4.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

July 6, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry since the commencement of the active operations of this campaign:

April 29, 1864, marched from Turkey Run to Paoli Mills, and camped until the morning of May 3; marched from Paoli Mills to Richardsville and camped until the morning of the 4th; marched to Alrich's and camped until the morning of the 5th; marched to Todd's Tavern and camped until the morning of the 6th; marched to Piney Church and encamped until the morning of the 7th; marched to Todd's Tavern and encamped until the morning of the 8th; marched to Alrich's and encamped until the morning of the 9th; marched to North Anna river and camped until the morning of the 10th; marched to Ground Squirrel Corners and camped until the morning of the 11th; marched to Yellow Tavern and camped until the morning of the 12th; marched to Walnut Grove Church and camped until the morning of the 13th; marched to Bottom's Bridge and camped until the morning of the 14th; marched to Haxall's Landing and camped until the morning of the 18th; marched to Baltimore Cross-Roads and camped until the morning of the 20th; marched to Cold Harbor and camped until the morning of the 22d; marched to White House and camped until the morning of the 23d; marched to Aylett's Warehouse and camped until the morning of the 24th; marched to Pole Cat Run and camped until the morning of the 25th; marched to near Chesterfield Station and camped until the morning of the 26th; marched to Hanover Ferry and camped until the morning of the 27th; marched to Haw's Shop and camped until the morning of the 29th; marched to New Castle Ferry and camped until the morning of the 30th; marched to Old Church and camped until the morning of the 31st; marched to Baltimore Cross-Roads and camped until the morning of June 1; marched to Parsley's house and camped until the morning of the 2d; marched to near Bottom's Bridge and camped until the morning of the 5th; marched to Saint James' Church and camped until the morning of the 6th; marched to New Castle Ferry and camped until the morning of 7th; marched to Aylett's Shop and camped until the morning of the 8th; marched to near Pole Cat Station and camped until the morning of the 9th; marched to near Young's Bridge and camped until the morning of the 11th; marched to Trevilian Station and camped until the morning of the 12th; marched to 3 miles beyond Quarles' farm and camped until the morning of the 13th; marched to ——— and camped until the morning of the 14th; marched to [Todd's Tavern] and camped until the morning of the 15th; marched to [Weed Tavern] and camped until the morning of the 16th; marched to [White House] and camped until the morning of the 17th; marched to [near Weavertown] and camped until the morning of the 18th; marched to [beyond King and Queen Court-House] and camped until the morning of the 19th; marched to ——— and camped until the morning of the 20th; marched to White House

and camped until the morning of the 21st; in camp near White House until the morning of the 22d; marched to Court-House and camped until the morning of the 23d; on the 24th marched to Saint Mary's Church and camped until the morning of the 25th; marched to near landing and camped until the morning of the 26th; crossed James River and encamped until the morning of the 27th; marched to ——— and encamped until the morning of the 28th; marched to ——— and encamped until the morning of the 29th; marched to ——— and encamped until the morning of the 30th; marched to ——— and camped until the morning of July 1; marched to Prince George Court-House and encamped until the morning of the 2d; marched to Jordan's Point and camped until the morning of the 3d; in camp near Jordan's Point July 4.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. P. BRINTON,

Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant MAITLAND,

A. A. A. G., Second Brigade, Second Division.

No. 206.

*Itinerary of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, May 5–June 30.**

Regiment was in the engagement at Todd's Tavern on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of May.

May 9.—Started on the raid to Richmond.

May 10.—Skirmished on the North Anna.

May 11.—Skirmished all day, commencing at Ground Squirrel Church, and repulsed a charge of the enemy at Glen Allen Station.

May 12.—Was heavily engaged in the action within the fortifications of Richmond.

May 28.—Engaged at Haw's Shop.

May 30.—In a skirmish near Old Church.

June 1.—Marched from the White House to Cold Harbor.

June 2.—Skirmished at Gaines' house.

June 7.—Started on a raid in direction of Gordonsville.

June 11.—In engagement near Trevilian Station.

June 21.—Reached White House.

June 22.—Skirmished with the enemy at Macon's Mill.

June 23.—Marched to Jones' Bridge.

June 24.—In the battle of Saint Mary's Church, in which Lieut. Col. George H. Covode was mortally wounded; Lieutenant Youngs missing.

June 30.—At Prince George Court-House.

No. 207.

*Itinerary of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, May 1–June 30.**

May 1 to 3.—In camp at Paoli Mills.

May 3.—Broke camp at Paoli Mills and marched to Richardsville and bivouacked for the night; 6 miles.

* From brigade returns for May and June.

May 4.—Broke camp; marched to Ely's Ford; crossed; Captain McCallum marched by river road to communicate with General Wilson; main column moved to Silver's farm and encamped.

May 5.—Marched near Todd's Tavern, relieving the Third Division, and engaged the enemy; regiment on picket on the road to Spotsylvania Court-House.

May 6.—Brigade moved back $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to guard the left flank; pickets of Second Pennsylvania Cavalry driven in; our regiment was ordered out to its support; Companies G, E, K, and F dismounted as skirmishers; at 5 p. m. regiment was withdrawn and moved to Piney Church and encamped.

May 7.—Moved out to near Todd's Tavern; regiment, dismounted, pushed rapidly forward, driving the enemy's skirmishers to beyond the Po River; fell back to near Todd's Tavern, and took position on the edge of the wood; skirmishing all day; regiment remained in line all night.

May 8.—Regiment pushed forward at daybreak about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; found the enemy and charged him, driving him three-quarters of a mile, when the whole line was ordered to fall back to draw on the enemy, but he would not follow. At 12 m. an advance was ordered and the line charged, driving the enemy and compelling him to leave his killed and wounded in our hands; 4 p. m. infantry came up and relieved the whole line, when the brigade fell back beyond Silver's farm and encamped; 12 miles.

May 9.—Regiment broke camp at Silver's farm and moved in rear of Fredericksburg, by Massaponax Church; the regiment deployed as flankers, while column passed on to Beaver Dam and encamped; 35 miles.

May 10.—Crossed the North Anna at Beaver Dam Ford; pushed on toward South Anna; crossed and encamped at Ground Squirrel Church; 20 miles.

May 11.—Regiment moved from Ground Squirrel Church to Hungary Station; met the enemy, who attacked the rear column; the advance drove the enemy, capturing 2 pieces of artillery and 80 prisoners; skirmished with the enemy. At 12 p. m. column moved off, regiment bringing up the rear; 6 miles.

May 12.—Moved on to within the first line of breast-works; regiment still in the rear; ordered on picket on Richmond pike; command moved by Meadow Bridge road; enemy advanced on our line in force, driving in our pickets; regiment, dismounted, sent out to support the pickets and held the right of the line until 4 p. m., then withdrawn and crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, on the road to Walnut Grove Church, and encamped; 12 miles.

May 13.—Moved by way of Cold Harbor to Bottom's Bridge and encamped; 15 miles.

May 14.—Crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge; moved on to Haxall's Landing and encamped; 20 miles.

May 15 and 16.—In camp.

May 17.—Moved to Jones' Bridge.

May 18.—Crossed the Chickahominy; encamped at Baltimore Cross-Roads; 30 miles.

May 19.—Marched by Tunstall's Station to Cold Harbor; advance met enemy's pickets, capturing 1 and driving the remainder on to Gaines' Mill; crossed, formed skirmish line, supported by Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; withdrew at 7 p. m.; 12 miles.

May 20.—Marched out to support pickets.

May 22.—Marched to White House Landing and encamped; 18 miles.

May 23.—Crossed the Pamunkey and marched by way of King William Court-House to Aylett's and encamped; 25 miles.

May 24.—Moved and encamped on Bowling Green road; 20 miles.

May 25.—Moved to Chesterfield Station and encamped; 18 miles.

May 26.—Moved to Pole Cat Station.

May 27.—Crossed the Pamunkey at Hanover town; 18 miles.

May 28 to 31.—On picket.

June 1.—Regiment on picket at New Castle Ford; 3 p. m. moved to Old Church; thence by way of Bottom's Bridge road to beyond Prospect Church, and encamped; 10 miles.

June 2.—Moved on to Beaver Mills; found the enemy and drove him to his works, Companies F and H supporting battery; moved back to Beaver Mills and on to Bottom's Bridge; went into camp; 12 miles.

June 3.—In camp.

June 4.—Regiment moved to Cedar Grove, picketing at Long Bridge and Jones' Bridge; 6 miles.

June 6.—Regiment relieved by Sixteenth Pennsylvania; moved on to Bottom's Bridge and encamped at 5 p. m.; moved to Pamunkey at New Castle; crossed and encamped; 21 miles.

June 7.—Moved to Aylett's and encamped; 18 miles.

June 8.—Moved to beyond Pole Cat Station and encamped; 24 miles.

June 9.—Moved from Pole Cat Station, by Belam Church and Wright's Tavern, to near Lewis' and encamped; 32 miles.

June 10.—Moved by Walnut Tavern and Good Hope Church; crossed north fork of North Anna, and moved on Louisa Court-House road and encamped; 21 miles.

June 11.—Moved on Gordonsville road; met the enemy at Trevilian Station, driving him to the railroad; regiment moved to the left, dismounted, and to the advance, driving the enemy half a mile. At 2 p. m. the regiment led the advance of a charge to take possession of a tavern, and succeeded in driving the enemy rapidly from his chosen position, and compelling him to leave his killed and wounded in our hands; regiment held left of line until 9 p. m., when it was withdrawn and encamped near tavern; 10 miles.

June 12.—Regiment on picket; 9 p. m. relieved by Tenth New York Cavalry, and taking the advance, moved toward North Anna.

June 14.—Crossed the North Anna; moved to Corbin's Bridge, on Po River; regiment on picket at Todd's Tavern; 24 miles.

June 15.—Moved by Spotsylvania Court-House to beyond Weed Tavern and encamped; 20 miles.

June 16.—Marched through Bowling Green; moved to White House road, near the Mattapony, and encamped; 30 miles.

June 17.—Moved, via Newtown, Chapel Hill, and Edwards' Store, to near Weavertown and encamped; 18 miles.

June 18.—Moved by Weavertown to beyond King and Queen Court-House and encamped; 14 miles.

June 19.—Regiment detailed to escort prisoners and wagons to West Point; 18 miles.

June 21.—Crossed Mattapony on transports.

June 22.—Moved from West Point to White House; rejoined brigade and encamped; 21 miles.

June 23.—Moved from White House, crossed Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge, to near Charles City Court-House; 15 miles.

June 24.—Moved out on road to Malvern Hill; met the enemy's pickets at Saint Mary's Church; drove them 1 mile; Companies D, I, F, and H dismounted. At 3 p. m. the enemy advanced upon our lines with heavy force of cavalry and infantry, driving in our lines; regiment charged on enemy, driving them to woods; regiment was then dismounted and engaged the enemy, but the enemy having received re-enforcements, the whole line was compelled to fall back beyond Hopewell Church and encamped near Charles City Court-House.

June 25.—Moved to Douthat's Landing and went into camp; 15 miles.

June 28.—Crossed James River and encamped near Fort Powhatan.

June 29.—Moved at 5 p. m. toward Prince George Court-House, reaching that place at daybreak.

June 30.—Marched to Blackwater and encamped; 30 miles.

No. 208.

*Itinerary of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, May 1–June 30.**

May 1.—Regiment in quarters at Bristoe, Va.

May 4.—Broke camp and marched to the front, being temporarily attached to the Ninth Army Corps. Remained with the Ninth Army Corps without anything of interest transpiring except the routine of picket, scout, &c., until May 26, when we were ordered to Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

May 28.—Engaged in the fight at Haw's Shop; met with a loss of 32 officers and men killed, wounded, and missing.

May 31.—In camp at New Castle Ferry, Va.

June 1.—In camp near New Castle Ferry.

June 5.—Crossed Pamunkey at New Castle Ferry.

June 6.—Started on raid in direction of Trevilian Station.

June 11.—Engaged the enemy at that place; met with loss of 2 killed and 3 wounded.

June 24.—Met the enemy at Saint Mary's Church; met with loss of 2 killed, 14 wounded, and 28 missing.

June 30.—In camp near Prince George Court-House.

No. 209.

*Itinerary of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, May 1–June 30.**

May 1.—Regiment in camp near Paoli Mills.

May 3.—Broke camp, and early on the morning of the 4th crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford and picketed at Silver's Cross-Roads. At 4 p. m. the enemy attacked outposts with a small force, say 40 or 50, but were repulsed.

* From brigade returns for May and June.

Regiment participated in engagements at Todd's Tavern of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th instant, and especially those of the 7th and 8th, in which it took a very active part in the center of the line.

May 9.—Regiment started on raid on the enemy's communications and to Richmond with the balance of the corps.

May 11.—Captain Snyder's squadron picket near Hanover Church was cut off by the enemy in their attack on the First Maine and Tenth New York, but charged the enemy and cut their way through. On this day the Sixteenth Pennsylvania took an active part in resisting the enemy's attack in the rear, as they also did the next day (12th instant) in the fight near Richmond. Regiment then shared with other vicissitudes of the march of the Cavalry Corps on its return to the Army of the Potomac, which was joined on the 25th instant, near Chesterfield Station.

May 26.—Having drawn rations and forage, again moved out and marched all night.

May 27.—Crossed the Pamunkey at Hanover Ferry and encamped.

May 28.—Moved out 1 p. m. The regiment was sent to support the First Brigade in the engagement at Haw's Shop; regiment dismounted and went on to the skirmish line, taking an active part in the fight; Capts. James C. Robinson and Swank, and Lieutenant Roberts, wounded in this engagement; also, 4 men killed, 26 wounded, and 1 missing.

May 29.—Encamped at Cold Harbor Ferry.

May 30.—Regiment turned out to support First Cavalry Division at Old Church, but did not become engaged.

May 31.—Moved to White House Landing and drew supplies.

June 1.—At White House Landing.

June 2.—Marched to McClellan's Bridge, Chickahominy; skirmished with the enemy.

June 3 to 5.—In camp near Bottom's Bridge.

June 6.—Crossed Pamunkey River at New Castle Ferry.

June 7.—Encamped near Aylettsville.

June 8.—Encamped at Pole Cat Station.

June 9.—Encamped at Wright's Tavern.

June 10 to 12.—On picket near Trevilian Station; engaged the enemy there; lost 2 men killed, 1 officer and 10 men wounded; charged the enemy; destroyed railroad.

June 13.—Encamped on north bank of North Anna River.

June 14.—Encamped near Todd's Tavern; lost 1 man on picket.

June 15.—On march and encamped at 9 p. m.

June 16.—Encamped near Sparta.

June 17.—Encamped near Walkerton.

June 18.—Encamped near King and Queen Court-House.

June 19.—Encamped at Dunkirk.

June 20.—Crossed Mattaponi River and encamped at White House.

June 21.—Crossed Pamunkey River; dismounted and engaged the enemy near Tunstall's Station; no casualties; at dusk returned for our horses.

June 22.—On scout to Webb's house.

June 23.—Destroyed railroad bridge across Pamunkey, and formed rear guard on march to Charles City Court-House.

* From brigade returns for May and June.

June 24.—Engaged with enemy near Saint Mary's Church; formed rear guard on leaving field; lost 1 killed, 7 wounded, 3 missing.

June 25 to 28.—In camp back of Fort Powhatan.

June 29, 5 p. m.—On march.

June 30.—On scout; encamped at Templeton's.

No. 210.

Reports of Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, including operations April 7–June 16.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Todd's Tavern, May 5, 1864—7 p. m.

GENERAL: After skirmishing heavily with the enemy's cavalry at and beyond Craig's Church, I have just arrived with my command at this place, with the exception of the Fifth New York Cavalry Regiment, that was left at Parker's Store on picket this morning, and the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Brinton, which regiment, covering my rear on falling back from Craig's Church, was prevented from reaching Catharpin road before a heavy column of cavalry had taken possession of the point of interception. Brigadier-General Gregg, who is here with his division, has just started to extricate them. Since writing the above part of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania has come in, and the balance are reported coming in on the flank.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Spotsylvania Court-House, May 8, 1864—9 a. m.

Have run the enemy's cavalry a mile from Spotsylvania Court-House; have charged them through the village. Am fighting now with a considerable force, supposed to be Lee's division. Everything all right.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Dr. Price's, May 31, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Your note of 30th May, 10.30 p. m., is just received. You speak of the two objects of my remaining in this position, to cover the right of the army, and destroy the railroad and bridges. I have been relieved from the duty of destroying railroads by an order from General Sheridan, and am confining myself exclusively to covering the right.

This morning, my advance on the Hanover Court-House [road] met Young's brigade, or a part of it, and after a smart skirmish drove it across Mechump's Creek. I have now one brigade holding the forks of the road near Winston's house, and occupying the Richmond road to Kinney's in force, covering its junction with the Mechanicsville road, with orders to patrol through to the right of the army. The other brigade is at the crossing of Crump's Creek; but, if you think necessary, it might be moved to the vicinity of Aenon Church, or the grave yard. Be good enough to inform me of your wishes by return courier. I think my present position more defensible and affording better means of communicating with the right of the army than the one behind the creek. I am making reconnaissances, however, to satisfy myself on that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Price's House, Va., May 31, 1864—10.30 p. m.

COLONEL: After a very brisk little fight I drove the enemy's cavalry through Hanover Court-House, which we now occupy, and as I have received direct instructions from army headquarters to the purport that previously given orders to destroy the railroads and bridges were not revoked, I shall leave but two regiments here at Price's house to do the patrolling and picketing from the river to the infantry line, and with the remaining part of my division shall leave at the earliest possible hour to-morrow morning in the direction of the South Anna and the two railroads, endeavoring to carry out the requirements of General Meade's order.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Hanover Court-House, Va., May 31, 1864—11 p. m.

GENERAL: I regret exceedingly not having received your communications of this evening at an earlier hour. I also regret not having received the original order directing me to destroy the railroads. I have fully explained all I know concerning the order revoking it to the staff officer sent me this evening. He arrived at nearly 7 p. m., followed shortly after by Captain Ulfers, and though the enemy had begun a demonstration against me, I moved forward at once on the road to Hanover Court-House, and after a very sharp fight drove the enemy from a very strong position on the north side of Mechump's Creek, and through Hanover Court-House, taking some prisoners and killing quite a number. The rebels were commanded in person by General Young, and were probably his brigade, and two pieces of artillery. It was after 9 o'clock when the action ceased.

My men were fatigued from their fighting to-day, and ammunition exhausted, I have therefore concluded to halt for the night, recruit men and horses, get ammunition and provisions, so as to push out at the first dawn of day. I shall leave two regiments to patrol from the right of the army to the river.

Having no appliances for the destruction of bridges, would it not be well to send me a half dozen barrels of powder and some slow match. If you do so, it should be here before 3.30 a. m. My officers and men have behaved with great gallantry this afternoon. Colonel McIntosh deserves promotion as one of the most competent brigade commanders in the army.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

[Indorsement.]

Major DUANE:

If you have the means of sending what General Wilson wants, will you do so? The orderly is here to conduct any one with it.

A. A. H.,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Fredericksburg Railroad Bridge, over South Anna,
June 1, 1864—6 p. m.

GENERAL: In pursuance of your orders, I moved with my division to destroy the railroad bridges over South Anna this morning, 4 a. m., McIntosh toward Ashland Station, Chapman through to the bridges, communicating with each other, and both pressing the enemy handsomely back. The bridges were destroyed. McIntosh at Ashland, where he was attacked in the rear by a force from some unexpected quarter. He is now hotly engaged, and I am endeavoring to relieve him by sending troops to attack enemy in rear. I think we shall succeed, and return by the road from the bridge, through Hanover Court-House, or possibly cross to north side.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
June 1, 1864—7 p. m.

GENERAL: I have effectually destroyed both railroad bridges upon the South Anna River, and in accomplishing it I attacked the enemy this morning at 5 o'clock, driving them from their position near Hanover Court-House. My First Brigade (Colonel McIntosh commanding) attacked them upon the Hanover Court-House and Ashland road, and, after hard fighting (they having the Twenty-fifth

Regiment Virginia Infantry with their cavalry), he drove them to Ashland, where they attacked him in rear and flank, cutting off communication with me, and he is now in rather a precarious situation. I am now at the mouth of the road from Ashland to the upper South Anna railroad bridge with one regiment, and shall make a great effort to open communication with him. I have two regiments patrolling from the right flank of the army to my command, so I think that my communication is open by the way of Hanover Court-House to Hanover town. In case my communication is cut off in that direction, there is a crossing which I can secure in this vicinity to the north side of the Pamunkey.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,

Dr. Price's, June 1, 1864—11 p. m.

GENERAL: My command is all in camp, having returned by the road through Hanover Court-House.

The enemy, at least three brigades strong, attacked McIntosh's rear at Ashland Station, cutting him off from his direct road to return to this place. While he was hotly engaged with the enemy, Colonel Chapman dispatched the First Vermont to attack the rebels in rear. The whole command is now safely in camp, having been almost constantly engaged for thirty-six hours with rebel cavalry. The water tanks and track were destroyed at Ashland, the two bridges over South Anna, and all the culverts from here to bridges.

J. H. WILSON,

Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,

Salem Chapel, June 3, 1864—2.40 p. m.

We have driven the enemy from the rifle-pits in this vicinity, having lost several of our most valuable officers—Lieutenant-Colonel Preston and Captain Cushman, [First] Vermont Cavalry, killed; Colonel Benjamin, Eighth New York, severely wounded. The enemy seems to have withdrawn on the road to Aenon Church, but certainly toward the fortifications originally occupied by their infantry. I am now covering with the main body of my force the road to Hanover town and the Totopotomoy, and have sent part of a regiment to cross the creek near its head, on the road to Mrs. Via's, with instructions to ascertain the position of the enemy's infantry if possible. I do not think it would be judicious to relinquish this position for a movement with my whole force in the direction toward Bethesda. I will threaten it.

J. H. WILSON.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Forks of Hanover town and Salem Church Road,

June 3, 1864—11 p. m.

After ridding my front of the enemy, I am driving him in the direction of Aenon Church, and I attacked his left and rear on the road from Salem Church to Via's house, threw two regiments over the river on bridge near Via's, who soon became engaged with a brigade of three regiments of Heth's division. They were driven handsomely out of their rifle-pits, which we held for an hour. Failing to establish communication with the infantry on my left, I withdrew to the side of the Totopotomoy, putting my command as follows: First Brigade, with Ransom's battery, near Haw's Shop, picketing south and northward; Second Brigade, with French's battery, on the road from Hanover town to Linney's, with one regiment at Hanover town. In taking the enemy's works, we captured some prisoners, who report that Hill is on the extreme left of this army.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

GRAVELLY SPRINGS, ALA., *February 18, 1865.*

I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Third Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac:

Having been relieved from command of Cavalry Bureau on the 7th of April, 1864, and directed to report to the lieutenant-general for assignment, I proceeded without delay to Culpeper Court-House, Va., and on the 7th, in pursuance of orders, assumed command of the Third Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. The division at that time consisted of two brigades of six regiments, present for duty, mounted and equipped, 2,692; dismounted, 754; with unserviceable horses, 378; aggregate, 3,436. It was stationed at Stevensburg, picketing the Rapidan from Raccoon Ford to Skinker's Ford, across the neck between the two rivers, and thence up the Rappahannock to Kelly's Ford, with an outlying picket of 200 men at Hartwood Church. This picket-line was 28 miles, with vedettes in sight of each other throughout, and had been kept up all winter. The camps were in bad condition, the horses poor, and the troops apparently overworked and badly cared for. By authority of General Sheridan, commanding the corps, the picket details were at once decreased. Soon after taking command Pennington's and Fitzhugh's batteries, six guns each, regular horse artillery, reported to me in splendid condition for duty with the division.

In pursuance of written and verbal instructions from General Sheridan, and after consultation with Major-General Warren, whose corps was to follow the movements of my division, at 1 a. m. May 4 broke camp at Stevensburg and marched to Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan, the Second Brigade, Col. George H. Chapman, Third Indiana Cavalry, commanding, in advance. At 3 a. m. the advance guard crossed the river at that place, drove back a small rebel cavalry picket, posted to observe the ford. By 5 a. m. the entire division had crossed and pushed well out on the road toward Old

Wilderness Tavern. The pontoniers, under the direction of Lieutenant Folwell, shortly afterward had finished a pontoon bridge, and made all arrangements for the crossing of the infantry. As soon as the leading division of the Fifth Corps had crossed, I pushed forward to the crossing of the Orange Court-House and Fredericksburg road, near the Old Wilderness Tavern. At this point the main force was halted, and strong parties sent on the roads to the south and west. As soon as the infantry made its appearance, I moved with the main force toward Parker's Store, and sent orders to the party on the Orange Court-House plank road to push out as far as Robertson's Tavern and, after driving the enemy away from that place, to march across the country and join the division in the neighborhood of Parker's Store, on the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-House pike. My instructions contemplated that I should not go farther than the point just mentioned the first day, and that reaching it would enable me to cover the infantry and give it timely notice of any movement of the enemy from his position beyond Mine Run. As soon as I arrived at Parker's Store, a strong reconnaissance, under the command of Col. J. Hammond, Fifth New York Cavalry, was sent toward Mine Run with directions to keep an active lookout for the enemy, while the balance of the command bivouacked in a strong position. From prisoners taken, just from Orange Court-House, it seemed probable that the enemy was not expecting a movement in that direction. The only forces of the enemy encountered were small parties of cavalry watching the pike and plank road from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House, and stationed about the crossing of Mine Run.

Having received no counter instructions during the night, and the enemy having made no demonstration, in compliance with my original order, at 5 a. m. of the 5th, leaving Colonel Hammond with his regiment on the road before Parker's Store, I pushed on toward Craig's Meeting House on the Catharpin road. Colonel Hammond was directed to hold the position at Parker's Store till relieved by the infantry, and then to join the division in the neighborhood of Craig's Meeting House. Soon after daylight he was attacked by a force of infantry, but stubbornly resisted their march, notified Brigadier-General Crawford, commanding a division of the Fifth Corps, of the state of affairs, asked him to move to his assistance, and occupy the strong position near the Store. The infantry, for reasons not known to me, failed to go to his assistance, and did not subsequently reach the point. Colonel Hammond was soon after joined by Col. J. B. McIntosh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, detached from his regiment to command the First Brigade. These two most gallant officers, with scarcely 500 men, armed with Spencer carbines and fighting on foot, by their gallantry and good management, resisted the rebel infantry in large force for six hours. They were, however, gradually pressed back, till they reached the infantry of the Fifth Corps, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Parker's Store. The enemy following closely, as a matter of course cut off communication between them and the division. By 8 a. m. the Second Brigade, with the First Vermont Cavalry, Colonel Preston commanding, in advance, had arrived at Craig's Meeting House. Just beyond they encountered the enemy's cavalry, Rosser's brigade, and after a very sharp fight and several handsome charges, drove it rapidly back a distance of 2 miles, taking some prisoners. About noon Chapman's ammunition became exhausted, and fearing to push the pursuit too far, I directed

him to hold the position he then occupied and observe closely the movements of the enemy's troops. The First Brigade in the mean time had been halted on the north side of Robertson Run, near the junction of the road from Parker's Store with the Catharpin road. Having heard nothing from the main army during the day, and having thrown my own force to the extreme limit mentioned in my instructions, I determined to occupy as strong a position as possible, and govern myself as circumstances might demand. Having observed the menacing dispositions of the enemy in front of Chapman's brigade, I directed him to collect his dismounted men and be prepared to fall back, if the enemy should press him too severely. Soon after this, having received re-enforcements, the enemy advanced and compelled Chapman to retire. It was now apparent that the rebel force was considerably superior to ours, and being short of ammunition, I directed Chapman to fall back rapidly beyond the Meeting House, and reform in rear of the First Brigade. My headquarters having been located at Mrs. Faulkner's house, when the rebels arrived at that place, my escort, composed of about 50 men of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Long, Third Indiana Cavalry, gave them a severe check, and in conjunction with a heavy fire from Pennington's and Fitzhugh's batteries, enabled everything to withdraw from the main road to the position occupied by the First Brigade. I had scarcely arrived there, however, when I was informed by Colonel Bryan that the enemy had made his appearance at an early hour in the forenoon in his rear, on the road to Parker's Store, and that none of my couriers to General Meade had succeeded in getting through. Surprised at this, and fearing for the safety of my command, I immediately determined to withdraw, by a blind road toward Todd's Tavern, to Chancellorsville. I had scarcely taken this resolution when I perceived that the enemy were pushing rapidly down the Catharpin road in the same direction. The march was begun at once, the Second Brigade in advance, followed the batteries and the First Brigade. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieut. Col. W. P. Brinton commanding, was left to cover the rear. The main column crossed the Po near its head, and struck the Catharpin road just beyond Corbin's Bridge. It had scarcely got upon the road when the rebels made their appearance on the hill west of the bridge. I succeeded in reaching the road with my escort just in time to prevent being cut off. The rear guard found the road occupied by the enemy, but Colonel Brinton made three brilliant and determined charges, breaking the enemy's cavalry, but finding he could not succeed in getting through without heavy loss, he struck off to the left and joined the division late in the evening.

At Todd's Tavern I found Brigadier-General Gregg with his division, and passing behind him formed my command to assist in holding that place. Gregg moved promptly out, attacked the enemy, and, after a sharp fight, repulsed him. The two divisions encamped that night so as to cover the roads meeting at Todd's Tavern. About midnight Chapman moved his brigade a mile out on the Brock road to connect with the infantry, and prevent the enemy from pushing through that interval.

Early the next morning I was directed to move into Chancellorsville for rations and ammunition, but had been there only a short time when I was ordered back to take position—one brigade at the Piney Branch Church, the other at Alrich's on the Fredericksburg

road. Late in the evening was withdrawn again to Chancellorsville, where I arrived with the First Brigade of the division after night and bivouacked.

On the morning of the 7th I was directed by Major-General Sheridan to send a brigade toward the right of the army, with directions to patrol between it and the river, for the purpose of ascertaining if the enemy had made any movement in that direction after breaking the Sixth Corps in the attack on the evening of the 6th. In pursuance of these instructions, I went with McIntosh's brigade to the vicinity of Greenwood Mines, from which position it was soon ascertained that the road to Germanna Ford was still open and no enemy in that direction, notwithstanding the alarming reports sent in by Colonel Crooks, of the Twenty-second New York Cavalry. A reconnaissance at the same time by Chapman's brigade toward Spotsylvania Court-House discovered no enemy in that direction. The division bivouacked near Alrich's. During the night I received orders to move early the next morning, the 8th, by "the Gate" to Spotsylvania Court-House, and thence to Snell's Bridge, on the Po River. I understood I was to be followed by the Ninth Corps, and, accordingly, moved promptly at 5 a. m., and, after a rapid march, reached the main road running toward the Court-House just north of Ny River, the First Brigade in advance. The enemy's cavalry pickets were encountered at the crossing of the Ny, but were driven rapidly back. At the Court-House Wickham's brigade of cavalry was struck in the flank by a gallant charge and scattered in all directions. About 50 prisoners were captured, most of them from Longstreet's corps. A number of our own men and officers who had been captured by the enemy were released. I soon learned that the rebel forces had moved down the Catharpin road and were covering the roads through Spotsylvania Court-House southward, and that a heavy battle was then in progress between them and our troops, moving by Todd's Tavern and Piney Branch Church. McIntosh, however, had swung to the right and attacked the right of the enemy's line in rear, when it was reported to me that a large force of infantry was moving up the road from Snell's Bridge. Fearing McIntosh would in turn be taken in rear, I directed him to withdraw and form behind the Second Brigade, then at the Court-House. Just at this juncture, an officer of General Sheridan's staff arrived with an order countermanding my movement to Spotsylvania Court-House, if I had not already reached it, and in the latter case directing me to withdraw immediately. I learned from this officer that the First and Second Divisions, of the Cavalry Corps, and the Fifth Corps, moving from Todd's Tavern and Piney Branch Church, had encountered the enemy in great force, and that the Ninth Corps had not followed my division, as was intended. I therefore lost no time in withdrawing to a position near Alsop's house. Had the Ninth Corps supported me, as was intended, the bloody battles which followed would at least not have been fought at Spotsylvania Court-House. My division occupied the place at least two hours, and in leaving was not followed by any force of the rebels. That night bivouacked near Alsop's, and early next morning, in pursuance of instructions, marched to the Fredericksburg road, striking it at the Tabernacle Church, and joined the cavalry in the march toward Richmond. Camped that night near Anderson's Bridge on the North Anna River, and at daylight on the 10th, after a sharp skirmish, crossed to the south side, covering the crossing for the Second Di-

vision from the rebel cavalry in pursuit of our column. Thence marched to the South Anna, crossing it at the Ground Squirrel Bridge, near which place the corps bivouacked for the night.

On the 11th the march was continued toward Richmond, the First Division in advance, and the Second covering the rear. Although both front and rear of the column were annoyed by the enemy, my division was not engaged until the afternoon. The First Division having encountered the enemy's cavalry in force near the Yellow Tavern, I was ordered to support Custer's brigade. With Chapman's brigade I moved to a field near the tavern and took position on the left of Custer, the First Vermont, Colonel Preston, commanding, mounted on the right, and the balance of the brigade dismounted and deployed as skirmishers. The enemy had evidently crossed the South Anna farther to the east than we had, and marched rapidly on the most direct line for Richmond. He had reached a point on the Hanover Court-House road near its junction with the road to Louisa Court-House, and occupied a strong position in the woods and fields with artillery posted in the road, with his line faced toward Richmond. As soon as the enemy opened his guns upon General Custer the latter charged with his brigade, mostly mounted. In pursuance of my instructions, Chapman, with his brigade, charged at the same time. His dismounted men struck the extreme right of the enemy's line, and drove them from their rail breast-works, taking 30 or 40 prisoners, while Colonel Preston, with his regiment mounted, moved so as to strike from 50 to 100 yards to the left of General Custer. The charge was entirely successful. General Custer captured the enemy's guns, and in conjunction with Chapman's brigade drove the rebels completely from the field. It was in this charge and the mêlée which followed that the rebel cavalry leader, J. E. B. Stuart, was killed, and from it may be dated the permanent superiority of the national cavalry over that of the rebels.

In pursuance of verbal instructions from General Sheridan, I took the advance at 11 p. m. with my division, the balance of the corps following for the purpose of crossing the Chickahominy and marching between it and the defenses of Richmond by the way of Fair Oaks Station to Haxall's Landing on the James River. After marching on the Brook turnpike, across the Chickahominy to within 5 miles of the city, I turned the head of the column to the left, and by a country road through the farms crossed the Virginia Central Railroad, and reached the Mechanicsville turnpike without difficulty or unusual delay. A small picket of the enemy was encountered near the latter road, and a torpedo planted in the Brook pike exploded while the column was marching. With these exceptions, there was no indication of any disposition on the part of the enemy to prevent the march of our column to its destination. But just before daybreak, having halted on the Mechanicsville pike for a guide, while the division was massing, the enemy opened a fire of musketry upon the advance guard from the inner line of the Richmond defenses. A few minutes after they opened a battery of large guns from the fortifications not over 300 yards from the main force. Colonel Chapman hastily dismounted his brigade and sent the horses back. Colonel McIntosh brought up his brigade and dismounted. The batteries were put in position and opened upon the enemy's works. By this time it was daylight. I soon learned that it would be exceedingly difficult to push on in the direction of Fair Oaks, and

notified General Sheridan of the same. The defenses of Richmond on the Mechanicsville pike approach so near to the Chickahominy as to enable the rebel guns to sweep all of the ground above the river bottom. A sharp skirmish was maintained for several hours with the enemy, and two sorties from their works repelled by my division and that of General Gregg, while the First Division forced a crossing in the face of the rebel cavalry to the north side of the Chickahominy above the Meadow Bridges. This crossing secured, and the enemy driven back, we withdrew to Mechanicsville and continued the march thence to Gaines' house, where we encamped that night.

On the 13th we recrossed the Chickahominy at the Bottom's Bridge and marched thence by the White Oak bridge and Malvern Hill to Haxall's Landing, where we arrived early in the morning of the 14th. After resting and supplying the command with rations and forage, we returned with the corps by the way of the White House, crossing the Pamunkey River at that place, and rejoined the army on the North Anna River, near Chesterfield Station, the 25th of May.

On the morning of the 26th, while encamped at Coleman's Mill, I was directed by General Sheridan to cross the North Anna at Jericho Mills, and move thence to the south side of Little River for the purpose of making a demonstration upon the enemy's left. Having performed this duty I was directed to recross the North Anna and cover the rear and right flank, and occupy the fords as they were left by the infantry in its march to New Castle Ferry. At 2.30 p. m. I crossed the river and moved to the right flank of the Sixth Corps, then occupying the right of our line. I examined the country for means of crossing Little River, so as to strike well in toward Hanover Junction, but I found the bridges all destroyed and the streams so much swollen that the fords were impracticable. Late in the evening, however, I made a show of crossing at Owen's and Cook's Fords, and after opening with artillery succeeded in throwing a small force of dismounted men across upon a fallen tree, drove in the enemy's pickets, and kept up the appearance of building bridges until late at night. At 11.30 p. m. recrossed to north side of North Anna, at Butler's Bridge, and bivouacked at Canfield's house.

On the 27th, 28th, and 29th conformed to the movement of the infantry, and on the 30th sent Chapman's brigade to the south side of the Pamunkey, at New Castle Ferry, with directions to occupy and hold the line of Crump's Swamp, between the right of the army and the river. The next day, the trains having all joined the army, the First Brigade also crossed. At sunrise I moved with the entire force toward Hanover Court-House, and met the rebel cavalry near Dr. Price's house. After a sharp fight, drove them across Mechump's Creek. Just before dark, having posted pickets on the roads, and opened communication by patrols with the right of the army resting at Phillips' Mill, I received an order from Major-General Humphreys, chief of staff to Major-General Meade, saying "the order for the destruction of the bridges over the South Anna had not been countermanded," and directing me to proceed at once with my division to destroy them and the railroad track, and to continue at the work, moving in the direction of Richmond till I should encounter the enemy in such strength that I could no longer contend with them successfully. This was the first intima-

tion received that such orders had been issued. As it was peremptory, I directed Colonel McIntosh to get ready to advance at once. The enemy occupied the brow of a ridge on the farther bank of Mechump's Creek, near the Court-House, and covered the only road by which the bridges could be reached. Colonel McIntosh formed a strong line of dismounted skirmishers, composed of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Second Ohio, and First Connecticut Cavalry, at close intervals, and held the Second New York in readiness to charge with the saber. The Second Brigade supporting him, the dismounted men moved out after it had become quite dark, pressed forward in the dark, holding their fire till they descended into the creek valley. The ground was cleared of timber, but quite favorable to the enemy. The creek was swampy and almost impassable, but pressing steadily forward over all obstacles, the rebels, ascertained to be W. H. F. Lee's division of cavalry, were driven in confusion from the field. The conduct of Colonel McIntosh and his brigade in this affair was most admirable. The resolution evinced by the officers and men was all that could be desired. The Court-House was occupied and pickets posted, but the night having been very dark the pursuit could not be continued farther. The rebel cavalry withdrew in the direction of Ashland, 7 miles distant.

At daylight on the 1st of June the march was resumed, McIntosh on the direct Ashland road for the purpose of engaging the enemy, while Chapman's brigade, with one regiment of McIntosh's brigade, was directed to take advantage of McIntosh's movement and proceed by the road up the south bank of the South Anna and destroy the railroad bridges. McIntosh had not proceeded more than 2 miles when he encountered the rebel cavalry, but attacking them with his usual impetuosity, he compelled them to give way rapidly before him. In doing this they withdrew on the side roads toward Richmond, leaving the direct road to Ashland open. Chapman, after skirmishing with the bridge guards, burned both and destroyed several miles of the Virginia Central road. Having thus fully accomplished the work of destroying the bridges, I determined to unite the division on the Telegraph road near Ashland. But the enemy having been re-enforced by Rosser's brigade of cavalry returned toward Ashland, and while McIntosh was engaged in destroying the railroad, attacked him with great determination. Having ascertained the state of affairs at Ashland, I sent the battery attached to Chapman's brigade to Hanover Court-House, under escort of the Third Indiana Cavalry, with orders to hold that place till the division could reach it, and then with Colonel Chapman and the balance of his brigade marched by the Telegraph road to Ashland, 4 miles distant. This road intersecting the road upon which McIntosh marched, a half mile east of Ashland, enabled Chapman to strike the enemy in rear. Arriving in the vicinity of the village, the First Vermont Cavalry was dismounted, and, deployed as skirmishers in the dense forest, pushed forward in the direction of the firing, only a few hundred yards from us, and attacked the rebels with great spirit. By this diversion McIntosh was enabled to withdraw. He marched along the railroad toward the South Anna and intersected the Telegraph road 2 miles in rear of Chapman. The latter continued to press the attack with vigor till he had diverted the attention of the entire rebel force. It was by that time almost night, and having been engaged in almost constant fighting for two

days, ammunition was getting scarce. I withdrew with the division, carrying off all the wounded whom the ambulances would accommodate, and leaving the others in the hands of the enemy. Our loss in the two days was about 200 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

A cursory examination of the maps will show that the operations just described were of a character to severely test the quality of the troops engaged in them. An impassable stream in rear and a force of rebels twice as large in front, without over half the distance to march that we were from the main army in order to strike us in flank, I returned with my command to Dr. Price's house and bivouacked in our old camp.

Early next morning I learned to my surprise from Colonel Morrison, commanding the Third New Jersey Cavalry, whom I had left to patrol between the army and the river, that it had moved to the left in the direction of Cold Harbor. I therefore after waiting for the arrival of Colonel Cesnola's command of detachments, marching from Port Royal to join the army, resumed the march in the same direction, and crossed the Totopotomoy Creek before I could re-establish the connection with the right of the infantry.

It was nearly daylight June 3 before my command, worn and jaded from its exhausting labors, bivouacked at Linney's house. At 10 a. m. I received orders from Major-General Humphreys, chief of staff, to cross to the west side of the Totopotomoy, drive the rebel cavalry from Haw's Shop, and then swing to the left again, recross the creek near its source, and attack the left of the rebel infantry line in rear. At 12 o'clock the command marched, struck the enemy's pickets near Haw's Shop, and drove them back to their main force. Parts of both brigades, including the First Vermont, the Fifth New York, and Eighth New York, dismounted and pushed forward, driving the rebel cavalry, also dismounted, over three lines of breastworks in succession. With a small mounted force they were pursued to Mount Carmel Church. The rebels fought stubbornly. The gallant Colonel Preston and Captain Cushman, of the First Vermont, were killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin, of the Eighth New York, painfully wounded through the thigh. As soon as the troops could be assembled, McIntosh's brigade was left to hold the position at Haw's Shop, while Chapman marched by P. Norman's house to the Totopotomoy. On arriving at the creek a section of Ransom's battery was placed in position, and a force of about 400 men dismounted and crossed. The rebel infantry were found posted along the brow of the acclivity rising from the creek bottom in a line of rifle-pits near Mrs. Via's house. The Third Indiana Cavalry, Major Patton, and the Second New York, Colonel Harhaus commanding, charged at double-quick. The section of artillery opened at the same time. The rebels after firing a few shots broke and fled, leaving 10 or 15 prisoners in our hands. It was nearly night, and the enemy, supposing his flank to be turned by a strong force, withdrew his left wing under cover of darkness from its menacing position in front of the Ninth Corps. For its gallant conduct the division received the congratulations of General Meade. The operations were hazardous, and although entirely successful, cost us the lives of quite a number of brave officers and men. The command returned that night to the forks of the roads leading to Haw's Shop and Hanover Court-House, and bivouacked so as to watch the country in all directions.

On the 4th the division went into camp near New Castle Ferry, picketing from the right of the infantry to the Pamunkey.

On the 6th I sent Chapman's brigade to the neighborhood of Jones' Bridge, on the Chickahominy, with orders to picket from the left of the army along the Chickahominy as far as Windsor Shades. On the 10th the rebels made a dash on the picket-line of McIntosh's brigade, driving it back to the grand guard at Linney's house. The pickets were soon reposted, and on the next day McIntosh, supported by a brigade of colored troops, drove the rebel pickets back to the neighborhood of Bethesda Church.

In the movement to the James River, my division was assigned to the duty of covering both front and rear of the army, the balance of our cavalry having been sent toward Gordonsville. On the 12th of June I moved my headquarters from Ruffin's house, near the New Castle Ferry, and joined the Second Brigade, near Long Bridge. Colonel Chapman, to whom I had previously sent instructions, reached the Chickahominy just after dark, expecting to find the bridge ready for him to cross. The officer in charge of the pontoons seemed somewhat timid. General Warren, commanding the Fifth Corps, would give him no assistance. Colonel Chapman was therefore compelled to take the matter in hand. The stream at this place divided into two branches, leaving a small island in the center, and was unfordable. Colonel Chapman dismounted the Twenty-second New York and Third Indiana. The former pushed along the stream to a point about 50 yards above the site of the old bridge, and by the means of fallen trees and overhanging limbs, succeeded in getting across. The Third Indiana, launching a pontoon, pushed across in the face of a sharp fire from the enemy, posted on the south bank of the stream in a line of rifle-pits hastily formed, and dashed at the rebels, driving them in confusion from the works. The Twenty-second New York succeeded in working through the swamp, and gave efficient assistance to the Third Indiana. Nothing could have been more steady and dashing than the conduct of these two regiments. The night was very dark, the difficulties to be overcome by no means trifling, and the enemy's strength entirely uncertain. The whole affair did not require over half an hour; the bridge was soon constructed, and by midnight the entire brigade had crossed. As soon as the head of the Fifth Corps made its appearance, I directed Colonel Chapman to begin his advance. The enemy's cavalry pickets were soon encountered, but were driven rapidly back in the direction of White Oak bridge. The brigade arrived at this place by 7 a. m., but finding the enemy with six guns strongly posted in the old works, on the north side of White Oak Swamp, it was not thought advisable to cross. Fitzhugh's battery was placed in position, and opened a heavy fire on the enemy. Crawford's division, of the Fifth Corps, coming up, took position to hold the White Oak crossing, while Chapman pushed on toward Riddle's Shop, in the direction of Richmond. He soon encountered the enemy's cavalry in force, but drove them in confusion beyond Riddle's Shop. Having by this success reached the junction of the various roads leading to Richmond, between Malvern Hill and White Oak Swamp, I directed him to halt and watch closely the enemy's movements.

General Lee having discovered the withdrawal of our army from the neighborhood of Cold Harbor by daylight of the 13th, immediately began crossing the Chickahominy by the various bridges in his rear, and marched through the country toward the head of

White Oak Swamp and Riddle's Shop. By 2 p. m. this movement became apparent. The rebel cavalry attacked Chapman about 4 p. m., but were repulsed. At 6 p. m. a heavy line of infantry with artillery moved against him, and compelled his troops to give way. The rebels did not press their advantage, and soon after dark Crawford's division retired in the direction of Charles City Court-House to join the main army. About 9 p. m. a few prisoners were brought in from Wilcox's division, from whom I learned that the rebel infantry had been busily engaged after crossing White Oak Swamp in constructing intrenchments to resist the farther approach of the national army toward Richmond. Everything having become quiet at 11 p. m. I directed Colonel Chapman to withdraw in the direction of Saint Mary's Church, on the Charles City Court-House road, and from that point picket the roads toward White Oak Swamp and Richmond. He arrived at Nancy's Shop, near Saint Mary's Church, at 2 a. m., and bivouacked. At daylight the brigade continued the march, by the way of Phillips' house, to Westover Church, where it received supplies. In the afternoon the rebel cavalry made a dash at Chapman's pickets on the road to Saint Mary's Church, but were driven back by the Twenty-second New York. Late in the evening he moved the brigade to Phillips' house, with orders to open communication with the First Brigade, and keep a sharp lookout for the enemy.

From the evening of June 12 till 2 a. m. of the 14th McIntosh's brigade covered the rear of the army, crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and on the afternoon of the 14th reached Charles City Court-House. His brigade was immediately ordered to Saint Mary's Church, and returned in that direction, driving the enemy's cavalry before it. On the 15th and 16th both brigades were kept unceasingly active in making demonstrations from Phillips' house and Saint Mary's Church upon the enemy between White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill. From prisoners taken it was learned that Lee had also begun crossing his army by Drewry's Bluff and Richmond to the south side of the James.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,

Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH,

Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division.

No. 211.

Report of Capt. Louis Siebert, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, of operations of the Third Division, May 3-9.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,

December 20, 1864.

GENERAL: Colonel Purington mentioned to me this p. m. your desire to have some data and information of the doings of this division at the commencement of the campaign last spring up to the time of our starting on the great raid. In the absence of any other records I have the honor to send you extracts from my own notebook, as follows:

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

On the night of the 3d May, 1864, broke camp at Stevensburg and crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford at early dawn.

May 4, marched as the advance of the army as far as Parker's Store without opposition; bivouacked for the night.

May 5, marched early to Craig's Meeting-House. Came upon the enemy's advance there; heavy engagement during the day; the enemy, re-enforced by infantry, compelled us to fall back to Todd's Tavern, the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brinton, covering the rear, being at one time cut off from the command by the enemy's cavalry on the Catharpin road, but succeeded in making their way through. A part of the division in conjunction with General Gregg's division were engaged until dark. The Fifth New York Cavalry having been left on picket at Parker's Store received the first shock of the enemy's infantry, then advancing in force on the plank road; they fought successfully for five hours, losing many killed and wounded, and were finally relieved by our infantry under Brigadier-General Getty.

May 6 and 7, on extreme left of the army, watching the enemy's movements.

May 8, started on a reconnaissance to Spotsylvania Court-House, drove the rebel cavalry through the place, capturing many prisoners; came upon Longstreet's men, attacked them, but toward dark withdrew and bivouacked near Alsop's.

May 9, marched with the Cavalry Corps to North Anna and bivouacked, &c.

If the above should be of service to you, general, it will give me much pleasure.

I have the honor to be, general, very truly, your obedient servant,

L. SIEBERT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. Col. JAMES W. FORSYTH,

Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Army of the Shenandoah.

No. 212.

Reports of Col. John B. McIntosh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, including operations May 5-June 22.

ON THE PLANK ROAD,
ABOUT 3 MILES FROM PARKER'S STORE,
May 5, 1864—11 a. m.

GENERAL: I met this morning a picket force of about 400 cavalry stationed at Parker's Store. They had orders to remain and hold the place until the infantry came up. After a gallant resistance, and when all their ammunition was expended, they were forced back by heavily superior numbers. I have remained with them. We are now formed at the junction of the Parker's Store road and the Chancellorsville road without ammunition. We want a strong infantry force, and I understand General Crawford is on my right. As yet he has given no help. He should extend his line at once across the Parker's Store road.

J. B. MCINTOSH,

Colonel.

General WILLIAMS.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,

July 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from the 5th [6th] of May, the day I joined the brigade, until the morning of the 22d of June, when we commenced the raid on the South Side and Danville railroads, of which last operation a full report has been made:

It is proper for me here to state that I proceeded from Major-General Sheridan's headquarters on the morning of the 4th [5th] instant [May] to join this brigade, to which I had been assigned that morning. That about 7 or 8 o'clock I met the Fifth New York Cavalry on picket at Parker's Store, under command of Lieut. Col. John Hammond, having been left there with orders to remain until relieved by the infantry, which was expected up that morning. The Fifth New York was engaged skirmishing with the enemy when I arrived on the ground. Finding it impossible to join my brigade, which had gone on toward Craig's Meeting-House, I remained with the Fifth New York Cavalry, and exercised a general supervision over its movements. After being on the ground some time, I ascertained that the force we were engaging was an infantry force, and of such strength that it was useless to attempt anything against them with a mounted force, as the country was densely wooded and only roads running through it. I therefore advised Colonel Hammond to dismount his whole regiment and send his horses to the rear. In order to prevent being outflanked in the woods it became necessary to put the whole regiment in on the skirmish line. In this manner they skirmished, keeping the enemy back for three hours, until, overcome by vastly superior numbers, they were forced back to nearly the Brock road.

Information had in the mean time been sent to Major-General Meade of the state of affairs, when General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, came up and relieved the Fifth New York, who in turn soon became warmly engaged. The report of the casualties of the Fifth New York in this affair has already been sent up. The regiment did itself great credit and sustained its high reputation. During the day of the 5th [6th] of May the brigade went into camp near Chancellorsville, and I there joined it, relieving Colonel Bryan, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the same day marched to Piney Branch Church via Alrich's, where we remained picketing the roads and country until relieved by the Second Brigade, of the Second Cavalry Division, when the brigade was marched back to Chancellorsville and bivouacked for the night. Early on the morning of the 6th [7th] instant I was ordered with my brigade to the right of the army and on the right of the Sixth Corps, to determine whether the enemy held the Germanna plank road toward Germanna Ford. Finding the road clear and in our possession to the ford, I reported the fact to Major-General Meade, when I was relieved and ordered to join the division on the left of the army.

On the morning of the 7th [8th] the brigade moved from Tabernacle Church, on the Fredericksburg road, and uniting with the Second Brigade, near Alsop's, moved to Spotsylvania Court-House, where we met the enemy and drove him from the town, which we held for two hours, capturing some 60 prisoners and bringing off 42; the balance being wounded, were left in the hospital. The most of the prisoners belonged to Longstreet's corps. While this brigade was actively pursuing the foe and capturing prisoners every moment,

it was recalled in consequence of a formidable advance of the enemy's infantry on the road leading into Spotsylvania Court-House from the Block house. The division then retired to Alsop's, where it remained encamped until we started for the raid around Richmond, which commenced on the morning of the 8th [9th] of May at 5 a. m. On the morning of the 9th [10th] the enemy, who had succeeded in coming up with us at the North Anna, commenced shelling our camp. This brigade was immediately deployed and drove back the enemy's skirmishers and covered the crossing of the North Anna. The brigade moving with the division, crossed the South Anna at Ground Squirrel Bridge on the afternoon of the 10th of May, and went into camp.

Nothing further of importance occurred until the action near Yellow Tavern, where only our flankers became slightly engaged. At 9 p. m. on the 11th instant [May] the division moved in advance of the corps, this brigade in rear of the Second Brigade, when at day-break on the morning of the 12th of May the Second Brigade became engaged with the enemy, who were strongly posted in earth-works thrown up across the road. The Second Brigade immediately formed in line of battle, and Lieutenant Fitzhugh's battery, attached to this brigade, opened on the enemy, when a lively cannonade ensued. Finding it impossible to drive the enemy from his position, my brigade was ordered to withdraw and form on Strawberry Hill, and to connect, if possible, with the Second Division. After forming my brigade on the outside edge of the woods on Strawberry Hill, and about 500 or 600 yards from the enemy's breast-works, I was ordered to hold my position, but the enemy soon after, about midday, having been re-enforced, made a determined advance on my position. I at once applied to Brigadier-General Wilson for help from the Second Brigade, as I was too weak to repel the attack, my brigade at that time numbering about 700 effective men.

In consequence of not receiving the help I asked, I was driven from my position and obliged to fall back behind a knoll, where, being covered by Lieutenant Fitzhugh's battery, the enemy were checked and finally driven back, being unable to hold the thin skirt of woods which were immediately under the guns of Lieutenant Fitzhugh's battery, and which were worked with remarkable precision. In the mean time the bridge over the Chickahominy being carried by the First Division, we retired and marched to Mechanicsville and relieved Colonel Gibbs on the Pole Green road, who was then engaged with one brigade of the enemy's cavalry. We skirmished until dark, and about 10 o'clock retired cautiously, covering the flank of the corps; moved toward Gaines' Mill and camped at Hogan's house.

May 13, left Hogan's house at daybreak, then moved toward Scott's Depot, and camped on the New Kent Court-House road near the railroad depot and near Bottom's Bridge. At 4 a. m. of the 14th May moved toward New Kent Court-House, halted, then countermarched, and crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge and moved on toward Malvern Hill by way of White Oak Swamp and Glendale farm. In the afternoon we moved down to Haxall's Landing and went into camp. On the 15th and 16th were busy receiving supplies. At 8 p. m. of the 17th May we broke camp and marched for Jones' Bridge, which we crossed at daylight of the 18th.

May 18, at 2 p. m. of the same day we moved toward Baltimore Cross-Roads and camped at Olivet Church. At 5 a. m. of the 19th

May we marched to Baltimore Cross-Roads, where we halted for the rest of the day and night. At 6 a. m. of the 20th we marched toward Cold Harbor and camped within 3 miles of that place, sending out two regiments on picket.

At 3 a. m. May 22 left camp near Dr. Tyler's house and marched to the White House, arriving at 9 a. m. Here we received supplies and went into camp. At 5 a. m. of the 23d May we broke camp and crossed the Pamunkey on the railroad bridge and then moved briskly toward the Mattaponi, camping for the night at Dunkirk (Elliottsville) and picketing the Richmond and New Castle roads. 5 a. m., May 24, moved toward Aylett's, then marched west in the direction of Hanover Court-House, passed Concord Church, and went into camp near Reedy Swamp Creek and White Chimney, picketing the Hanover Junction road. On the morning of the 25th of May we broke camp, passed by Chesterfield Station, and after having rejoined the army went into camp at Coleman's Mill. At 5 a. m., 26th May, left the milldam and moved to the left of the army, crossed the North Anna at Jericho Mills, and marched to Little River. There my brigade went into position and made a demonstration on the enemy's lines. At midnight we fell back, recrossed the North Anna at Butler's Bridge, and about 4 a. m. on the 27th bivouacked near the river. At this point the Fifth New York Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond, rejoined the brigade. Early on the morning of the 27th May we moved to Carmel Church, then brought up the rear of the Second, Ninth, and Fifth Army Corps, and went into camp near Chesterfield Station.

On the 28th May we marched to Mangohick Church by way of Bethlehem Church. The Third New Jersey Cavalry, Col. A. J. Morrison, reported to my brigade on this day. On the following day we pushed onto Price's Creek. Here we halted to allow the wagon trains of the Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Army Corps to pass; here, too, Lieutenant-Colonel Purington, commanding Second Ohio Cavalry, reported with his command to my brigade.

Early on the morning of the 31st we moved toward Crump's Creek, crossing the Pamunkey at Hanover town, met the enemy, and drove him after a brisk skirmish. The division then halted and went into position opposite Winston's house. In the afternoon we advanced, the enemy appearing in force. I dismounted my brigade, forced a passage over the bridge, and after a brisk fight drove the enemy from the field and occupied Hanover Court-House, where we halted for the night.

At daybreak of the 1st of June one regiment of my brigade, supported by Colonel Chapman's brigade, was sent to destroy the railroad bridge over the Pamunkey; this was effectually done, while I with three regiments of my brigade, the Fifth New York, Second Ohio, and First Connecticut, pushed on to Ashland. We skirmished with the enemy all the time of our advance. At Ashland we were engaged destroying the railroad, when we were attacked by two divisions of the enemy's cavalry, when a fierce fight ensued. After three hours' successful resistance against so superior a force, I withdrew with the three regiments of my command, and retiring down the railroad rejoined the Second Brigade. Both brigades then fell back to Winston's house, and bivouacked for the night. The report of casualties during this engagement has already been forwarded. On the morning of June 3 we met the enemy near Haw's Shop and succeeded in driving him from his rifle-pits. On the morning of the

6th of June my brigade crossed the Totopotomoy, and went into camp at Old Church, having two regiments picketing from the right of our infantry line at Allen's Mill to the Pamunkey. About 10 o'clock of the 10th June the enemy attacked and drove in our pickets, but was quickly repulsed. The next morning at 2.30 I was ordered to make a reconnaissance on the Richmond and Shady Grove roads.

I was supported by two regiments of colored troops. On arriving at the junction of the Shady Grove and Richmond roads, I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Brinton, with the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and Second Ohio Cavalry, up the Shady Grove road, while I proceeded down the Richmond road with the Fifth New York and Second New York, driving the enemy's skirmishers before me, and capturing 1 of them. We drove the enemy till we came upon their camp, which proved to be the left of Longstreet's corps, encamped behind earth-works, now swarming with men. I then withdrew to Old Church, after having been joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Brinton.

Here several detachments of the First and Second Divisions reported to me for duty during the absence of their commands with Major-General Sheridan. All night of June 12, and all day June 13, my brigade covered the rear of the army, and crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge. At 2.30 a. m. of the 14th, we bivouacked at Ware's house on the road to Wilcox's Landing.

On the 14th June we proceeded to Charles City Court-House. Here I received orders to countermarch to Saint Mary's Church, which I did, skirmishing with the enemy the entire distance, and driving him before me. At daylight of the 15th moved forward to Smith's Store, where we met the enemy's pickets. About 12 o'clock we became hotly engaged with him, the fight lasting for three hours. The enemy being re-enforced, I withdrew the brigade to Saint Mary's Church, where we bivouacked for the night. The next day, June 16, was spent in intrenching my position, but at dark received orders to march to the pontoon bridge across the James, which we did, crossing the river on the morning of the 17th, and went into camp about 2 miles from Prince George Court-House on the morning of the 18th.

Here the brigade remained encamped till the 22d of June, when it started on the expedition against the South Side and Danville railroads. A full report of the operations of the brigade on that expedition has already been forwarded.

In closing this report, it is due to me to say that my personal baggage having been captured on the expedition against the Danville railroad, all the data which I had to base my report upon were lost. Having communicated that fact to the brigadier-general commanding the division in an official communication, I was ordered to make out the report, basing as many facts as possible from memory. On this account this report is not as detailed as I should like, but it is submitted as it is, believing it to be as near correct as I can make it.

Very, respectfully,

J. B. McINTOSH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 213.

Report of Maj. George O. Marcy, First Connecticut Cavalry, of operations June 1-10.

HDQRS. FIRST CONNECTICUT CAVALRY, July 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the First Connecticut Cavalry from June 1, 1864, to July 3, 1864, during which time I was in command of the regiment:

On the 1st of June Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeslee, then commanding the regiment, being wounded, I assumed command on the night of the 1st, and marched the regiment in rear of a battery of the Third U. S. Artillery, from Ashland to Hanover Court-House, arriving at the latter place at about 11 o'clock of same night. In the morning, June 2, the regiment was ordered out on picket, and held a picket-line in the edge of the woods, the right resting on the road leading to Hanover Court-House, and left on the railroad. The picket-line being east of the town was recalled about sundown, June 2, and ordered to join the brigade, about a mile back. The regiment marched with the brigade the same night to Linney's house, at junction of roads leading to White House Landing and Cold Harbor. On the morning of June 3 we marched to the vicinity of Haw's Store, and did picket duty for a day or two. At or about June 7, we went into camp near Ruffin's house, on the banks of the Pamunkey River. The regiment was immediately detailed for picket duty. I established and held a line, the right of which rested at Butler's house, on Cold Harbor road, the left connecting with the infantry picket of the Ninth Army Corps. I held this line for forty-eight hours. On or about the 10th day of June I was ordered with the regiment on picket duty. One squadron, commanded by Capt. Joseph Backus, was ordered to report to Colonel Brinton, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, and while in command of a reserve post near Linney's house, the post was attacked by a body of the enemy's cavalry, and Captain Backus killed. Six men, belonging to Companies K and E, were reported missing. On or about the night of the 12th of June the regiment marched with the brigade from its encampment near Ruffin's house to the junction of Cold Harbor and Old Church roads.*

GEO. O. MARCY,

Major, Commanding First Connecticut Cav.

Capt. CHARLES H. MILLER,

Asst. Adj. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., Cav. Corps.

No. 214.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles C. Suydam, Third New Jersey Cavalry.

CAMP THIRD NEW JERSEY CAVALRY,
Near Light-House Point, Va., July 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of this regiment during the present campaign, from May 4, 1864, to the present date:

On May 4, 1864, the regiment being then attached to the Ninth Army Corps, lay in camp at Bristoe Station all day under orders to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

At 2 a. m. of the 5th, in pursuance of orders, we broke camp and marched by way of Rappahannock Station to the Rapidan, which we crossed at Germanna Ford in the afternoon of the same day, and went into camp about 2 miles south of the river on the main road.

At 1 a. m. of the 6th of May we broke camp, recrossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, taking position on the north bank of the river and picketing and scouting the country toward Culpeper, Stevensburg, and Richardsville, and up and down the Rapidan. On the afternoon of the 7th moved to Ely's Ford, thence to Richards' Ford, where we crossed; thence to United States Ford. During these movements the scouting parties of the enemy were frequently met, and the regiment suffered a loss of 1 sergeant and 5 men taken prisoners at Stevensburg. On the morning of the 8th we moved to Chancellorsville; thence to Zion Church, where we reported to Brigadier-General Ferrero, commanding Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps. From that date the regiment was on duty picketing toward the Wilderness and at United States and Banks' Fords, covering the rear and right flank of the army operating in front of Spotsylvania Court-House. This duty was performed in company with the Fifth New York and Second Ohio Cavalry. The casualties were not numerous. On the 22d May the regiment moved with the troops of Brigadier-General Ferrero's command to near Guiney's Station.

On the 23d marched to a point 2 miles south of Bowling Green, and on the 24th to Wright's Tavern, having crossed the Mattaponi near Milford Station. From the time of leaving Zion Church until relieved from duty with the Ninth Army Corps the regiment was engaged in assisting General Ferrero in covering the movements of the trains of the army, and in efforts to check the lawless outrages of stragglers in the rear of the main body of troops. On May 27 relieved from duty with Ninth Army Corps and ordered to report to Brigadier-General Wilson, commanding Third Division, Cavalry Corps. Marched same day and encamped near Concord Church (or Chesterfield Station). Reported that evening to General Wilson and assigned by him to First Brigade, Col. J. B. McIntosh commanding.

Marched May 28 to Mangohick Church. Marched May 29 to near Dabney's Ferry. May 30, went on picket toward Taylor's Ford. May 31, moved to Price's house.

June 1 and 2, the division having gone to Atlee's Station, the regiment and the Eighth New York remained near Hanover Court-House, covering the rear of the division, keeping up connection with the right of the army and tearing up a portion of the Virginia Central Railroad. During the night of June 2 moved with the division on the road toward Old Church and encamped beyond the Totopotomoy Creek.

June 3, recrossed the Totopotomoy and moved to near Talley's house, where the regiment supported a battery in the engagement which the division had with the enemy. After the engagement went into camp near Talley's and remained there during the 3d, 4th, and 5th.

On the 6th moved to near Old Church Tavern. Remained in camp 7th.

June 8, went on picket and remained on picket during the 9th and part of the 10th. On the evening of the 12th the regiment moved, covering the movements of the army to James River, and

crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge in the afternoon of the 13th ; went into camp on the night of the 13th at Charles City Cross-Roads.*

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES H. MILLER,
A. A. G., First Brig., Second Div., Cavalry Corps.

No. 215.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Hammond, Fifth New York Cavalry, of operations May 17.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Near Smith's Mill, on the Ny, May 17, 1864—evening.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from general headquarters I reconnoitered as follows:

Toward Guiney's Station I, myself, led two battalions of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania to within a mile of the station, driving the enemy, when, becoming convinced that the force in front was about a brigade of cavalry and too strong for me, I withdrew. Major White, of the Fifth New York Cavalry, with two battalions of that regiment, crossed the Ny at Smith's Mill and pushed the enemy (cavalry and a section of artillery) to the south bank of the Po, where they were strongly intrenched, losing a captain and 10 or 15 men, and then withdrew. The cavalry brought me by Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain I did not deem it prudent to use, as it is composed of fragments of so many different regiments. Lieutenant French has just reported with his horse battery.

I am, very respectfully,

J. HAMMOND,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 216.

Report of Lieut. Col. George A. Purington, Second Ohio Cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Light-House Point, Va., July 24, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 13, dated headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps, July 24, 1864, calling for detailed account of operations of this regiment since the commencement of the present campaign or since May 4, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following:

May 3, I reported with my command to General A. E. Burnside, commanding Ninth Army Corps, at Warrenton Junction, Va.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

May 4, at 2 a. m., I received orders to take the advance of the Ninth Army Corps and cross the Rappahannock River on pontoon bridge at or near Ingalls' Station. I arrived at this point at 5 a. m., and then received orders to take charge of a large drove of cattle and drive them to the Rapidan, where we arrived at 9 a. m. May 5, and immediately crossed at Germanna Ford.

May 6, at about 1 a. m., I was ordered to take up position on right of line, with a chain of pickets extending from right of Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, to Rapidan River and parallel with the plank road.

May 7, I retained this position till Saturday, when I was ordered by Major-General Meade to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond, Fifth New York Cavalry. I was by him withdrawn and ordered to take position near the Sixth Army Corps hospital on the plank road near Wilderness Tavern, with orders to report to Major-General Sedgwick any movement of the enemy on the right of his line. At 3 p. m. the enemy opened a battery on the Twenty-second New York Cavalry, which was on our right, causing them to stampede, and by their breaking through one battalion of my regiment caused a momentary confusion therein. We were then ordered to the rear of the Sixth Corps. That afternoon we received orders to report to Major-General Burnside, which we effected by 12 midnight May 8, and were then assigned to the rear of the Ninth Army Corps in its flank movement on Spotsylvania Court-House. At daylight we discovered the enemy advancing a line of skirmishers to feel our position. I immediately dismounted the First and Second Battalions, with orders to hold the line of rifle-pits recently vacated by the Ninth Corps. These we held until 6 a. m., when I deemed it advisable to fall back, which we did in good order, closely followed by the enemy. Loss this day, 1 lieutenant wounded; 1 man killed.

May 9, made a reconnaissance to the Rapidan in direction of United States Ford. Same night stood picket on plank road, 2 miles west of Chancellorsville.

May 10, sent one battalion, under command of Major Seward, to Belle Plain, as escort to Lieutenant-Colonel Goodrich, bearer of dispatches from General Grant to War Department.

May 11, reported to Brigadier-General Ferrero by order of Major-General Meade. By him ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond, Fifth New York Cavalry, and went into camp on old Fredericksburg pike road, 2 miles east of Chancellorsville. Here we drew 5 pounds of forage and removed our saddles for the first time in six days, during which period we had marched from the Rappahannock to Chancellorsville, doing duty both by day and night, and had been under the command of nine different officers, viz, Colonel Crooks, Twenty-second New York Cavalry, Colonel Thomas, Colonel Davis, General Ferrero, General Willcox, Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond, Colonel Morrison, and Major-Generals Burnside and Sedgwick.

May 11 to 15, on picket at Piney Branch Church. About noon May 15 a rebel cavalry brigade, under command of Colonel Rosser, suddenly attacked us in two columns, driving in the pickets and causing us to fall back on the ford, which we held for some time, and until it was plain they outnumbered us 3 to 1, and were moving columns to our right and left with the intention of flanking our position. Major Nettleton, being in command of the regiment during my absence in Fredericksburg, then fell back slowly, fighting

all the way, by forming alternate lines wherever the ground would admit it. On reaching Alrich's he found that infantry had come to his support, when, by order of General Ferrero, he again advanced toward Piney Creek Church, coming upon the enemy's rear several times. At 4 p. m. he re-established his picket at Piney Creek Church. Our loss in this affair was 4 men wounded and 18 horses killed and wounded. We remained here on picket till May 19, when heavy firing on the right and rear of our army was heard, and we were ordered to make a demonstration against the enemy's flank. We moved out on the Old Tavern road and met the enemy, some 3 miles west of Chancellorsville, hotly engaged with our heavy artillery, who were guarding our train. Immediately formed dismounted line and advanced upon their left flank and rear. After considerable firing, in which we lost only 1 man wounded, the enemy fell back, we not pursuing. It was ascertained that this was part of General Ewell's corps.

May 20, on picket at Piney Creek Church.

May 21, during the night a patrol from Company E was ambushed on the United States Ford road and 4 men killed or captured.

May 22, broke camp and marched to Guiney's Station, on Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad.

May 23, marched to Bowling Green. Marched to Milford, where we remained till Friday, May 27, when we marched to Newtown, where we captured a rebel commissary train of nine wagons loaded with corn, flour, bacon, beans, &c., also 2 prisoners.

May 28, received orders to report to Brigadier-General Wilson, Third Division, Cavalry Corps. Leaving Newtown at 4 a. m. May 29 marched to join General Wilson, and reported to him on Pamunkey River near Hanover town and near by him and assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps.

May 30, went into camp on south bank of Pamunkey River.

May 31, received orders to march. At about 9 a. m. met the enemy at cross-roads near Hanover Court-House, drove in their pickets, and was ordered to make a reconnaissance on the Richmond road. Had not proceeded far before we met the enemy in strong force; dismounted, deployed the regiment and formed on the left of the road in the woods, charged through, and drove the enemy over an open field beyond, they stubbornly contesting the ground and slowly falling back along the railroad on Hanover Court-House. This position the enemy retained until sundown, at which time a charge was ordered, to feel their strength or dislodge them. This regiment was formed in an open field on both sides of the road, the First Battalion, under Major Seward, supporting one battalion of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, deployed as skirmishers on the right. The Third Battalion, Second Ohio Cavalry, supported by the Second Battalion, commanded by Major Nettleton, was deployed on the left of the road. We moved forward, under a heavy fire of shot and shell, until within 600 yards of the top of the hill, where the enemy were posted behind breast-works of rails, and at this period a general charge was ordered, and the skirmish line, being re-enforced by the reserve, dashed forward with a shout and a yell, carrying everything before them. As we gained the crest of the hill our ammunition failed, and in some parts of the line the enemy were actually driven from their position with stones and clubs. Our loss was 25 killed and wounded. This battle, for the number engaged, and taking into consideration the nature of the ground

over which it was fought, as it was composed of creeks and swamps, through which the men had to wade waist deep, and the superiority of the enemy's force (at least 3 to 1), was the severest I ever witnessed, and only evinces what Yankee cavalry soldiers can accomplish when determined to win.

We remained in line of battle and slept on our arms that night, and at daybreak June 1 skirmishers were thrown out and found the enemy about a mile on the Ashland road. The Fifth New York Cavalry dismounted and drove them about 9 miles to Ashland Station, where we arrived about 12 m. I was ordered to form my regiment in open column, dismount, and tear up the railroad track, but had hardly time to dismount two companies before heavy firing was heard in our rear. I was then ordered to send two squadrons down the road toward Hanover Court-House to clear it. Squadron D, under command of Lieutenant Cowdery, advanced, but had hardly entered the timber before he met the enemy and received a terrible volley, which checked and caused him to fall back. Being supported by troops from other regiments they again advanced and cleared the woods. I immediately formed the whole of my regiment in line, the right resting on the right of the road and the left extending round to the road known as the Telegraph road. We had hardly established this line and erected some temporary barricades when the enemy with a yell came charging on us. The men fought nobly, but with a line so extended, which was necessary to prevent being flanked, we could not long maintain our position, but had to fall back slowly, disputing every inch of the ground till we came to the buildings near the railroad, which I ordered the men to occupy. At this stage of the fight our artillery opened, and the enemy's fire slackening we again advanced and occupied the timber. This we held until I received orders to take 200 men and escort the artillery off the field. After seeing the artillery well under way I took Squadron F and formed a line on the edge of the town for the purpose of protecting our dismounted men, where I remained until the enemy entered on the opposite side, when we were driven off by their shell and infantry fire. We then fell back with the rest of the troops to Price's house, near Hanover Court-House, where we arrived at midnight, tired and worn out, having had nothing to eat in twenty-four hours. Our loss this day was 45 men ; and here allow me to call your attention to the necessity of having some organized system of ordnance sergeants or men detailed, whose duty it shall be to keep cavalry commands well supplied with ammunition during engagements. Men armed with the breech-loading weapon will necessarily fire a greater number of rounds than those armed with a muzzle-loading piece, and it is utterly impossible for a cavalry man to carry more than from 60 to 80 rounds upon his person, and when dismounted and away from his horse this supply can be easily exhausted in a few hours' firing. In this case my regiment expended its ammunition in the battle of May 31. At daylight details were sent to train, but no ammunition of that caliber (No. .54) could be obtained. Captain Weeks, in command of detail, with great promptness immediately started for our own train, some 9 miles distant, to obtain a supply, making trip back to Hanover Court-House, thence to Ashland, 27 miles, each man loaded with 85 pounds ammunition, in less than one half day, and even then hardly arrived in time, as three boxes were captured by the enemy before we could issue it to the men. And I feel warranted in saying that had this ammunition not arrived, and

with our already too small force weakened by the withdrawal of my regiment, the consummate bravery of the brigade could not have prevented serious disaster.

June 2, we marched at dark, and arrived at Old Tavern June 3, at 3 a. m., where we halted till daylight, when we marched to Haw's Shop, where we remained all day supporting the cavalry batteries.

June 4, in the morning we relieved the Second New York Cavalry on picket, but hardly had our line established when a regiment of the enemy's cavalry charged that portion of our line held by Company A, commanded by Capt. A. N. Bernard, but were handsomely repulsed. One man captured. Here we remained till June 6, when we were relieved by the Sixth Ohio Cavalry.

June 6, marched to camp on Ruffin's farm, near Old Salem Church, where we remained till June 11, when we went on reconnaissance toward Shady Grove Church, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brinton, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and his regiment met the enemy's pickets and drove them about 4 miles, when we encountered their infantry behind breast-works. Fell back and went into old camp, where we remained till June 12, when we were ordered to bring up the rear of the army, then crossing the Chickahominy.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. A. PURINGTON,

Lieut. Col. Second Ohio Vet. Vol. Cav., Comdg. Regt.

Capt. CHARLES H. MILLER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 217.

Report of Col. George H. Chapman, Third Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,

July 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from May 3 to July 1, 1864 :

At midnight on the night of the 3d of May, in compliance with orders, the brigade broke camp at Stevensburg, and crossing to the plank road, moved to Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan River. Arriving there I made dispositions of my command to force a crossing should the enemy offer opposition, and at early dawn my brigade moved rapidly across the river, meeting with no resistance, and massed on the plank road, 2 or 3 miles from the river. After a short halt, proceeded up the plank road to Old Wilderness Tavern, and from thence to Parker's Store by a country road, where we bivouacked and threw out strong pickets on all approaches. During the march nothing was seen of the enemy save a small mounted force, which retreated rapidly before our advance. Marched early on the morning of the 5th with division, this brigade in advance, to Craig's Church, on the Catharpin road, which point was reached about 11 a. m. I sent a battalion of the First Vermont Cavalry forward on the Catharpin road, with instructions to picket and patrol the road well toward

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

Mine Run, but when they had proceeded less than a mile their advance was attacked by the enemy and driven rapidly back on the main body. I immediately re-enforced this battalion, and the country being densely timbered on both sides the road, and the enemy dismounted, I soon dismounted the greater part of my brigade, and drove the enemy steadily back a distance of 2 miles, he contesting hard every inch of the ground. Reaching a ravine, I was ordered not to proceed farther, being then several miles in advance of the First Brigade, but to hold the road at the point I had reached with a strong picket force, and get the rest of my command together and mounted in a field, a half mile to the rear of the advance position. These instructions were carried out, the Third Indiana Cavalry being held in line of battle, dismounted, along the ravine. I remained myself with this regiment. Subsequently—an hour, I should judge—it was reported to me from the line of skirmishers thrown forward in the pines that the enemy had strongly re-enforced his line, and was making preparations to advance. This report was soon verified, the enemy coming on in strong force, before which the Third Indiana Cavalry was compelled to fall back. I again was obliged to put in my entire force, which was still much inferior to the enemy, and continued to fall back. The confusion occasioned by getting a large number of led horses hastily back on one road was communicated to the men, and caused the men to break badly, of which the enemy was not slow to take advantage. We were driven back behind a line of battle formed by a part of First Brigade, and subsequently retired to Todd's Tavern. In the middle of the night I moved my command to a point on the Brock road, 1½ miles north of Todd's Tavern, and sent out pickets on the various roads. At 3 a. m. took the road to Piney Branch Church, where the division took position. Subsequently marched with division to Chancellorsville and bivouacked. On morning of 7th, having supplied the command with rations, in pursuance of orders, I moved to Alrich's, on Fredericksburg plank road, and relieved General Merritt's brigade, of First Cavalry Division, doing picket duty at that point. Later in the day my brigade was relieved by General Davies' brigade, of Second Cavalry Division. Reconnoitered to Alsop's, on Spotsylvania Court-House road, without developing anything, and returned to Alrich's and encamped for the night. Moved with the division on the morning of the 8th of May to Spotsylvania Court-House, the First Brigade being in advance. At the Court-House formed line of battle in support of the First Brigade, which was warmly engaged with the enemy. Retired, bringing up rear of division (the enemy not following) to Alsop's. Marched the morning of the 9th, at 5 o'clock, with division in light order, and joining the other divisions of the Cavalry Corps at the plank road, proceeded by the road to Hamilton's Crossing, as far as Fredericksburg and Richmond Telegraph road; thence via Stanard's Mill, Thornburg, and Chilesburg, to the crossing of the North Anna River, near Beaver Dam Station, where the brigade bivouacked on north bank of the river. Nothing of importance occurred during the day's march, save the exchange of a few shots between the flankers and small parties of the enemy, and the capture of a rebel captain. Early on the morning of the 10th the enemy began shelling our camps, but at 8 a. m. the brigade crossed the river without molestation or damage. March to-day was without event. Crossed the South Anna River at Ground Squirrel Bridge, and encamped near the river.

Again, on the morning of the 11th, the enemy shelled our camps, and in getting in column of route one battalion of Eighth New York Cavalry, Maj. C. Moore commanding, became engaged with the enemy and lost several men, but successfully checked a charge made upon the rear of the Second Division. Being relieved by a regiment from the Second Division, the battalion soon after rejoined the brigade. Having crossed the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, I received orders to go forward and assist General Custer in driving back the enemy from our front. I found General Custer near the Brook turnpike, not actively engaged at the time I joined him. Dismounting the Third Indiana and Eighth New York I formed them in line of battle on the left of the dismounted men of General Custer's brigade, holding the First Vermont in reserve, mounted. Dispositions being completed the order to move forward was given, and the line advancing into the thick pine woods soon became warmly engaged. As our men advanced the enemy opened with very accurate artillery fire, and having surveyed the ground, General Custer proposed if I would place a regiment (the First Vermont) at his disposal, he would charge the battery, to which I acceded. The charge was made by the First Vermont and a regiment of General Custer's brigade, myself accompanying the First Vermont. In this charge two pieces of artillery, and a number of prisoners were captured by General Custer, and the enemy were driven back a considerable distance in much confusion. Not being ordered to follow the enemy up, the command was halted, and at dark massed near the Brook turnpike. The loss of my brigade in this engagement, which was considerable, has already been reported.

At 10 p. m. again resumed the march, my brigade in advance, under orders to move to Fair Oaks Station. Crossing to the Meadow Bridge road we succeeded in finding a man—a resident—willing to guide the column to the Mechanicsville pike. Taking a farm road running along through the outer fortifications of Richmond, we reached the Mechanicsville pike shortly before daybreak, at a point about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the city. A mile before reaching the pike a small mounted picket had discovered our approach and retreated rapidly toward the city. At the pike the brigade was massed in a field bordering the road to await information in regard to roads, when we were suddenly opened upon by artillery and musketry, causing a temporary confusion. I caused the command to be rapidly dismounted, to fight on foot, and the horses to be placed under cover. Continued to hold this position until daylight, when it was discovered that the enemy held a strong line of earth-works a short distance in our front, and I withdrew my brigade to a better position, along the line of the Virginia Central Railroad, with the First Brigade on the right. About 11 o'clock a force of the enemy's infantry came out of their works and attacked my brigade, but were driven back with ease. At 2 p. m. my brigade crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, and, after a halt of a couple of hours, marched to Mechanicsville. Here a brief halt was ordered, after which we again resumed the march, and received orders to proceed to Gaines' house. Being misled by a guide, it was near midnight when my command reached the last-named place and bivouacked.

On the 13th marched to Bottom's Bridge, and on the 14th to Malvern Hill, nothing of importance occurring on either day; on the 15th to near Haxall's Landing, on the James River, and went into camp; received supplies. Remained in camp at Haxall's until 9

p. m. on the evening of the 17th of May, when the brigade marched with division. Were on the road all night, and at 8 a. m. crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge. After a short halt marched to Mount Olive Church and bivouacked. On the 19th moved to near Baltimore Store and went into camp. Made details for picket duty. Marched on the 20th with division, via Tunstall's Station, to near Tyler's, on the Cold Harbor road, and encamped. Remained at this point until the morning of the 22d, when the command moved to the White House. Nothing of importance occurred during these days. The following day (the 23d) the brigade crossed the Pamunkey River on the railroad bridge, bringing up the rear of the corps. My entire command was over by 1 p. m. In pursuance of orders, I detailed a squadron of the Third Indiana Cavalry, Captain Moffitt commanding, to destroy the bridge by throwing off the covering, which work was effectually accomplished. Marched by way of King William Court-House to Aylett's, and halted for the night. On the 24th the command marched to Reedy Swamp, on Richmond and Bowling Green road. The next day marched via Chesterfield to [Coleman's] Mill, on Pole Cat Creek, and encamped.

Received marching orders on the morning of the 26th, and, after receiving a supply of forage, the command marched, crossing the North Anna, and demonstrating on the right of our army to cover its movement. At 11 p. m. recrossed the North Anna River at Butler's Bridge, and halted for the remainder of the night. While the demonstration was being made along Little River, which was mainly performed by the First Brigade of the division, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin to take his regiment, the Eighth New York, and destroy as much of the track of the Virginia Central as he could before the command should retire across the North Anna. He accomplished considerable, doing the work very well. This was at Hewlett's Station.

On the 27th of May the brigade moved with the division to Chesterfield, marching slowly, making halts at different points, relieving the infantry at the various crossings on the North Anna, and covering the rear of the army in its movement. The command (marching with the division) continued to cover the rear of the army on the 28th and 29th instant [May], bivouacking on the first night at Mangohick Church and the second night about 2½ miles from Hanovertown. No event of importance occurred to mark these days.

In pursuance of orders, on the afternoon of the 30th, I moved my command to Crump's Swamp, on south side of the Pamunkey River, and sent the Third Indiana Cavalry forward a couple of miles on the road to Hanover Court-House. They came upon a force of the enemy's cavalry and skirmished with them until dark. Encamped on Crump's Swamp, with heavy picket detail on the Hanover Court-House road. On the 31st sent forward patrols on the road to Hanover Court-House, which were met by the enemy in force. The First Brigade coming up, relieved my command, with the exception of a part of the Third Indiana, which remained on the left of the line until the enemy were driven back to Hanover Court-House. From prisoners taken I learned that we were engaged with Young's brigade of rebel cavalry. Bivouacked near Winston's house on the Hanover Court-House and Richmond road, with a strong picket force in the direction of Richmond.

At daylight on the morning of the 1st of June I moved my command, with the exception of the Eighth New York Cavalry, which

was left to picket and hold the Richmond and Hanover Court-House road, to the south bank of Mechump's Creek, opposite Hanover Court-House, and went into position to cover the movement of the First Brigade. Subsequently, having received orders to cross the creek, I moved forward the command, and with one regiment, the First Vermont, re-enforced the Second New York Cavalry, which was skirmishing with a force of the enemy's cavalry (Maryland Battalion) on the Virginia Central Railroad. The enemy were steadily driven back, moving off on the road running parallel with the South Anna River. In the mean time the Third Indiana Cavalry and French's battery were ordered forward, moving in column on the road, and the Second New York Cavalry were relieved, the First Vermont remaining in advance and skirmishing with the enemy until he left our front at the Fredericksburg railroad. When the enemy had been driven beyond Wickham's house, I sent a squadron under Captain Cushman, of the First Vermont, to destroy the railroad bridge on the Central road over the South Anna River, and upon reaching the Fredericksburg railroad, the same detail was sent to destroy the bridge on that road over the same stream. Both of these bridges were most effectually destroyed by fire, including trestle-work as well as superstructure, as also the water-tanks, and the road was further damaged by the destruction of small bridges and cattle guards at different points. While still upon the Fredericksburg railroad, and before the detail sent to destroy the bridge had returned, I received an order from the general commanding division, by one of his staff officers, to retire with my command hastily to Hanover Court-House. I should have mentioned that upon reaching the Fredericksburg railroad, at the point where the Telegraph road crosses the railroad, which is about a mile from the South Anna bridge, I had sent a battalion of the First Vermont, under Major Wells, down the Telegraph road toward Ashland, and this battalion had become engaged with a force of the enemy which had attacked the rear of the First Brigade near that point. Upon receiving the order above mentioned to retire to Hanover Court-House, and being enjoined to use much haste, I ordered this battalion to retire. Soon after, the general commanding division having arrived upon the ground, and a courier sent by myself to Colonel McIntosh, commanding First Brigade, having returned, with information that he was hard pressed and needed relief, I was ordered to send the Third Indiana Cavalry, with the battery, to Hanover Court-House, and with the First Vermont to push down the Telegraph road as far as Ashland, to the assistance of the First Brigade. Near Ashland we came upon the enemy, and, the road being lined on either side by a dense forest, the command was dismounted and formed in line of battle, the center on the road. Efforts to form a connection on our right with the First Brigade proved fruitless. The line was advanced cautiously and with some difficulty, but had proceeded only a short distance when the enemy attacked us in large force in front and flank.

The line soon gave back, retreating with considerable loss and closely pressed. Colonel McIntosh had succeeded in retiring his force from Ashland, and, coming up soon after, the regiment received the full attention of the enemy. A regiment of his brigade was drawn up on the Telegraph road, and checked the advance of the enemy. The First Vermont was remounted, and retired, by way of Hanover Court-House, to near Winston's house, and bivouacked with re-

mainder of brigade. The service of the First Vermont Cavalry this day was arduous and severe, and its loss was heavy. The command is worthy of the highest praise.

Remained in camp on the 2d of June until an hour after dark, when the brigade marched in rear of First Brigade, taking the road to Hanover town. Marched all night, halting at Linney's, south of the Totopotomoy Creek, at daylight.

At 10 a. m. on the 3d the brigade recrossed the Totopotomoy (advance of division), with the Eighth New York in advance, and took the road to Salem Church, near which we came upon the enemy (cavalry dismounted in the woods, and occupying some breast-works vacated by our troops). Feeling the enemy with the Eighth New York and finding them too strong in numbers and position for that command, I directed the Third Indiana and First Vermont to be dismounted to fight on foot, and formed line of battle with the Eighth New York on the right and the First Vermont on the left. While these dispositions were being made, and previous to the arrival of the First Vermont on the line, the enemy made a spirited attack, but were repulsed with severe loss, leaving a number of their killed upon the ground. So soon as my line was formed I ordered an advance, and moving forward under a heavy fire my men drove the rebels from their position and they fell back to another line of breast-works. While reforming my line and awaiting the arrival of a regiment from the First Brigade, the enemy retired from my front. The force engaged here was that formerly commanded by the rebel General Gordon, and must have lost heavily. The victory was not bought without cost. Lieutenant-Colonel Preston, of the First Vermont, a zealous and faithful commander, and Captain Cushman, of the same regiment, a most valuable and gallant officer, both fell mortally wounded, and expired on the field of battle; and Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin, commanding the Eighth New York, was severely, though not dangerously, wounded. Late in the afternoon in pursuance of orders from General Wilson, I sent a regiment, the Third Indiana Cavalry, Major Patton commanding, in conjunction with the Second New York, across the Totopotomoy, to demonstrate upon the left of the enemy's main line. The command dashed across in good style, driving the enemy's skirmishers hastily back to their lines, and capturing several. Position was held on the south side of the creek until sundown, when, owing to the movements of the enemy, it was deemed prudent to retire across the creek, and join the main body of the division, which was effected without loss. The crossing and recrossing were covered by a section of Ransom's battery. Shortly after dark I moved my command to the Hanover town road and encamped. Held the approaches to Hanover town from the south and west.

June 4 and 5 passed without movement or event of importance. On the 5th the Twenty-second New York joined the brigade. On the 6th moved to Bottom's Bridge and relieved the Second Cavalry Division doing picket duty from left of infantry to Jones' Bridge on the Chickahominy, the left of infantry resting at railroad bridge. The brigade continued in the performance of this duty until the 12th of June, without anything occurring on the line except a little firing between the pickets. I caused all the crossings to be made defensible by constructing breast-works under cover of the night, and having succeeded in doing this the enemy ceased to fire upon my pickets. On the 9th the First New Hampshire Cavalry joined the

brigade. At dark on the 12th of June, in pursuance of orders directing a general movement of the army, I moved my command to Long Bridge, on the Chickahominy. Finding the bridge destroyed and the stream not fordable, I dismounted the Twenty-second New York and Third Indiana. The first named command was mainly crossed on a log a short distance above the bridge, and, making their way with much difficulty and considerable delay through the swamp, succeeded in crossing the second branch of the stream as they had crossed the first, on logs, and joined the brigade on the south bank of the river or swamp. In the mean time a pontoon-boat having been launched into the first branch of the stream, the Third Indiana were hastily crossed over under fire from a small force of the enemy, who occupied a rifle-pit on the south bank of the second branch of the stream. These were soon driven back, and the Third Indiana crossed over the second branch on limbs and logs of trees and formed in line of battle, with skirmishers thrown well to the front. Owing to the difficulties to be overcome considerable time was consumed in laying the pontoon bridges, and it was after midnight when my command was entirely over. The command then moved forward to White Oak Swamp, the advance skirmishing with a small body of the enemy's cavalry, who fell back across the swamp. At this point we found the enemy prepared to make resistance to our farther advance, with a battery in position, from which they opened fire. Lieutenant Fitzhugh's battery, then serving with this brigade, was ordered into position and a lively artillery duel ensued, in which one of the sections of our battery suffered considerably in men and horses.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. CHAPMAN,
Colonel Third Indiana Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.
Capt. LOUIS SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Cavalry Division.

No. 218.

Report of Lieut. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Battery M, Second U. S. Artillery, First Brigade Horse Artillery, including operations April 16-May 31.

CAMP OF HORSE BATTERY M, SECOND U. S. ARTY.,
Jordan's Point, Va., July 25, 1864.

I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my battery while serving with the Third Cavalry Division, from the 16th of April to the 31st of May, 1864 :

I reported for duty with the Third Cavalry Division on the 16th of April, but was not called upon for any active duty till the 3d of May. About 10 p. m. on May 3 I received an order to prepare my battery to move immediately, and to follow the Second Brigade (Colonel Chapman) when it moved from camp, which I did about 11 p. m., and at daylight arrived at Germanna Ford, where I crossed the Rapidan on the pontoon bridge as soon as it was laid; marched in rear of the Second Brigade till we reached Parker's Store, where I placed my guns in position and bivouacked for the night. A little after daylight on the 5th I followed the First Brigade

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

(Colonel Bryan) to Craig's Meeting-House, where I took position to await the result of our advance, made by the Second Brigade, which had driven the enemy for several miles. The enemy, however, being re-enforced, compelled the Second Brigade to fall back, and I opened, as soon as a favorable opportunity presented itself, upon the enemy's flank as they came in sight. Lieutenant Fitzhugh's battery took position by the side of mine, and, with the twelve guns, we checked farther pursuit. The enemy not pursuing, I received an order from General Wilson, commanding division, to leave a section with the rear guard and to move to the rear with the remaining four guns of my battery. I directed Lieutenant Fitzhugh to fire a few rounds and then to withdraw, by order of General Wilson. Lieutenant Woodruff, whose section had been detailed with the rear guard, moved to the rear, after firing a few rounds, by order of Colonel Bryan, commanding the rear guard, and passed a section of Lieutenant Fitzhugh's battery, which had been placed in position to cover the falling back of the rear guard. Lieutenant Woodruff then received an order from General Wilson to close upon the battery, which the crowded state of the road in the front did not permit him to do till he reached Todd's Tavern. At this place my guns were placed in position and remained so during the night. At daylight on the 6th of May we marched to Piney Branch Church and from there to a place near Alrich's house, where the command drew rations, forage, and ammunition, marched back to Piney Branch Church, and late in the afternoon marched to Chancellorsville, reaching it after dark, and bivouacked for the night. On the 7th of May the battery marched to the Ny River with the Second Brigade, but returned immediately and encamped at Alrich's for the night. Marched to Spotsylvania Court-House on the 8th with the Second Brigade, placed the guns in position, but was not engaged with the enemy. After remaining in position for about half an hour, I received an order from General Wilson to retire, which I did, reporting to Colonel Chapman, commanding Second Brigade. I recrossed the Ny River and took position on a commanding hill overlooking the country on the opposite side of the Ny River. After remaining here about an hour, I received an order from Colonel Chapman to limber up my guns and to follow the leading regiment of his brigade as it moved out. Rejoined the division at Alsop's and from thence marched to near Alrich's, where the command encamped. During the night received orders from General Wilson to replenish ammunition and to obtain forage and rations, as the command was going upon a long march. On the morning of the 9th marched to North Anna River and encamped near Anderson's Bridge. Marched to Ground Squirrel Bridge, on the South Anna, on the 10th, and to Yellow Tavern on the 11th, at which place my guns were placed in position, but the battery was not engaged.

About 11 p. m. I received an order to move and was directed to follow Lieutenant Fitzhugh's battery. This I did, and moved down the Brook turnpike toward Richmond. Our command soon became engaged with the enemy on the Mechanicsville turnpike, and I hurried up my battery to the point where Lieutenant Fitzhugh's battery was engaged but did not place my guns in position, General Wilson having directed me to withdraw my battery as soon as I reached the ground. I withdrew the battery and placed it in position so as to cover the falling back of the advanced portion of our command, if such a thing became necessary, and also

to check any advance of the enemy from the direction of my right and front. After having been in this position for two or three hours, the enemy advanced a strong line of skirmishers almost in my immediate front. I directed my guns upon them and opened. The enemy were checked for a moment, but again advanced. Having no support I asked Colonel Chapman, who was near the battery, if he could furnish me any. He replied that he could not, as his troops were all employed, and that I had better withdraw. The enemy still advancing, and not knowing what troops of ours, if any, were in my front, I withdrew to a position about three-quarters of a mile in rear, the only one that presented itself as a fit position for artillery. While here I received an order from General Sheridan to open upon the woods which were on the left of General Gregg's line. This was done, but with what effect I cannot say. I occupied this position till about 4 p. m., when I received an order from General Sheridan to cross Meadow Bridge with four of my guns and to take position to cover the crossing of the troops, and to leave one section in the position I then occupied. I detailed Lieutenant Woodruff to remain, crossed the bridge, and took position. Here I was joined by Lieutenant Fitzhugh's battery and Lieutenant Woodruff's section not long after. Remaining here till the troops had crossed I joined the division at Mechanicsville and bivouacked that night at Gaines' house; marched to Bottom's Bridge on the 13th, and on the 14th crossed the Chickahominy and marched to Malvern Hill. On the 15th marched to Haxall's Landing, where we remained till the 18th, obtaining rations, &c. On the 18th marched to Jones' Bridge and crossed the Chickahominy. On the 19th marched to Baltimore Cross-Roads. On the 20th marched to near Cold Harbor and camped. Left on the 22d and camped at White House. On the 23d marched to Aylett's via King William Court-House and continued the march the next day, and on the 25th camped at Chesterfield. Crossed the North Anna River on the 26th and made a demonstration at Little River, shelling the opposite side, and recrossed the North Anna at 11 p. m. and camped. On the 27th marched to Chesterfield, and on the 28th camped at Mangohick Church. On the 29th reached the Pamunkey River opposite Hanover town. On the 31st crossed the Pamunkey and marched toward Hanover Court-House. Battery was relieved by Captain Ransom on the 31st.

On the evening of the 11th I received an order from General Sheridan to destroy the rear portion of my forge and send the limber to the headquarters to take a Blakely gun which had been captured. This was done and I transported the gun to Haxall's Landing, where it was turned over to the ordnance department. From the time we crossed the Rapidan to the 31st of May I expended 350 rounds of 3-inch ammunition. I lost during the march 15 horses, which were abandoned, being unable to travel or which died on the march. My men and horses subsisted upon the country when out of rations, foraging parties under charge of a commissioned officer being sent out daily. Both of my officers, Lieuts. C. A. Woodruff and William Egan, performed all their duties skillfully and with great credit. My men were obedient to orders and attentive to all their duties. I have no casualties to report.

A. C. M. PENNINGTON,

First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, Comdg. Battery M.

Capt. L. SIEBERT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Cavalry Division.

No. 219.

Report of Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Army Corps.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 26, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Ninth Army Corps from May 4 to July 30, 1864:

The corps acted as a separate army, under my immediate command, reporting direct to the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Grant until the 25th [24th] of May, when it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. I have thought it best, however, to make the entire report to the headquarters Army of the Potomac. Previous to the 4th of May the corps was stationed at different points along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, having relieved the troops of the Army of the Potomac at these points. A complete roster of the corps, with the dates of the joining and mustering out of the regiments, is hereto annexed.

FIRST EPOCH.

From May 4 to May 7, inclusive. The crossing of the Rapidan and the battle of the Wilderness.

In accordance with directions from the lieutenant-general commanding, the following dispositions of the troops of the corps were made: On the morning of the 4th the First Division, under Brigadier-General Stevenson, started for Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan River. Crossed on the morning of the 5th and went into camp, where they remained during that day and night. The Second and Third Divisions, under command of Generals Potter and Willcox; the Provisional Brigade, under Colonel Marshall, and the Reserve Artillery, under Captain Edwards, were directed to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero, with the different cavalry regiments which occupied positions farthest to the rear, broke camp and commenced their movements on the 4th. The artillery attached to the several divisions accompanied the divisions. On the morning of the 5th the Third Division (General Willcox) moved from Rappahannock Station, crossed Germanna Ford, moved out some 2 miles to the front, and relieved General Ricketts' division, which was at that time on the right of the Sixth Corps. The Second Division (General Potter) moved the same morning from Bealeton Station, crossed Germanna Ford in the afternoon, and bivouacked in the neighborhood of Spotswood Tavern. The Fourth Division (General Ferrero) followed, and reached Mountain Run about 6 p. m. on the afternoon of the 5th, where they bivouacked until the following morning. The Provisional Brigade (Colonel Marshall) and the cavalry regiments moved on the morning of the 5th, crossing Germanna Ford that afternoon, taking positions between the First and Second Divisions.

On the evening of the 5th Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, who had been absent sick, joined the corps and remained with me as chief of staff, or in immediate command when occasion required, always rendering efficient and gallant service.

On the morning of the 6th the First, Second, and Third Divisions of the corps got under way, the head of the Second Division starting at 1 a. m., the Third Division following. The First Division was directed to report to Major-General Hancock, commanding the Second Corps. The Provisional Brigade and cavalry were so disposed as to relieve these three divisions. The Fourth Division started from Mountain Run at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, crossed the Germanna Ford, and at 7 a. m. received orders from the lieutenant-general commanding to report to Major-General Sedgwick, commanding Sixth Corps, for instructions. From that time until July this division was at no time under my immediate control, it having become necessary to make it a guard for the general train of the army, receiving its orders directly from the headquarters of the lieutenant-general or from the headquarters Army of the Potomac. With the remaining two divisions, the Second and Third, I moved out on the Parker's Store road, between the positions then held by Generals Warren and Hancock, and after crossing the Wilderness Run at about daylight, General Potter was directed to make his dispositions with a view to pressing his force forward so as to seize, if possible, the point known as Parker's Store, on the plank road leading from Orange to Fredericksburg, Colonel Griffin's brigade leading and Colonel Bliss' disposed so as to protect the left flank. These movements were executed most creditably under a brisk artillery and infantry fire of the enemy. General Willcox's division was so disposed on the right and left of the road as to support the movement of General Potter, who had already pushed his advanced line across the open ground beyond the run and gained the edge of timber on the opposite side of the field. Just as preparations were being made to charge the enemy and drive them from the woods which intervened between this point and Parker's Store, an order was received from the lieutenant-general commanding to move all the available force of the corps to the left, with a view to attacking the enemy on the right of General Hancock. After consultation with Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock, who brought the order, it was thought best to move General Potter's command by the left flank through the woods until it reached a proper position for attack, and to leave General Willcox for the present to cover the Parker's Store road. The obstacles in the way of General Potter's movement were much more formidable than was at first supposed; a dense and almost impenetrable undergrowth caused considerable confusion, irregularity, and delay, but finally General Potter succeeded in getting his command into an open field which was comparatively near the proposed point of attack, where he formed his brigades and moved them forward through a thick growth of timber in the direction of the enemy. It was impossible to see anything of their position, in fact but little could be seen of the movement of our own troops after they entered the woods. In a short time our men came in contact with the enemy, who were well intrenched on the opposite side of a swampy ravine, soon after which their line was charged and a portion of it carried, but our men were not able to hold the advance ground gained. Two more gallant charges were made by this division, which resulted in considerable advantage of position to us, yet the enemy's line was not carried. General Willcox, of the Third Division, had made his dispositions for the support of the first movement of General Potter on Parker's Store, and afterward held the Parker's Store road, under a heavy artillery fire of the enemy, until

about 2 p. m., when the last of his division was withdrawn from that position to support General Potter in his attack. One of General Willcox's brigades (Hartranft's) had already moved forward on the right of General Potter and attacked with considerable success, having broken the enemy's line, though they were not able to hold their advance position, but maintained their ground in front of the enemy until General Willcox supported it by Christ's brigade. A short time after these movements orders were given for the Third Division, General Willcox, supported by General Potter, to assault at 6 o'clock, it being understood that General Hancock would attack at the same hour, but before that hour arrived the enemy opened upon General Hancock, thus rendering it important that our attack should be made earlier. General Willcox formed his lines quickly, and at 5.30 p. m. commenced the assault, forcing the enemy, who had come out of his intrenchments, back into them and breaking his line on the left. This part of their line was held for some time, but we were finally forced to give it up by the overpowering force of the enemy. We were enabled, however, to hold our ground immediately in front of their intrenchments, neither falling back nor advancing. At about dusk General Willcox opened communication with the right of the Second Corps.

For the operations of the First Division on this day, I beg to refer you to the report of Major-General Hancock, under whose command it fought. From personal knowledge of the Second and Third Divisions, and from information received of the movements of the First Division, I am glad to bear testimony to the efficiency and gallantry of these brave men.

The losses in the First Division were 92 killed, 349 wounded, and 82 missing; total, 523. In the Second Division, 74 killed, 389 wounded, 41 missing; total, 504. The Third Division, 469 killed and wounded, and 12 missing; total, 481.

Soon after dark our line was regulated and intrenched, and before morning the enemy withdrew from our front, skirmishers were pushed out, and a few prisoners picked up, but no considerable force was encountered. In this engagement we lost some of our most valuable officers and men. Nothing of importance occurred on the 7th. Soon after noon of that day the Second Division was withdrawn and concentrated near the Wilderness Tavern, in readiness to support the Sixth Corps.

SECOND EPOCH.

From May 7 to May 20, 1864. The march to Spotsylvania Court-House and the operations in front of that place.

During the afternoon of the 7th directions were received to make arrangements to move the corps to the neighborhood of Chancellorsville, acting as rear guard to that portion of the army moving in that direction. The First Division was directed to report to me again, and I ordered it to move from the position it then occupied up the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road to its intersection with the Wilderness Tavern and Chancellorsville road, and there await the arrival of the other divisions of the corps, taking care not to interfere with the Sixth Corps, which was to pass that point on its way to Chancellorsville. The movement of the First Division was to commence as soon as the rear of the Fifth Corps, which was to move

down the Brock road, passed the point occupied by this division, thus leaving the road to Chancellorsville open without interfering with the Fifth Corps. Soon after dark the Second Division was moved on to the high ground in rear of the Wilderness Tavern. The Third Division, which had been left in position on the line, and the Provisional Brigade were withdrawn during the night, and concentrated in rear of the Second Division, the Third Division constituting the rear guard of the corps. The rear of the Sixth Corps did not pass the Wilderness Tavern until nearly daybreak of the 8th. General Willcox deployed Christ's brigade and held the enemy's cavalry in check until all the wounded in the hospitals that we had transportation for were removed. The entire corps moved toward and through Chancellorsville as soon as the road was cleared by the Sixth Corps and its trains. The Third Division bivouacked that night near Perry's house, some 2 miles from Chancellorsville, and the remainder of the corps bivouacked between Perry's house and Chancellorsville. Our Artillery Reserve was ordered to join the Artillery Reserve of the Army of the Potomac, where it remained until it was ordered to the rear, May 16.

I beg to refer to the excellent report of Brigadier-General Ferrero for an understanding of the movements of the Fourth Division, and of the Second Ohio, Fifth New York, and Third New Jersey Cavalry during this and succeeding epochs, as none of them were under my immediate control until into July.

On the morning of the 9th, at 4 o'clock, General Willcox was directed to move his division to Gayle's house, on the Ny River, near Spotsylvania Court-House, where the road from the Court-House to Fredericksburg crosses that river. Directions were also given to place a portion of the Provisional Brigade, Col. E. G. Marshall, on the road to Fredericksburg, at the intersection of that road with the Spotsylvania Court-House road, beyond the position occupied by the general wagon train of the army. The remainder of the Provisional Brigade was posted at Alsop's house, on the road to Gayle's. General Willcox found the enemy's pickets about a mile north of Gayle's house, and quickly drove them across the river, seizing the bridge, over which he crossed Christ's brigade with two batteries of artillery, which were posted on the crest, about a quarter of a mile from the river. The First Division, General Stevenson, had been ordered to follow from Chancellorsville in support of General Willcox. The demonstrations of the enemy upon Christ's brigade rendered it necessary for General Willcox to cross his other brigade in support, he having encountered a considerable force of dismounted cavalry and a brigade of Longstreet's corps. Several attempts were made by this force to drive our people back, which were repulsed. The enemy finally retired, leaving some of their wounded and some 50 prisoners in our hands. At about midday the First Division arrived, and a portion was thrown across the river, one brigade being retained as a guard to the fords near that position. The losses of the Third Division in this gallant affair were 167 killed and wounded, and 21 missing.

On the afternoon of the 9th General Potter's division was moved to the neighborhood of Alsop's, and the next day (the 10th) it was moved to Gayle's to support a reconnaissance which we were directed to make on Spotsylvania Court-House. Lieutenant-Colonel Porter, of General Grant's staff, brought the order, and remained with us during the reconnaissance. During the forenoon we met with a se-

were misfortune in the loss of the gallant General Stevenson, who was killed by one of the enemy's sharpshooters. This officer commenced his services in the war with me in the expedition to North Carolina, and on all occasions proved himself a brave and efficient soldier. The reconnaissance was pushed that afternoon and evening under a pretty heavy fire close up to the enemy's lines, one portion of General Potter's division being within a quarter of a mile of Spotsylvania Court-House. The line was regulated and intrenched before morning. On the afternoon of the 10th the Provisional Brigade was moved up and concentrated near Gayle's house. On the 11th the entire corps was ordered to withdraw to the north side of the Ny and take a new position, with the left crossing the main road near the Harris house, the line extending across the Ny, the right connecting with General Hancock, if possible, for which purpose a road was to be cut through the intervening woods and a bridge built across the stream. The recrossing was effected, and whilst the line was being formed in the new position, the command was ordered to recross the Ny and reoccupy the position we had just left, which work was performed without any serious opposition by General Potter's division, a portion of Colonel Marshall's brigade being in the advance, as it had been left to picket the river and fords after we had crossed. In the midst of this movement, Major-General Crittenden arrived and took command of the First Division. That night orders were received for a general attack upon the enemy's lines early on the morning of the 12th. Lieutenant-Colonels Comstock and Babcock came to the corps headquarters to remain during the attack. The position of the enemy's lines, and the nature of the ground are so well known by the major-general commanding that it is unnecessary to enter into a detailed description of them. It will be sufficient to say that the enemy's intrenchments were in the form of a V, the right face of which was to be assaulted by the Ninth Corps. The order was at first understood as directing the assault to be made immediately upon the Spotsylvania Court-House, but upon consultation with the staff officers from the headquarters of the lieutenant-general commanding, it was decided to assault farther to the right at points nearer to the salient of the enemy's works, with a view to establishing and keeping up, if possible, a connection with the Second Corps. At 4 a. m. General Potter's division advanced, supported by the First Division, General Crittenden, with General Willcox's (Third) division in reserve. Colonel Marshall's brigade held the line of intrenchments, the artillery being under the immediate direction of Lieutenant Benjamin, chief of artillery. The fire of the enemy was drawn about 4.30, and at 5 a. m. the engagement had become very severe. Two lines of detached rifle-pits had been carried, and an assault was ordered upon the main line by the First and Second Divisions. The latter division succeeded in carrying a portion of the line, and capturing a battery of two guns, with a large number of prisoners. We had at this time no connection with the Second Corps, and in consequence our right was seriously pressed and driven out of that portion of the enemy's line just captured, losing a few prisoners. Urgent orders were received from the lieutenant-general commanding to establish connection with the Second Corps at all hazards. General Crittenden's and General Potter's divisions were ordered forward to repeated attacks, which resulted in severe loss, but did not succeed in driving the enemy from his main line.

A part of General Willcox's command had had some severe skirmishing with the enemy, while the remainder of his division was held in reserve. He was finally ordered to attack with his whole force immediately on the left of General Crittenden. A considerable delay occurred here in arranging the troops for the attack, and in so posting the artillery as to render it efficient and at the same time protect it from the charges of the enemy in case of a repulse to General Willcox. The dispositions of the artillery were made by Lieut. S. N. Benjamin, the chief of artillery, and General Willcox ordered his troops to the attack. He had before this reported that he thought an attack would be made by the enemy with a view to turning his left, which was now the extreme left of the army engaged; the Provisional Brigade, Colonel Marshall, being in the trenches immediately in front of the Court-House. The necessity for an attack, with a view to attracting the attention of the enemy from other parts of the line, if nothing more, caused a reiteration of the order to General Willcox to advance as soon as possible with his whole force, which order was executed under a most terrific fire and counter-charges of the enemy. Some of our artillery was disabled by the loss of cannoneers, and our infantry line was somewhat disorganized. At one time the enemy was within 10 paces of one of our batteries, but the guns were remanned and worked by some infantry soldiers supporting the battery, thus checking the advance of the enemy, who were finally repulsed with severe loss, other batteries having concentrated their fire upon them as they retreated. The dense woods through which a portion of our troops had charged was the scene of a most fearful conflict. Our men held the advance ground gained in the face of heavy forces of the enemy in front and on their flanks, and for a long time the contest was very doubtful. After the exhaustion of ammunition, the line was withdrawn to the edge of the woods and intrenched. Our artillery during the entire engagement did most excellent service, but we had the misfortune to lose the services of our chief of artillery, Lieut. S. N. Benjamin, who was severely wounded in the neck in the hottest of the fight, but he remained on the field discharging his duties until the critical moment had passed. The divisions of Generals Crittenden and Potter pressed closely up to the enemy's line under a most galling fire, and finally General Potter succeeded in establishing a connection with General Hancock. Heavy artillery firing and skirmishing was kept up along the whole line until late in the day. The Provisional Brigade, composed of heavy artillery and dismounted cavalry, which remained in the old intrenchments in front of the Court-House, effectually prevented any movement of the enemy upon the bridge or fords to our left. During this engagement, and for some days previous, the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and a squadron of the Second Ohio, performed valuable service, scouting and picketing the country on our left. Before morning of the 13th the new line was well intrenched. Of the Provisional Brigade we have no report, Colonel Marshall being a prisoner.

The officers and men of the command behaved most gallantly in the action. Sharp skirmishing and considerable artillery firing was kept up along the line on the 13th, 14th, and 15th.

On the 16th a reconnaissance by the First and Second Divisions was ordered, which resulted in developing quite a large force of the enemy in our front. No change of importance occurred on the 17th.

On the morning of the 18th a general attack was made on the enemy's line, and after two or three charges by the divisions of Gen-

erals Crittenden and Potter, which resulted in considerable loss, it was concluded that it could not be carried by assault. Some ground, however, was gained which commanded parts of their line. This attack was well supported by the artillery, particularly by the batteries of General Willcox's division. That evening orders were received to move the corps before daybreak to the left of the new position which was to be occupied by the Sixth Corps. Signs of withdrawal by the enemy were discovered during the night, and our movement was accomplished without difficulty. The corps was marched on the south side of the Ny by the Beverly house, and took position on the left of the Sixth Corps, our extreme left resting near the Quesenberry house, within a mile of the Po River. Before dark our new line was well intrenched. On the 20th reconnaissances were sent out in the direction of Stanard's and Smith's Mills and the Po.

Our losses from the battle of the 12th till this movement was made were about 1,500 killed, wounded, and missing.

Soon after the battle of the 12th, the Provisional Brigade, under Colonel Marshall, was attached to the First Division, constituting the Third Brigade of that division.

The losses of the second epoch were as follows: First Division, 94 killed, 488 wounded, 21 missing; Second Division, 175 killed, 763 wounded, 256 missing; Third Division, 935 killed and wounded, and 313 missing.

THIRD EPOCH.

From May 20 to May 27. The march to the North Anna River and the operations at that place.

On the 21st directions were given to take up a new position, not materially different from our old one, and to hold it in connection with the Sixth Corps, until the movements of the Second and Fifth Corps uncovered the road in our rear, when we were to move down the road to Stanard's Mill, on the Po River, and effect a crossing there, if it could be done without too great opposition, and continue our march down the Telegraph road. The Sixth Corps was to follow us in this movement. Colonel Curtin's brigade, of General Potter's division, was started at once to seize the ford, and hold it, if possible, until the troops had passed. The enemy's pickets were encountered about a mile from the ford, and were quickly driven across the river, after which dispositions were made by General Potter to attempt to carry the ford by assault, it having been ascertained that the enemy were strongly intrenched on the opposite side of the river. The remainder of the command was put in motion upon the road to the ford. Just before sundown the enemy made an attack upon the Sixth Corps, General Wright, who was to bring up the rear, and on going back to his headquarters to ascertain if he needed assistance, it was determined to bring back General Willcox's division to his support, where it remained until after night-fall, when it followed the remainder of the command. Under the orders conducting this movement, it was not deemed advisable to attempt carrying the ford by assault, as it would have resulted in a very great loss even if it should be successful, so that the second route marked out in the instructions for the movement was taken. General Potter was instructed to retain one brigade to watch the ford until the entire Ninth and Sixth Corps had passed, when it was to bring up the rear

of the column. He was to take the advance with his other brigade and to proceed to Downer's Bridge, on the Ta River, by way of Smith's Mill, on the Ny, and Guiney's Station. The First and Third Divisions were halted near general headquarters at Guiney's Station soon after sunrise on the 22d. After a rest of some two hours the corps was moved to the neighborhood of Bethel Church, and held in readiness to support the movements of the Fifth and Second Corps, as occasion required, but we were not called upon. On the morning of the 23d we started under orders for Jericho Bridge by a route over plantation roads, between the routes taken by the Second and Fifth Corps. Before reaching our destination, directions were given to move the corps to Ox Ford, on the North Anna River, and relieve Mott's brigade, of the Second Corps, by one of our divisions. General Willcox relieved General Mott just before sundown, and the other two divisions bivouacked just in rear of the positions occupied by the Third Division. That night General Willcox arranged his line and intrenched it. On the following morning, the 24th, orders were received to carry the ford and cross the corps on to the south side of the river. General Willcox was directed to make his dispositions for the attack, which he did. Skirmishers were thrown forward to the river, and we succeeded in getting possession of an island near the ford. Our movements demonstrated the fact that the enemy were in strong force on the opposite bank of the river, and well intrenched. The belief at that time was that the enemy had formed their lines very much as they were formed at the river Ny, in the shape of a V, with its salient immediately opposite the ford, which rendered the passage of it almost, if not quite, impossible; certainly not without very severe loss. This conclusion as to the enemy's position was afterward found to be correct. General Hancock had crossed the river with his corps below this point, and General Potter had been ordered to report to him with his division.

I beg to refer the commanding general to General Hancock's report for an understanding of the movements of this division. It may not be amiss to say, however, that after crossing the division took position on the right of Mott's brigade, and, under a sharp fire, planted itself close up to the enemy's works, its right resting on the river. That night its position was intrenched.

On the 25th nothing of importance occurred in front of this division, but on the 26th it drove back the enemy's skirmishers and established a new line farther in advance. The Fifth and Sixth Corps had crossed the river above, and General Crawford's division, of the Fifth Corps, had come down on the south side to Quarles' Ford. Directions were received to cross one of our divisions at this ford, which was about a mile above Ox Ford, and move down the south bank of the river, if possible, with a view to carrying the enemy's position on the south side of Ox Ford, thus enabling the Third Division, General Willcox, to cross at that point. General Crittenden's division was ordered to this duty. The ford was a very difficult one, but the passage was made with great celerity and a gallant assault made as directed, General Ledlie's brigade leading the attack, but the enemy were found in too strong force to accomplish the desired result. The counter attacking column of the enemy was composed of two divisions of Hill's corps. Our men fell back with considerable loss a short distance to a position which enabled them to connect with General Crawford's division, which new line was well intrenched that night.

I am indebted to Major-General Hancock, of the Second Corps, for the loan of a portion of his engineer corps, who assisted in building the bridge across the river during the night. The First Division, General Crittenden, was then ordered to report to General Warren, commanding the Fifth Corps, for temporary duty. Nothing but the ordinary skirmishing and artillery firing occurred in front of the First and Third Divisions during the 25th and 26th.

Our losses during this epoch were as follows: First Division, 26 killed, 132 wounded, 88 missing; Second Division, 11 killed, 37 wounded, 1 missing; Third Division, 40 killed and wounded, 8 missing.

During these operations, as in the previous ones, the officers and men of this corps behaved with the utmost gallantry and efficiency.

On the night of the 24th an order was issued from the headquarters of the lieutenant-general commanding, incorporating this corps into the Army of the Potomac, and from this time forward I received my orders directly from the major-general commanding.

On the night of the 26th the divisions of Generals Crittenden and Potter were withdrawn to the north side of the river, and on the morning of the 27th the entire corps was concentrated near Mount Carmel Church.

FOURTH EPOCH.

From May 27 to June 12, 1864. The march across the Pamunkey, including the operations on the Totopotomoy and at Cold Harbor.

On the afternoon of the 27th, after the road was clear of the Fifth Corps, which preceded us, we started for the crossing of the Pamunkey River, at Hanover town, the Second Division leading, reaching there about 10 p. m. on the night of the 28th. The rear division, General Willcox's, did not arrive until 1 o'clock the next morning. On the morning of the 29th the corps was moved out to a position between the Second and Fifth Corps, with the right near Haw's Shop, which line was intrenched. On the morning of the 30th the entire corps was moved across the Totopotomoy to take position between the Second and Fifth Corps, the right resting near the Whitlock house and the left near Shady Grove road, the line of pickets being well out. This position was gained after a very sharp skirmishing, particularly in front of the Second Division. On the 31st the entire line was advanced from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile under a brisk fire of the enemy. Several detached lines of skirmish pits were carried, and our people took position close up to the enemy's main line.

On the 1st of June the left of the Third Division was extended to Shady Grove road, with General Crittenden's division immediately on the left, the right extending across the road and the left refused so that the main line was nearly parallel to the road. At the junction of the two divisions the pickets of the First Division were driven in, when the right of that division and the left of the Second fell back slightly, but this point being re-enforced by a portion of Hartranft's brigade, the line was soon re-established. During the night of the 1st the Second Corps, which was on our right, was withdrawn, when our right was refused so as to occupy the same line that was taken up by it on the 30th of May. On the afternoon of the 2d we were moved to a new position on the right of the

Fifth Corps, with our left not far from Bethesda Church, the main line running part of the way parallel to the Mechanicsville road, then across it to a point near the Via house not far from the Totopotomoy. In moving to this position we were attacked by the enemy with considerable vigor, and suffered some loss in General Crittenden's division, which was bringing up the rear. The division held the enemy in check, however, until the other two divisions got into position and stopped his farther advance. Soon after dark a sharp attack was made on the First Brigade of the Third Division, which brigade lost some ground.

During the night a general attack was ordered to take place on the morning of the 3d along the whole line of the army. Generals Willcox and Potter were ordered to attack, while General Crittenden was held in support. General Potter threw forward the brigade of Colonel Curtin, which drove in the skirmish line of the enemy, carried some detached rifle-pits and buildings, and established itself close up to the enemy's main line, from which position our artillery silenced their main battery and blew up two of their caissons. In the mean time General Potter had brought in General Griffin's brigade, which had been relieved from duty on the extreme right by General Wilson's cavalry, and placed it in position to assist Curtin in his attack. He was at this point instructed to suspend any further movements until General Willcox's division was ready to attack on his left. General Willcox attacked early in the morning, and captured from the enemy a line of pits that had been taken from one of our brigades the night before, Hartranft's brigade driving the enemy into their main line of works and establishing itself close up to them. Farther advance of the division was checked by a heavy enfilading fire of artillery, as well as by a severe fire from the enemy's advanced line. General Griffin's division, of the Fifth Corps, co-operated very efficiently in this attack. It was found necessary to place artillery in position, and protect it to a certain extent, with a view to silencing the artillery of the enemy, which it was hoped would be done by 1 o'clock. An order was therefore given for a simultaneous attack with the divisions of the corps at that hour. A messenger was sent to General Wilson, of the cavalry division, informing him of this movement, and suggesting that it would be well for him to move a portion of his command down from the opposite side of the Totopotomoy, crossing it above the Via house, and attacking the enemy in the rear. The arrangement for the attack being made, the order was given to advance, but just as the skirmishers were about to move, an order was issued from headquarters Army of the Potomac to suspend all further offensive operations, which order was at once communicated to the division commanders. Our losses at this place were very severe, including some of our best officers and men. The command never fought more bravely than on this occasion. The loss of the enemy was understood to be quite equal to our own. During the afternoon the enemy made an attack on the right of our line, but was repulsed, and in course of the night he withdrew from our front.

The next day, the 4th, the corps was moved to a position between the Eighteenth and Fifth Corps, near the Woody house, where it relieved Birney's division, of the Second Corps. That night and the next day the line was regulated and strengthened. On the night of the 5th the Fifth Corps was withdrawn, and General Potter, who was on our extreme right, was ordered to refuse his right and to

hold the line passing over the hill, near Tucker's house, by skirmishers only. General Willcox, who was on the left of General Potter, connected with the Eighteenth Corps. Near the junction a strong fort was built, called Battery Fletcher. The First Division took up a line nearly at right angles with the main line, extending from near the Woody house in the direction of Allen's Mill. The enemy drove in the skirmishers in front of the Second Division on the afternoon of the 6th, which gave them possession of the high ground near Tucker's and Bosher's houses, at which points they planted artillery and opened a very heavy fire upon our lines without any serious damage to us. That night he withdrew from these positions, our skirmish line was re-established, and a working party placed on the hill near Tucker's to fortify it, which party was driven off with our skirmishers on the 7th, when a furious artillery fire was again opened upon our line, with but little damage. That night orders were given to General Potter to retake the hill. Dispositions were made, and as our troops advanced the enemy fell back, after which the position was strongly fortified.

On the 8th Major-General Crittenden, commanding First Division, was relieved at his own request, and the command devolved on Brigadier-General Ledlie. During the four succeeding days the ordinary artillery firing and sharpshooting was kept up, and preparations were made for the movement to the left, which commenced on the 12th.

During this epoch our losses were as follows: First Division, 67 killed, 341 wounded, 209 missing; Second Division, 109 killed, 573 wounded, 64 missing; Third Division, 262 killed and wounded, 1 missing.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. SETH WILLIAMS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Potomac.

ADDENDA.

Abstract from return of the Ninth Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, for April 30, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Commanding general and staff.....	14		14		
First Division (Stevenson).....	111	2,559	3,066	3,874	12
Second Division (Griffin).....	242	5,508	6,346	8,627	12
Third Division (Willcox).....	262	6,110	7,009	8,799	12
Fourth Division (Ferrero).....	142	2,953	3,423	3,875	6
Cavalry.....	69	1,199	1,418	2,169	
Reserve Artillery (Edwards).....	2	79	87	126	
Total.....	842	18,408	21,363	27,487	42

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 220.

*Itinerary of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps.**

May 4.—Left Bealeton Station, Va.; marched to Germanna Ford.

May 5.—In position at Germanna Ford.

May 6.—Engaged at the battle of the Wilderness, supporting Second Corps.

May 7.—Remained in position.

May 8 and 9.—Marched to the Ny River.

May 10.—Brig. Gen. T. G. Stevenson, commanding, was killed in front of Spotsylvania Court-House, and Col. D. Leasure, One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assumed command.

May 12.—Engaged in front of Spotsylvania Court-House. Major-General Crittenden assumed command at 4 a. m.

May 13 to 18.—In the trenches in front of Spotsylvania Court-House; unsuccessful charge on the enemy's works by the First Brigade on the 18th.

May 19.—Moved to the left and took up a new position.

May 21 to 23.—Marched to North Anna River.

May 24.—Crossed at Ox Ford; First Brigade sent on reconnaissance and heavily engaged.

May 25 and 26.—Remained on south bank of the river and intrenched.

May 27.—Recrossed at night.

May 29.—Marched to Pamunkey River.

May 30.—Crossed near Hanover town at daybreak.

May 31.—Went into position near Totopotomoy Creek.

June 1.—Encamped near Totopotomoy Creek, Va.; reconnaissance and skirmish.

June 2.—In p. m. moved to the left into new position near Bethesda Church; attacked in rear on the march and many of the pickets captured.

June 3.—Battle of Bethesda Church; this division slightly engaged, supporting Second and Third Divisions. The Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers reported and were assigned to Second Brigade.

June 4.—Moved again to the left and remained there.

June 5.—Not in position until evening, when the division again moved to the left and took up a position on the extreme left of the army.

June 6.—The First Brigade was sent to a position at Allen's Mill, connecting by a line of pickets on the right with the cavalry and on the left with the Second Brigade, the Third (Provisional) Brigade remaining in reserve. The Twenty-seventh New York Battery, Capt. J. B. Eaton, reported this day in accordance with Special Orders, No. 78, paragraph III, headquarters Ninth Army Corps. Remained in this position without being engaged until the 12th.

June 7.—Major-General Crittenden was relieved at his own request from command of the division by Special Orders, No. 30, paragraph I, headquarters Armies of the United States. Brig. Gen. J. H. Ledlie, commanding First Brigade, assumed command of this division.

* From returns for May and June.

June 9.—The Second New York Mounted Rifles was transferred to the Second Division, and the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry to the Third Division, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 81, paragraphs II and III, headquarters Ninth Army Corps.

June 11.—The One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers reported in accordance with Special Orders, No. 83, paragraph VII, headquarters Ninth Army Corps, and was assigned to Second Brigade.

June 12.—The Fourth and Tenth U. S. Infantry, in accordance with telegram from headquarters Army of the Potomac, were transferred to the Fifth Corps. On the evening of the same day the division left the intrenchments near Cold Harbor and marched all night.

No. 221.

Report of Brig. Gen. James H. Ledlie, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Cold Harbor, Va., June 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor very respectfully to report the operations of the First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, from the 4th of May to the 7th of June, 1864. Having been placed in command on the 13th May, it is impossible for me to particularize the movements previous to that date, and I can only condense from the reports of regimental commanders:

The brigade left Rappahannock Station on the morning of the 4th and moved to the Rapidan River, crossing at Germanna Ford, and on the 6th engaged the enemy in the Wilderness, being placed in columns of regiments, on the right of the plank road leading from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House, at 9 a. m., and remained under a heavy fire from the enemy until 11.30 a. m., when the command was ordered to fall back to another position, which was accomplished under a flanking fire of the enemy without serious loss. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th of May marched from position in the Wilderness, through Chancellorsville, to Ny River and intrenched on the road leading to Spotsylvania Court-House, under a severe fire from the enemy's sharpshooters. On the 10th of May a strong line of skirmishers was thrown forward from the brigade, which was sharply engaged by the enemy, and additional earth-works were thrown up on the edge of the woods in our front, while the main portion of the command crossed the Ny River. On the 12th of May the brigade advanced in line of battle, and soon met the enemy, and was engaged during the entire day, with severe loss of officers and men. From the 12th to the 18th of May the brigade remained in position before Spotsylvania Court-House, at which point, on the 13th, I joined and assumed command. On the 18th of May I received orders to advance upon and feel the enemy's position. I pushed forward my brigade, composed of the Fourth and Tenth U. S. Infantry, Thirty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, which moved up in admirable style, and reached the abatis in front of them, and it being impossible to penetrate this, I ordered the brigade to fall back and did so, receiv-

ing a terrible fire from the enemy. On the 19th, at 2 a. m., left our position and moved about 3 miles to the extreme left of the army, and went into position near the Quesenberry house, and at 10 a. m. same day the Fourth and Tenth Regiments of U. S. Infantry made a reconnaissance in force to ascertain the position of the enemy. The officers and men behaved with great gallantry, and deserve much credit. On the 20th of May made a reconnaissance in force, swinging the whole line to the right, about 2 miles, for the purpose of feeling the position of the enemy. On the 21st, at 5 p. m., moved to the North Anna River, by the way of Guiney's Station, Clinton, Va., &c. On the morning of the 24th I crossed my brigade from the north to the south bank of the North Anna River, by wading the stream 1 mile above Ox Ford, for the purpose of flanking the enemy, and formed line of battle and pushed forward, driving the rebels into their intrenchments about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the river, but having found the enemy posted in very strong force, the brigade held this position until ordered to fall back, the enemy at the same time attacking me with two divisions of Hill's corps, but failed to carry out their intentions of flanking me.

And here I would refer with pleasure to the gallant services of Maj. J. St. C. Morton, of the U. S. Engineers, on the staff of Major-General Burnside. He volunteered his services to me in a trying moment, and gallantly led a charge of one of my regiments upon the enemy, inspiring the troops by his courage and bravery. My thanks are due for his valuable aid on this occasion. The brigade held position on the south bank of the North Anna until the 27th, when the brigade recrossed the river and held Jericho Ford, to cover the crossing of the Fifth Army Corps. On the 28th marched all day and night, and crossed the Pamunkey River near Hanover Court-House. Continued the march on the 29th, and formed in line of battle near Four Corners, and proceeded to throw up earth-works, but before completion the work was ordered to be suspended. On the 30th of May I was ordered to take position on the right of the Fifth Corps, and on the 31st I threw out skirmishers and took possession of the enemy's rifle-pits, occasioning a small loss to the brigade.

At midnight of the 1st of June the skirmishers were withdrawn, and on the 2d of June I was ordered to move to the rear, and take up a new position. My pickets were attacked at this point and driven in, but the attack was promptly met by my command and the enemy repulsed. In the afternoon moved about 1 mile and took a new position near Bethesda Church. On the 3d my brigade was ordered to support the Third Division, General Willcox. On the 5th of June I was ordered into position on the extreme right of the army, where earth-works were thrown up; and on the 7th of June my brigade swung around on the prolongation of the main line of battle, it being formed previously at a right angle, or nearly so, to the main line.

In all of the engagements above referred to the Fourth and Tenth Regiments of U. S. Infantry have borne a conspicuous part, and the determined courage and resistance of the officers and men of these regiments deserve especial mention. Though few in number, and most of the time commanded by lieutenants, their marked bravery and intrepidity calls for the highest encomiums of praise.

I have to record the loss of a brave and gallant officer in the person of Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, of the Fifty-seventh Massa-

chusetts Volunteers, who was killed in the engagement of the 24th of May. I desire to mention Lieutenant Lipp, adjutant Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, for his gallantry.

My thanks are due to my staff, the officers of which, although acting, delivered my orders with cheerfulness and alacrity, and behaved with great coolness. I regret to say that Lieut. George W. Creasy, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenants Chute and Cross, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, acting aides-de-camp, were captured by the enemy while in the discharge of their duties during the battle of the North Anna, having been sent to the front with orders.

My especial thanks are due to Lieut. George M. Randall, Fourth U. S. Infantry, aides-de-camp, whose courage and bravery cannot be excelled. Utterly regardless of danger he was always foremost in the engagements, and all assistance possible was rendered to me by him.

I transmit herewith a list of casualties* occurring in First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, from May 4 to June 7, 1864.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. C. J. MILLS,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Ninth Army Corps.

No. 222.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 16, 1864.

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade during the present campaign, up to July 30, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

The crossing of the Rapidan River and the battle of the Wilderness.

On the 4th day of May, 1864, this brigade was composed of the following regiments: Thirty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, under command of Col. Sumner Carruth, of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts. On the morning of the 4th broke camp very early and marched in the direction of Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan River, which the command crossed on the morning of the 5th and went into camp, where they remained during the rest of the day and night. At daylight on the following morning the command marched toward the Wilderness, where they became engaged in battle, and the division being repulsed the brigade was compelled to fall back, losing heavily. On the morning of the 7th

*Embodied in revised statement, pp. 131, 147, 161, 175.

Col. J. Parker Gould, of the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, assumed command of the brigade, Colonel Carruth being relieved on account of sunstroke. Here earth-works were thrown up by the brigade on the cross-roads.

SECOND EPOCH.

The march to Spotsylvania Court-House and the operations in front of that place.

At midnight on the 7th the brigade moved in the direction of Chancellorville; were halted near the plank road. Here Colonel Gould was relieved of the command of the brigade by Lieutenant-Colonel Weld, of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts. May 9 the brigade moved early in the morning, marched all day, and crossed the River Ny at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon; halted and threw up earth-works on and across the road leading to Spotsylvania Court-House, where we remained until the following day. Here skirmishers were deployed. On the afternoon of the 11th skirmishers and pickets were drawn in and ordered to rejoin their regiments which had recrossed the river and bivouacked. On the following morning the brigade advanced in line of battle, met the enemy, and were engaged the greater part of the day, suffering severely.

The brigade remained in position (that which they had erected after falling back) until the morning of the 18th, when part of the brigade were ordered forward to carry the enemy's works; found their line too strong for assault, and fell back in good order, meeting with slight loss. While here Lieutenant-Colonel Weld was relieved of command of the brigade by Brigadier-General Ledlie, and the command was re-enforced by the addition of two regiments of regulars, respectively, the Fourth and Tenth. On the morning of the 19th the brigade moved at a very early hour to the left. About 10 o'clock in the morning the column halted and erected a strong line of works.

THIRD EPOCH.

The march to the North Anna River and the operations at that place.

On the evening of the 21st broke camp, marched all night and reached Guiney's Station at about 6 o'clock of the morning of the 22d; made a short halt, resumed march, and camped for the night at Clinton. On morning of the 23d took up line of march and at about 8 p. m. halted on road which led to one of the fords on that river. At noon of the 24th crossed the river at Ox Ford, and advanced in two lines of battle; found the enemy strongly intrenched and supported by artillery. While waiting for re-enforcements, were attacked by a heavy force and compelled to retire, which was done in good order, although meeting with heavy loss.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The march across the Pamunkey, including the operations on the Totopotomoy and at Cold Harbor.

May 25, recrossed the North Anna, marched to Jericho Ford, and on the following day rejoined the division. Marched all day and night, crossing the Pamunkey River at daylight near Hanover,

halted a short time, then moved slowly on and established a line of battle at the junction of four roads; remained there over night. Moved the following morning and formed line of battle near Richmond turnpike, the left of brigade connecting with right of Fifth Corps.

May 31, moved a short distance forward and occupied some half-constructed rifle-pits. Soon after fell back to our original position.

June 2, moved some 2 or 3 miles to the left, halted, formed line of battle, the enemy having attacked rear of column. Soon after moved to the right and began work on half-constructed rifle-pits.

June 3, advanced to make connection in the front line between the Second and Third Divisions of the corps, where we remained until midnight, at which time the brigade was withdrawn.

June 4, remained in position until 6 p. m., then moved to the left and camped over night.

June 5, command moved still farther to the left and erected a line of earth-works. Were then at Allen's Mill. The brigade was partially engaged in the battles of Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, and Shady Grove Church, meeting with slight losses. On the 8th Col. J. Parker Gould, of the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, again assumed command of the brigade, Brigadier-General Ledlie taking command of First Division, and the Fourth and Tenth Regiments of Regulars were assigned to another command.*

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. H. BARNES,

Lieut. Col. 29th Mass. Vols., Comdg. 1st Brig., 1st Div., 9th A. C.

Capt. C. J. MILLS,

Asst. Adj. Gen., 1st Div., 9th Army Corps.

No. 223.

Report of Capt. Albert F. Thomas, Second Maine Battery.

FIRST EPOCH.

May 5, 1864, crossed the Rapidan River at Germanna Ford, and parked up near the crossing. 6th, marched to the left of the line of battle, and took position then at the Wilderness, where the battery remained till 6 p. m. of the seventh day, when I received orders to join our division at the Brock road. 8th, marched from said road to 1 mile beyond the Chancellor house on the Fredericksburg pike road. Our former position was such that we had no opportunity of engaging the enemy, nor did the battery suffer any loss.

SECOND EPOCH.

May 9, marched to Spotsylvania, and took position at Saint Mary's Bridge, on the Ny River. Engaged the enemy on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, doing good service, during which time two guns were disabled by the enemy. Casualties of the 12th: Privates A. O. Harriman and S. Blanchard wounded, and 1 horse killed. 14th, engaged them again in a new position, firing about 200 rounds.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

15th, Lieut. Benjamin F. Carr received a flesh wound in the thigh from a sharpshooter. Had 1 horse killed. 16th, Corpl. Charles Allen slightly wounded. 18th, engaged the enemy in the morning, and fought severely all day, but realized no casualties. 19th, changed position to the left, where we remained till 6 p. m. of the 21st.

THIRD EPOCH.

May 22 and 23, marched in the direction of North Anna River, camping near it on the night of the 23d. 24th, marched down to the river and took position, engaged the enemy, fired about 300 rounds, doing good execution, blowing up one of their limbers. 25th, remained in position, firing at intervals all day. In the evening of the 26th the battery retired from position, right half taking a new position 2 miles up the river, and the left half camped for the night near the church. Casualties, 1 horse killed.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 27, took up the line of march for and arrived at the Pamunkey on the 28th, crossing at midnight and camping near the river. 29th, marched in a southwardly direction to the front, and took position in the line of battle at that time forming. On the 30th advanced several miles, and near night took position. 31st, changed position 1 mile to the left.

June 1, engaged the enemy, firing some 200 rounds, having 1 horse killed. 2d, marched 3 miles to the left, and took position in the line which was formed when the enemy attacked our rear, and kept up a brisk fire till dark, having 1 man (A. O. Harriman) slightly wounded, and 1 horse killed. 3d, engaged the enemy at intervals during the day. 4th, moved 2 miles to the left, and parked for the night. 5th, at sunset moved a short distance to the left, and took position, where we remained till the 12th, engaging the enemy more or less every day, having 1 horse killed on the 7th.*

ALBERT F. THOMAS,

Captain, Comdg. Second Battery Maine Volunteers.

No. 224.

Report of Capt. Joseph W. B. Wright, Fourteenth Massachusetts Battery.

FIRST EPOCH.

Crossing of the Rapidan and the battle of the Wilderness.

The Fourteenth Battery Massachusetts Volunteers, numbering 132 officers and men, with 120 horses and six 3-inch rifled Parrott guns, commanded by Capt. J. W. B. Wright, and attached to the First Division, of Ninth Army Corps, crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford on the morning of May 5, and went into position on the heights on the south bank of the river, forming the extreme right of the line

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

of battle, in which position the battery remained during the day, supported by the First Brigade, of First Division, Ninth Army Corps, General Stevenson commanding. On the morning of 6th the battery marched to Wilderness and parked in rear of the center of the line of battle, remaining in reserve during the remainder of the battle.

SECOND EPOCH.

March to Spotsylvania Court-House and operations in front of that place.

On the evening of May 7 the battery started from Wilderness for Spotsylvania Court-House. After marching about 4 miles toward Chancellorsville, the roads became blocked by the moving columns of infantry and baggage trains, and halt was made until daylight, when the march was resumed and continued until reaching the battle-field of Chancellorsville, near which place halt was made until morning of 9th, when the march was resumed. After marching several miles on a certain road, and no indications of the enemy appearing, the column returned, and taking another route reached Ny River in the afternoon, where the battery went into position and commenced firing on the enemy's wagon trains. On the morning of 10th the battery crossed Ny River and went into position on the line of battle. On the 10th, 12th, 16th, and 18th the battery was in action in various positions near Spotsylvania Court-House with Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, General Willcox commanding.

THIRD EPOCH.

The march to North Anna and the operations on that river.

The battery moved from its position on the line of battle near Spotsylvania Court-House on the afternoon of May 21, and marched with Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, General Willcox commanding, for North Anna River. On the afternoon of 22d, on reaching South Branch, a halt was made and the battery placed in position, and remained until morning of 23d, when the march was resumed and continued until reaching the North Anna at night. On the morning of 24th went into position and action in an open field to the left of the road. At night moved to position on the right of the road, and on the morning of the 25th opened fire on the enemy's line of battle. The battery remained in the same position the 25th and 26th, engaging the enemy. On the morning of the 27th, when the Ninth Corps commenced march for the Pamunkey, the battery remained in position as rear guard until the columns were all on the road.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The march across the Pamunkey, including the operations on the Totopotomoy and at Cold Harbor.

The battery marched from the North Anna River on the forenoon of the 27th, and at night camped at Doggett's Cross-Roads. Resumed the march in the morning, and at night crossed the Pamunkey and camped. On the 29th the battery marched to Totopotomoy

Creek, and went into line of battle with First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps. June 1, was in action with the enemy. June 2, marched to Bethesda Church and participated in the action of that day and June 3. June 4, marched from Bethesda Church and reached Cold Harbor in the night of June 5. The battery remained at Cold Harbor in different positions from the 5th to the 12th of June.*

J. W. B. WRIGHT,
Captain Fourteenth Battery Massachusetts Volunteers.

No. 225.

Report of Lieut. John M. Deane, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations May 29-June 3.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH MASS. VET. VOL. INFNTY.,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular from headquarters First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps, of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, in the present campaign against Richmond.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers joined the Army of the Potomac, near the Pamunkey River, May 29, 1864, from veteran furlough, having marched from Belle Plain, Va., with a provisional brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Lockwood, and was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. June 1, the regiment was engaged near Bethesda Church, Va., losing 2 officers and 13 men of 9 officers and 100 men engaged. June 2 and 3, the regiment was engaged near Shady Grove Church, Va.; loss during the two days, 3 men. On the afternoon of June 3 the regiment was transferred to the Ninth Corps and assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, of that corps.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. DEANE,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. H. M. WARREN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 226.

Reports of Col. Elisha G. Marshall, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding Provisional Brigade, of operations May 13 and June 2 and 3.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
June 18, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, NINTH ARMY CORPS:

SIR: I take the liberty of sending you direct two reports of engagements of my brigade. My excuse for so doing is that Major-

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

General Crittenden, who was in command of the First Division, has been relieved and no report had been rendered him up to the time of his leaving. I shall send him one copy and forward your headquarters one copy so that the record of the Provisional (now Third) Brigade may not be overlooked.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. G. MARSHALL,

*Colonel Fourteenth New York Artillery, Comdg. Prov. Brig.,
First Div., Ninth Army Corps, now Third Brigade.*

HDQRS. PROV. BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,

Near Cold Harbor, Va., June 9, 1864.

SIR: As you are aware, during the engagement of May 13, 1864, at Gayle's house, I was directed by the general commanding the corps to report to you with such force of my brigade reserves to a picket-line as I could bring up with me. My brigade was composed of the Fourteenth New York Artillery, Twenty-fourth Cavalry, dismounted, and Second Pennsylvania Artillery. The Second Pennsylvania Artillery was left to guard the road near Tabernacle Church, and prior to my reporting I had received directions to picket the front and left of the position of the Ninth Army Corps from the River Ny to their new position. The strength of that part of my brigade present was 2,203, besides the Sixtieth Ohio Volunteers, which had the evening before been ordered to report to me. I could only bring to your position one battalion Fourteenth New York Artillery, one squadron Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, and 125 men of the Sixtieth Ohio Volunteers; in all, 450. You are aware that I was put in position as a reserve to your division, and it had just been obtained when a confusion was caused in your lines by the retirement of a regiment. Neither of us could predict its extent, and immediately my command was pushed up into the gap caused by the regiment retiring. Considering that the regiments under my command were new, it being their first experience, I cannot speak too well of the promptness of the officers of the Fourteenth New York Artillery and Twenty-fourth Cavalry in executing my orders, as well as the bearing of the men in moving to their position when there was such disorder in a command in my front to be occupied by them. It is but just to add that the Ninth Army Corps on the evening of the 13th May occupied a position, which they had fought for, on the south of the Ny, and were ordered to abandon, and shortly afterward it was directed that they should reoccupy. I was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Potter, commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, and by him directed to throw my skirmishers, now deployed along the River Ny, across the river and beyond our old rifle-pits, to be supported by his division. The ground was regained without loss.

After reflecting upon the position occupied by the Fourteenth New York Artillery and Twenty-fourth Cavalry on the 14th, exclusive of their reserves brought to you, without any sustaining force occupying a position as skirmishers, which had been held before by the Ninth Army Corps and afterward by the Fifth Army Corps, it is a wonder I did not lose perhaps the whole line. The enemy's skirmishers pushed this line twice, and the success of hold-

ing their position may be attributed to their good conduct, as well as the fact that stragglers were picked up and placed in the rifle-pits, and the enemy finding that there was a strong picket force were led to believe a large command was in the rifle-pits. This skirmish line, while your division was engaged, took from the enemy 40 prisoners.

The following were the casualties: Officers wounded, 11 ; enlisted men killed, 12 ; wounded, 64 ; missing, 14.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. G. MARSHALL,

*Colonel Fourteenth New York Artillery,
Comdg. Prov. Brigade, First Div., Ninth Army Corps.*

Major-General CRITTENDEN.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Cold Harbor, Va., June —, 1864.

SIR: On the evening of the 31st May the Ninth Army Corps moved to the right of the army, your division relieving a division of the Fifth Army Corps, and holding the Shady Grove road, my brigade being on the left of the division.

On the 2d of June the Ninth Army Corps received directions to swing back into the Mechanicsville road. The movement commenced about 1 p. m. My brigade was detached and placed, by direction of the commander of the corps, into position between the two roads, to cover the trains. After arriving at my position, and the different movements were well under way, I threw out pickets on my flank to observe the enemy. In order to cover the movement there was left on our old lines our pickets, of which there was a detail of 600 from my brigade. Before our troops could be put into position, the enemy advanced rapidly upon our old pickets, taking many prisoners, and they as quickly followed up our march. Our new picket-line was engaged when I received directions from the commander of the corps to put my brigade into position. Along the new front which we were to occupy were rifle-pits, formerly used by the Fifth Army Corps, and to which the enemy were now rapidly advancing. Observing this and the advantage they would derive, I pushed the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, Fourteenth New York Artillery, and Second New York Rifles at a double-quick toward them, and thus secured them. The Second Pennsylvania Artillery I placed in position on the right, and somewhat retired, to guard against a flank movement of the enemy. On my left you had placed the Second Brigade, of the First Division. The enemy rapidly drove in our pickets, and owing to the fact that there was a gap between the Ninth and Fifth Army Corps on the left of the Second Brigade, the enemy flanked our lines, and consequently caused the retirement of the Second Brigade, as also two regiments of my command to swing around by the left. I am informed a similar movement was made by the brigade on the right of the Ninth Army Corps, to swing back its right. By night-fall the movement of the enemy was checked, a new line was formed by my brigade and the second, which you afterward sent me, thus connecting Potter's division, who was on my right, with the Fifth Army Corps. On

the 3d of June the original line of battle was retaken by Willcox's division, of the Ninth Army Corps, and a part of the Fifth Army Corps.

My losses on 2d and 3d were: Officers, killed, 2; wounded, 7; missing, 8. Enlisted men, killed, 17; wounded, 97; missing, 325. Many of the missing men were taken prisoners on the skirmish line, being driven into a swamp, although it is known that several were killed and wounded.

No blame could be attached to the brigade on my right for their retiring or the swinging back of two of my regiments; quite the reverse. It was a movement made in good order and reflects credit upon that brigade, as well as upon the commanders of those regiments of my brigade.

The following were the regiments of my brigade engaged: Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, dismounted, Fourteenth New York Artillery, Second New York Rifles, dismounted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. G. MARSHALL,

*Colonel Fourteenth New York Artillery,
Comdg. Prov. Brigade, First Div., Ninth Army Corps.*

Major-General CRITTENDEN

(Through Assistant Adjutant-General).

No. 227.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter, U. S. Army, commanding
Second Division.*

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,

August 1, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division since May 4, 1864:

FIRST.

On the morning of the 5th of May we moved from Bealeton Station, crossing the Rapidan at Germanna Ford at about 3 p. m., and moving to the vicinity of the Spotswood Tavern, where we bivouacked about 5 p. m. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 6th the head of the column got in motion; the Second Brigade, Colonel Griffin, having the advance, moved near to the Old Wilderness Tavern, and thence out on the road to Parker's Store. About half a mile out on this road I caused the Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers to be deployed to the front as skirmishers, and the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of the First Brigade, for the same purpose, to cover the flanks of the column. About half a mile farther we found the enemy's skirmishers, who gave back before us. After crossing a small stream I formed line with three regiments of the Second Brigade and advanced till I found the enemy on the opposite side of an open field, drawn up in some force (and with a battery) from a quarter to a half mile from the junction of the Parker's Store and plank roads. The enemy opened a brisk fire from their battery and from small-arms. I moved the line forward to the edge of the

wood and formed the First Brigade to cover the left. The action had become quite brisk and I was about preparing to charge the enemy, when I received an order to withdraw my command, move to the left, and attack on the right of General Hancock, near the plank road. I moved to the new point of attack through a dense wood and an almost impenetrable undergrowth. On arriving near the new position, I reformed as quickly as possible and moved to the attack, being entirely unable to see anything from the thickness of the wood. The enemy were posted on the opposite side of a swampy ravine and were intrenched. After sharp firing at pretty close range we charged the enemy and got into their rifle-pits in some places, but were unable to maintain our footing and fell back. The charge was twice renewed, but although we gained considerable ground we did not succeed in getting possession of the enemy's line. The Third Division renewed the attack, with this division to support it. The fighting continued till dark, after which we took position on the front, throwing out skirmishers and intrenching. The enemy withdrew during the night. On the morning of the 7th we pushed out our skirmishers after the enemy and picked up a few prisoners, but did not find any force. At 1 p. m. we were withdrawn to a position between the Wilderness Tavern and Spotswood's house, where we could support the Sixth Corps.

During the night we moved forward to Chancellorsville, halting there on the morning of the 8th. Our losses were 74 killed, 389 wounded, 41 missing, total 504; the last being mostly prisoners taken when we broke the enemy's line.

SECOND.

On the afternoon of the 9th we moved to Alsop's, from which we moved on the afternoon of the 10th toward Spotsylvania Court-House, crossing the Ny River near Gayle's, to support an attack or reconnaissance of the First and part of the Third Divisions on Spotsylvania Court-House. After pretty smart skirmishing, we halted within about quarter of a mile of the Court-House about 10 p. m., threw out strong pickets, and commenced intrenching. We withdrew to the north side of the Ny about 3 p. m. on the 11th, the rest of the corps having withdrawn and halted near the Harris house, but being ordered back, recrossed the Ny about dusk in a heavy storm, and between 9 and 10 p. m. reoccupied the trenches thrown up by the Third Division. At 4 a. m. on the morning of the 12th we moved out of our trenches to attack the enemy, the fire of whose skirmishers we drew at about 4.30. By 5 o'clock the engagement had become very hot. We had taken two lines of detached rifle-pits and some prisoners and assaulted their main line, a portion of which, on our right, we carried, including a battery of two guns. The connection on our right with the Second Corps being broken, the right was turned at the time that corps lost some of the ground they had taken, and we were forced out of the enemy's work with the loss of a few prisoners. The enemy's works were charged repeatedly with heavy loss, but without our being able to carry them. Most of our line, however, was within a few yards of the work, and we took several prisoners. Severe fire was kept up all day from both sides. In the afternoon the enemy made two or three attempts at counter attacks, but were quickly repulsed. During the night our lines were intrenched and connected on the right

with the Second Corps. On the 13th, 14th, and 15th the skirmishing was quite sharp, and we strengthened and improved our trenches and batteries as much as possible. On the 16th we made a strong demonstration to feel the enemy, but beyond causing a development of a large force we did nothing. The usual skirmishing and artillery firing continued till the morning of the 18th, when we attacked the enemy with vigor all along the line, made three charges on his works, and met with considerable loss. We did not succeed in carrying his works, but gained some important ground, rendering parts of his line untenable. During the evening we prepared to change our position, moving before dark on the morning of the 19th to neighborhood of the Anderson house, the enemy at the same time giving indications of withdrawing. Here we intrenched ourselves, and on the 20th made two reconnaissances toward Stanard's and Smith's Mills and the Po.

The losses in the operations before Spotsylvania were 175 killed, 762 wounded, 256 missing; total, 1,193.

THIRD.

On the afternoon of the 21st of May I received orders to break up camp, and moved toward Guiney's Station, intending, if possible, to cross the Po at Stanard's Mill, for which purpose I dispatched the First Brigade, under Colonel Curtin, with Jones' Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, to possess themselves of the crossing, and followed soon after with my other brigade and the Nineteenth New York Battery and trains. On arriving near Stanard's Mill I found Curtin had driven the enemy's skirmishers across the river, and that they had opened a lively shell fire on his advance. His skirmishers were very briskly engaged along the river bank. I found the enemy strongly intrenched on the north side of the river, and while examining the ground for positions and to find a ford, I received an order to suspend any attack, to place one brigade and a battery in position to cover the passing column, and to move by way of Smith's Mill to Downer's Bridge. I had already experienced some trouble from my left flank and wagon train having been fired into by the pickets of a regiment of cavalry near Smith's Mill. I finally succeeded in communicating with them, and set about repairing the bridge at Smith's Mill, from whence I moved forward with my wagons, one brigade, and a battery to Downer's Bridge, where I arrived about 5 a. m. of the 22d. The First Brigade, after both corps (the Sixth and Ninth) were all past Stanard's Mill, followed after, and found me about 1 p. m., and I then moved my command to Bethel Church.

On the 23d we marched to the vicinity of Ox Ford, on the North Anna, and on the 24th crossed the North Anna at Chesterfield Bridge, and moved into position on the right of Mott's brigade, of Birney's division, of the Second Corps, pushing forward after a sharp skirmish well up to the enemy, my right resting on a bluff on the river. I was now ordered to report to General Hancock; moved forward my left early in the evening, and commenced intrenching. On the 25th we had nothing but ordinary picket-firing. On the afternoon of the 26th I attacked and drove back the whole line of the enemy's skirmishers in my front, and established my line farther in advance. I lost considerably, including among the killed Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, commanding Sixth New Hampshire, a very fine officer. I withdrew my whole command between 9 and 10

o'clock at night, recrossed the North Anna, and went into camp near Mount Carmel Church. My losses during these operations amounted to 11 killed, 37 wounded, 1 missing; total, 49.

FOURTH.

We moved from Mount Carmel Church on the afternoon of the 27th, and crossed the Pamunkey near Hanover town about 10 p. m. on the night of the 28th. On the morning of the 29th we moved to the left of Haw's Shop and intrenched, and on the 30th moved forward, crossed the Totopotomoy near Via's and advanced about half a mile after sharp skirmishing, when I threw up intrenchments, my pickets being half a mile farther out. On the 31st I advanced about three-quarters of a mile farther, over the worst ground I ever knew, having a brisk skirmish, and meeting with some loss, including Major Gilmour, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, an invaluable officer, mortally wounded. On the 1st of June we felt the enemy in the morning, and they returned the same in the evening. During the night and on the withdrawal of the Second Corps from our right we returned to the line we took up on the 30th, holding the advanced line with our skirmishers. From the Totopotomoy we moved on the afternoon of the 2d to the vicinity of Bethesda Church, taking up position on the extreme right, having some slight skirmishing with the enemy, who had followed us and attacked farther to the left. Soon after daylight on the morning of the 3d I attacked the enemy vigorously with my First Brigade, Colonel Curtin; drove their skirmish line across the creek, taking a few prisoners; crossed the creek, drove the enemy from a house and outbuildings and some breast-works within a few yards of the road running to Shady Grove and Cold Harbor, on which was their main line. Colonel Curtin immediately occupied and held this advanced position, from which we blew up two caissons and completely silenced the enemy's battery. Finding the enemy were too strong for me to carry the line with the force then engaged, and my Second Brigade, Colonel Griffin's, being relieved from the duty of watching the right (General Wilson of the cavalry being then moving up), I commenced putting Griffin in position to move across the road. While making preparations I received notice not to attack until after 1 p. m., to enable General Willcox to attack simultaneously, the signal being the opening of his batteries. Before, however, the hour arrived for the attack all offensive operations were suspended by order. The enemy opened quite a furious fusillade upon the whole line early in the afternoon, and attempted under its cover to haul off their battery by means of prolongs, but were prevented by our fire. My losses during the day were quite severe. During the night the enemy withdrew from my front in silence, leaving their dead unburied and some wounded on the field, together with a caisson and ammunition and several hundred stands of small-arms, which were collected. Judging from the number of their dead on the field their loss must have been much heavier than mine.

On the afternoon of the 4th I moved to the Woody house, and relieved a brigade of Birney's division, of the Second Corps, lying between Woody's and Tucker's. On the night of the 5th I was ordered to change my line, drawing back and extending my right and holding the hill near Tucker's, in front and to the right, with skirmishers, giving me a line of skirmishers over 2 miles in length.

On the afternoon of the 6th the enemy drove in my skirmishers and planted two batteries near Tucker's and Boshers' houses, and cannonaded us with rapidity, but without much damage. The enemy withdrew during the night and we re-established our skirmish line as before. On the 7th the enemy again drove in the skirmishers on the hill near Tucker's and captured a few prisoners from a working party, and opened a furious shelling from a battery, which did little damage, excepting to horses about my headquarters. At night I made preparations to retake the hill, but on advancing my skirmishers, the enemy fell back and I retook the position, which I thoroughly fortified on the 8th, and placed a sufficient force on it to hold it. Nothing of importance occurred until we moved from here on the 12th. My losses were during this time, 109 killed, 573 wounded, 64 missing; total 746.*

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Corps.

No. 228.

*Report of Capt. Percy Daniels, Seventh Rhode Island Infantry,
First Brigade.*

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLS.,

Near Petersburg, Va., June 30, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor of making the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the present campaign in Virginia, from its commencement to date:

With the corps (Ninth) we moved from Bristoe, Va., May 4, toward the Rappahannock.

The next day we were detached from the brigade to guard trains, but rejoined it in time to share in the bloody struggles around Spotsylvania Court-House. There, on the 10th of May, we formed part of the supporting line, and were exposed to a light fire, with no chance of returning it. Lost 1 man wounded. The night of the 10th, and on the 11th, we picketed on the left of our lines, and in the actions of the 12th and 18th we took a prominent part and lost heavily. On the 12th occupied and held a position from which two large regiments had already been driven, and on the 18th held a position in front of our lines for six hours, exposed to a raking fire from a battery not 10 rods distant, and great credit is due the officers and men for their gallantry in undauntingly facing that storm of shot and shell until the position was covered by the construction of pits in our rear. Darkness had hardly put an end to the carnage on the 12th before we were throwing up intrenchments, and, by working all night with bayonets, cups, wooden shovels, and a few intrenching tools, morning found us behind friendly works, which we occupied, continually skirmishing and strengthening our posi-

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

tion, until we left them to participate in the engagement of the 18th. We lost in these struggles 62—13 killed and 49 wounded—nearly all in the battles of the 12th and 18th.

On the morning of the 19th that part of our line (the right) was evacuated, and this (First) brigade started at 1 a. m. and moved southerly 3 miles. Formed new lines, again fortified, and occupied our works undisturbed until the afternoon of the 21st, when, with the brigade, we moved another 3 miles still to the south, and took position in front of the enemy's works on the Po River, to cover the forks in the roads and the passing of our columns during the night. When we first took the position the enemy tried to shell us out, but the thick woods protected us. No one was hit. They opened again the next morning, just after we had left to bring up the rear of the line. Two days' hard marching brought us to the North Anna. The Second Corps had already got a foothold on the south bank, and, on the 24th, our brigade crossed under a heavy fire of artillery from batteries up the river, and took position on the front line and on the right, and that night built more intrenchments; and until the night of the 26th we occupied those lines, busy strengthening the works and continually skirmishing, while a large force was pushing toward the Pamunkey, and where, from the north bank of the North Anna, we saw the sky crimsoned with the flames from the bridge we had just recrossed, and its carpet of pine boughs that hushed the usual noise of moving columns and the heavy step of feet. Federal artillery covered the crossing of the Pamunkey at Hanover City, and by marching thirty-one hours out of thirty-six we crossed there at midnight of the 28th. The forenoon of the 29th we moved 3 miles and found the enemy and commenced fortifying, but were soon after relieved, and rested during the afternoon. The 30th we supported the skirmish line, which drove the enemy about a mile, and that night built a line of intrenchments twice our regimental front.

The next day the Second Brigade took the advance and drove the enemy about half a mile, but their line being too short to cover their ground, the Fifty-eighth Massachusetts and Seventh joined them, and that night built another line of pits, which we held with heavy skirmishing until June 2, when another swing to the left was made, and that part of the line consequently abandoned. We moved 3 or 4 miles, closely followed by the enemy, and about 3 p. m. stacked arms, the whole of the corps together, in an open field near Bethesda Church. We were none too soon. The rear guard had hardly got in before the heavy columns of Ewell's corps suddenly and in mass were hurled on our flank; but the echo of the first gun of the pickets had hardly died away before three lines of battle were confronting the foe, and our batteries were adding their roar to the din of battle, and the enemy advanced on our lines only to be mown down and driven back. Every attempt was foiled, and at dark, having lost very heavily, they were glad to give up the contest.

This (First) brigade of General Potter's division, being in the third line, took no active part in that afternoon's work, but our time came the next morning, when at daybreak the brigade formed line for an assault on the enemy, who were intrenched in two lines just back of the battle-field of the day before, their first line on the edge of a deep swamp that was covered by a thicket of brush and sprouts, and

the second on a ridge beyond. We crossed our intrenchments, charged through the swamp, carried their first line, and took position within 60 yards of their second, returned their galling fire, and soon after commenced constructing cover, which was at first very slow work.

All day, like the swelling and ebbing of the voice of the winds, the noise of battle now rose to a hurricane and now sank to a whisper, but at dark we were as well protected as our foe, and our bullets had made them shy and their fire inaccurate. That night they evacuated, leaving some of their wounded on the field, and many of their dead unburied; and the next day we moved near Cold Harbor, where we built two lines of works, and were skirmishing most of the time until the 12th, when that position was evacuated.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PERCY DANIELS,

Captain, Commanding Seventh Rhode Island Vols.

Brig. Gen. E. C. MAURAN,

Adjutant-General State of Rhode Island.

No. 229.

Itinerary of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.†

May 4.—The brigade moved from Bristoe Station in the direction of Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan.

May 5.—Crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford.

May 6.—Early in the morning moved to Wilderness, where a severe battle took place, the brigade losing heavily. Continued fighting and skirmishing was kept up until the 12th.

May 12.—A general engagement at Spotsylvania, lasting until the 20th.

May 21.—The brigade moved in the direction of North Anna River.

May 24.—Crossed the river under a severe artillery fire from the enemy; skirmishing until the night of the 26th.

May 26.—Recrossed the river and moved in the direction of Hanover town.

May 30.—Arrived at Hanover town.

June 2.—In the afternoon the brigade moved from its camp at Shady Grove in the direction of Bethesda Church, at which place it arrived at about 3 p. m. A sudden and unexpected attack of the enemy upon the Second Corps called it at once to their support. Toward evening it took position in a line of works on the extreme right of our lines, skirmishing with the enemy until the morning of the 3d, when an engagement took place, lasting nearly all day, in which the brigade lost heavily.

June 5.—Moved to Cold Harbor, remaining until the 12th.

June 12.—At night quietly withdrew from the works in front, moving in the direction of James River.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

† From returns for May and June.

No. 230.

*Reports of Maj. William B. Reynolds, Seventeenth Vermont Infantry,
of operations May 6-20.*

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT VERMONT VOLS.,
Chancellorsville, Va., May 7, 1864.

SIR: In the absence of Lieut. Col. Charles Cummings, wounded on the 6th instant at the battle of the Wilderness, I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent operations of this regiment, which left the State on the 18th ultimo, and arrived at Alexandria, Va., on the 22d ultimo, at which time and place I joined the regiment for duty, and where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, Colonel Griffin, Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, commanding.

The regiment marched from Alexandria on the 27th ultimo, and arrived at Bristoe Station on the following day, where it was encamped until the 4th instant, when it marched to Bealeton Station. The march was resumed on the 5th, crossing the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, via Rappahannock Station and Germanna Ford. At 2 a. m. on the 6th, this regiment leading the corps, we advanced along the plank road leading from Germanna Ford to the field of battle, which I shall call Wilderness. At sunrise the regiment was in line of battle on the right of the brigade, preceded by skirmishers from the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, and supported by the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment. At 9 a. m. the skirmishers in front having been withdrawn, the regiment, without support on its right, advanced through a dense pine thicket (having to crawl about 50 yards on hands and knees) and drove the enemy from behind a rail fence which he had occupied during the morning. This position the regiment held during the remainder of the forenoon, under a sharp fire of musketry and artillery at less than 400 yards, repulsing, with some loss, one attempt of the enemy to regain the position by a charge upon both flanks after our supports, as well as the regiment on our left, had been withdrawn. In this attack, I regret to state, Captain Brown, of Company A, lost his left arm, and was compelled to leave the field. Lieutenant Brown commanded the company during the remainder of the action, but left the field at night by advice of the assistant surgeon in charge, Dr. Spohn, Surgeon Edson being on duty at the division hospital by order of the medical director. At noon the regiment was ordered to move about 1 mile to the left, where it was immediately assigned the right of an extended line, then forming for a charge upon the enemy posted behind log breast-works in a thick wood. In this position the regiment sustained a very galling musketry fire for some moments, during which Lieutenant-Colonel Cummings was wounded in the head, and assisted to the rear, when the command devolved upon me. Captain Kenfield, Company C, and Lieutenant Martin, Company E, were also wounded. At about 2 p. m. the charge was ordered, which resulted in driving the enemy from his log covering, and in which, I take pleasure in saying, no colors were advanced beyond those of this regiment. During the remaining part of the day, and also during the following day, this regiment was held in the second line of battle, and was not again engaged. I append a list of the killed, wounded, and missing, in action, which speaks but too plainly of what service the regiment has seen.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the services of the staff officers of the regiment, and also to add that the coolness, courage, and firmness of the line officers and enlisted men of the regiment excite my warmest admiration. When it is remembered that the regiment had been but fourteen days in the field, so constantly marching that it had been drilled as a battalion but twice, and that, owing to the prevalence of measles in the regiment, it numbered only 313 muskets on the morning of the battle, I believe I may submit its record without comment.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM B. REYNOLDS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT VERMONT VOLS.,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., May 10, 1864.

P. S.—I embrace this opportunity to add that Lieutenant-Colonel Cummings returned yesterday afternoon to the regiment, although still unable to resume command.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM B. REYNOLDS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., State of Vermont.

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HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT VERMONT VOLS.,
Near Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., May 20, 1864.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since the 10th instant, the date of my previous report :

Our brigade advanced toward Spotsylvania on the 10th instant, and took up a position before the intrenchments of the enemy, which we occupied during the 11th. At 4 a. m. on the 12th I was ordered to advance and attack the enemy, having the Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers, on my right and the Thirty-first Maine Volunteers on my left in line, our brigade being first on the left of the Second Army Corps. The enemy's skirmishers were soon met and driven in about 1 mile upon their main lines. At 5 a. m. we met the enemy in line of battle outside of his intrenchments, and immediately opened fire. The enemy being in a ravine, we were compelled to occupy the crest of the low ridge in his front, distant perhaps 30 rods from his line of battle. Notwithstanding the apparent advantage which the enemy at first held, his position finally proved his ruin, as he was unable either to withdraw into his intrenchments or to drive us from his front. At 7 a. m., having exhausted our ammunition (40 rounds per man), as well as all that could be procured from the dead and wounded, we were relieved by the Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and withdrew about 20 paces, where we remained with fixed bayonets while ammunition was brought forward. During the cessation of fire, while my regiment was being relieved, about 50 of the Twenty-sixth Georgia Volunteers, who had been in our front, availed themselves of the moment and came within our lines as prisoners of war. The few survivors of the regiment made good their escape from the ravine, leaving in our hands a very large

number of dead and wounded, including 1 field officer. Many of the wounded were brought within our lines at night. At 11 a. m. I was ordered to support the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers in an advance upon the enemy's works, having to move across an open field about 150 yards under fire from the enemy in his intrenchments. Having gained the shelter of a wooded knoll on my left, a few yards from the enemy, and finding that the attacking force on my right had been repulsed, I withdrew without attacking and with slight loss to the position previously occupied. The Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment formed in my rear as a support during the remainder of the day. The enemy made several attempts during the day to dislodge us, with shell, grape, and canister, from a battery, distant about 400 yards from our front. In every attempt he met a very decided repulse, his gunners being shot down at their guns, and his battery finally silenced. Our position was made secure at night by erecting a rough parapet of rails, logs, and earth, and this position we occupied, constantly under fire, without relief and with only such rest as men catch who rest upon their arms, until 2 a. m. yesterday, 19th instant, when we were withdrawn to our present position, about 3 miles farther to the left.

From a list, which I append, it will be seen that our losses are very severe, several of our most worthy non-commissioned officers having been killed on the 12th instant. I regret to add that Lieutenant Kingsbury, of Company F, while on picket on the night of the 15th instant was dangerously (I fear mortally) wounded by a picket of the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, who mistook him for an enemy. Captain Knapp, of Company F, slightly wounded in the head on the 12th instant, left the field only by my advice, and returned to duty on the 14th.

Of the conduct of the regiment on all occasions I cannot speak too highly. Called so recently from their homes to such a bloody discipline, the officers and men of the regiment have evinced a courage and an endurance worthy of veterans. Our losses have been heavy, but we trust our sacrifices have not been in vain.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. REYNOLDS,

Major, Commanding Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers.

PETER T. WASHBURN,

Adjt. and Insp. Gen., State of Vermont.

No. 231.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles Cummings, Seventeenth Vermont Infantry, of operations May 23-June 8.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH VERMONT REGIMENT,

Near Cold Harbor, Va., June 8, 1864.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of the doings and casualties of the Seventeenth Regiment since May 23, the day I resumed command, at which time the regiment was on its march from Spotsylvania Court-House to the North Anna River :

We crossed the North Anna with the Second Brigade, Tuesday afternoon, May 24, near the crossing of the Richmond and Fred-

ericksburg Railroad, and immediately proceeded to intrench ourselves in our new position. We remained across the river until the 26th, when we recrossed and marched in an easterly direction until the night of the 28th, when we crossed the Pamunkey at Dabney's Ferry, near Hanover town. Since then we have been busily engaged in marching, intrenching, and skirmishing. On the afternoon of the 3d instant the Second Brigade was brought up to the assistance of the First Brigade in a vigorous assault upon the enemy in an intrenched position. The Seventeenth was on the right of the line, which was wheeled around in an open field at right angles with the main line, being subjected to an enfilading fire from our right in our new position. I detached the two right companies and moved them to some distance faced in the direction of the right of our line to assist our skirmishers. They soon succeeded in silencing the fire in their front. In the mean time there was found to be a strong rifle-pit in our front filled with the enemy, and a masked battery ready to open upon us with grape and canister. Our brigade, not receiving the support expected on the right, in a short time withdrew, firing vigorously all the time.

In this brief engagement we lost 1 killed and 15 wounded, including, I regret to say, Capt. A. J. Davis, of Company B. In this stand-up fight in an open field, against an intrenched foe, the officers and men behaved with the utmost gallantry, acquitting themselves as veterans, and commanding the willing praise of their superiors and associates of the other regiments engaged. During the last fifteen days we have been under fire every day but three, and two of those days we were on the march. If we have achieved no brilliant exploits, I feel safe in saying that we have endeavored to do our duty.

Company H, 57 men, reported for duty to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES CUMMINGS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

PETER T. WASHBURN,

Adjt. and Insp. Gen., State of Vermont.

No. 232.

Report of Capt. Edward J. Jones, Eleventh Massachusetts Battery.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 12, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of General Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, and in obedience to Colonel Monroe's instructions, I have the honor to forward the report called for in said order, viz: Casualties. *

I.

This battery was assigned to and joined the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, April 25, and with said division crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford May 5, 4.30 o'clock afternoon, and on

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 enlisted men killed and 8 wounded.

the morning of the 7th went into position under the direction of Lieutenant Benjamin, chief of artillery, Ninth Corps. A new position was assigned the battery later in the day; did not fire upon the enemy, but were under their fire for about three hours.

II.

Same evening marched with the Ninth Corps toward Spotsylvania, and on the 10th, at 5 o'clock afternoon, arrived in front of Spotsylvania Court-House and engaged the enemy, and from the 10th to the 19th this battery was in position and engaged with the enemy each day.

III.

On the morning of the 24th crossed the North Anna, and by order of General Potter reported to General Birney. Went into position in front of Hanover Junction with his troops. On the 26th recrossed the North Anna and reported to General Potter.

IV.

On the 28th crossed the Pamunkey near Hanover town, and the next day took position assigned us in the line of battle. May 30, arrived at Atlee's Station. June 1, engaged the enemy for several hours. June 2 and 3, engaged the enemy at Shady Grove Church. June 5, arrived at Cold Harbor and in position up to 12th.*

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. JONES,
Captain Eleventh Massachusetts Battery.

Lieutenant CHAPIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., Ninth Corps.

No. 233.

Report of Capt. Edward W. Rogers, Nineteenth New York Battery.

CAMP NINETEENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
Before Petersburg, August 12, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Nineteenth New York Battery in the operations of the campaign from the crossing of the Rapidan to the assault on the enemy's works at Petersburg July 30, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

The battery crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford on the afternoon of May 5, and next morning marched with the Second Division, Ninth Corps, to the battle-field of the Wilderness. Lay in park near the Lacy house all of May 6. On the morning of May 7 was put in position supporting the Provisional Brigade, but was not engaged during the day. Withdrew that evening to the road leading to Fredericksburg, and next morning marched with the Second Division.

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

SECOND EPOCH.

Crossed the Ny on the afternoon of May 10, two guns going into position to the left, and the other four brought up at a gallop to an advanced position on the right of the pike. The latter opened on the enemy in the woods. After dark the four on the right of the road were withdrawn and put in position on the left. On the evening of the 11th the battery recrossed the Ny, and went into park. On the morning of May 12 moved close to the river, and while lying there awaiting orders was shelled by a battery of the enemy stationed on a rise of ground beyond the Anderson house. Soon crossed at the ford and went into position, four guns to the right of the road behind a breast-work and two guns in the road. A little before noon moved the right and center sections to the right, through a ravine and across a small run, and put them in position on a rise of ground close to the pine woods occupied by the enemy. My guns were on the extreme left and nearest the enemy of the batteries in position in that opening. I opened with case-shot and canister upon the woods and a house occupied by the enemy. About noon my battery was charged upon by a brigade of the enemy. My only support was the Second Michigan Infantry, about 115 strong. The musketry fire soon killed or disabled nearly all of my cannon-eers, but by using the drivers, and with the assistance of volunteers from the Second Michigan Infantry, I kept up a continual fire of canister until the enemy was repulsed, leaving many of his dead and wounded upon the field. The enemy's fire was so severe, and men fell so rapidly, it was with great difficulty I kept the pieces manned, although I can say with pride no man of the battery deserted his post. I am much indebted to the men of the Second Michigan Regiment who so gallantly came to our assistance.

The fire of the Seventh Maine Battery, Captain Twitchell, which had just come into position across the ravine to my left, assisted very materially in the repulse of the enemy, as also did my left section, under Lieutenant Long, which came up at a gallop and went into position under a heavy fire on the right of the other sections.

My loss in this action was 7 men killed and 9 wounded, of whom 3 have since died. After the enemy was repulsed and the firing at that point had ceased, the right and center sections were withdrawn and went into park in rear of the line. About 2 o'clock the next morning these four guns with other batteries, pieces of batteries, &c., were taken charge of by Captain Roemer, acting chief of artillery, and marched over very bad roads until about 5 p. m., when they arrived at the point from which they started in the morning. This march nearly ruined many of my horses. That evening I went into position with other batteries of the Ninth Corps in the opening to the left of General Burnside's headquarters. Remained there until 1 a. m. May 19, when I joined the Second Division, and marched some 4 or 5 miles to the left. Went into position on the line of the Second Division, and threw up epaulements in front of my guns.

THIRD EPOCH.

At 5 p. m. May 21 marched with the Second Division; about dark halted in the road, and remained there under fire of the enemy's artillery until near midnight, then resumed our march

toward the North Anna. Crossed the North Anna the afternoon of May 24, under fire of the enemy's guns. Went into park near General Potter's headquarters. Remained there until the evening of May 26, when we recrossed the river on the pontoon bridges.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Late in the evening of May 28 the battery crossed the Pamunkey on the pontoons. Next morning moved out about 2 miles, went into position, remained a short time, moved back a short distance, and went into park.

May 30, moved again, and about 5 p. m. crossed Totopotomoy Creek, and went into position near the Jones house; threw up breast-works for my guns.

June 1, about noon my battery moved up into the woods, close in rear of the line of the Second Division, which was the right of the Ninth Corps. The Fifty-first New York Regiment slashed away a piece of the woods, which enabled me to use my guns there. Being the only battery close to the line, it was necessary to keep up a pretty constant fire during the day. We not only annoyed the enemy in front of the Second Division, but also cleared away the sharpshooters in front of General Owen's brigade, of the Second Corps.

When, toward evening, General Hartranft's brigade was attacked, my guns opened and threw case-shot into the enemy's lines with good effect, and assisted materially in checking his advance. As soon as this affair was over, I was ordered by General Burnside to withdraw from the woods, and, with the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, to take a position to protect our right flank as the Second Corps was withdrawing from our right. I put the battery in position on the crest of the hill overlooking the deep ravine we had crossed the day previous, and threw up earth-works.

June 2, moved with the Second Division to the left, toward Cold Harbor. The rear of the column was attacked that evening, and I put my battery in position, but was not engaged.

June 3, went into position before sunrise on the front line, with the Second Division, which was that day on the extreme right. As the troops advanced to the attack, I opened fire, and continued firing during the day as occasion required. The fire of my guns was apparently effective, among other things, exploding two of the enemy's ammunition chests.

The enemy fell back that night, and the next day we resumed our march toward Cold Harbor, and went into park that night near Woody's house. While the army lay near Cold Harbor my battery was in position on the front line, three guns with the First Brigade and three with the Second Brigade, Second Division. Although most of the time under fire of artillery and musketry, was not actually engaged.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. ROGERS,

Captain Nineteenth New York Battery.

Lieut. SAMUEL CHAPIN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 234.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., September 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: As the full report of this division for the campaign is yet delayed by the brigade commanders not sending their own reports, I beg leave to furnish you with the following preliminary sketch of the operations of the division:

In the Wilderness, on the 6th of May, the First Brigade, General Hartranft, in support of the Second Division, engaged the enemy where that division broke, and Hartranft held them in check until I came up with Second Brigade, Colonel Christ, which had been left temporarily to guard the Parker's Store road. In the afternoon, supported by the Second Division, we attacked the enemy, drove him back into his intrenchments, and opened communication with the Second Corps, which was the principal object of the movement, without, however, carrying the enemy's works, but which he evacuated during the night. On the 9th of May my orders were to march the division from near Chancellorsville to a place named Gate on the map, on the north side of the Ny River, and near where the Fredericksburg pike crosses that river toward Spotsylvania Court-House. Finding the enemy in small force at the bridge, I drove his skirmishers across, and, Christ's brigade leading, crossed the division and took position within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Spotsylvania Court-House, where we repulsed repeated assaults of the enemy, and finally intrenched ourselves. I was re-enforced by the First Division about 12 m., after the fighting was over, except sharpshooting, in which, the next morning, the gallant Brigadier-General Stevenson, commanding First Division, was killed. On the 12th of May this division started in reserve after the corps, but came up into action in the morning on the left of the First Division, while we were actually pressed on our left flank by the enemy. The division now held the extreme left of the whole army, and a furious assault was made upon us by the enemy, who attempted to turn our left and capture our batteries. Anticipating this very movement, I had, however, requested Lieutenant Benjamin, chief of artillery, to bring up additional batteries to mine, which were Roemer's and Twitchell's. Benjamin massed two other batteries in rear of my left, and our artillery, with the supports, repulsed the enemy with slaughter, while the front attack was being made. The latter was not able to advance farther than the line of the First and Second Divisions, and lost some prisoners on the left flank, but one brigade which charged the left and the batteries was scattered, and its commander, Colonel Barbour, taken prisoner, with some 100 others of the enemy. The field of action remained in our hands, and we intrenched there.

May 31, on the Totopotomoy, the division advanced (or the left of the Second Division) out of our intrenchments to engage the enemy; took their skirmish pits and established a new advance line close up to the enemy's intrenched position, with our left thrown forward on the Grove Church road.

June 1, the enemy attacked the First Division immediately on our left, breaking the advance line of that division, across the Grove Church road, lately held by the Fifth Corps, but he failed to turn

my left. Being near the spot, I got some artillery to bear on the point, rallied the troops which broke, and, on Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, Third Maryland, coming up with a brigade of the First Division, the line was re-established.

June 2, the division moved to Bethesda Church. Observing that the First Division had left no pickets on the main road by which it had marched, I sent word of it to Major-General Burnside, who directed me to send out pickets, and I ordered out the Twentieth Michigan. This regiment was not fairly posted ere the enemy came down in force. The troops generally were not expecting or prepared for an attack, and the Twentieth Michigan bravely held the forks of the road until re-enforced, and the troops were got into line fronting the enemy, when a fierce attack ensued, principally upon the First Division.

June 3, at Bethesda Church in the morning we advanced in line from our intrenchments toward the enemy, and drove him from the line he had captured on the 1st to within from 75 yards at one point to 300 yards at another of the enemy's main works. The Fifth Corps troops came up on my left after this advance was made by my division. The Second Division, of the Ninth Corps, was on my right and equally engaged. Preparations were made for a final assault, which, however, was countermanded. The enemy suffered very heavily and abandoned their grounds during the night.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. C. YOUNGMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. (LATE) THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Peebles' House, Va., October 29, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of this division from May 4 to July 30:

FIRST EPOCH.

On the 5th marched from Rappahannock Station, crossed Germanna Ford, relieved Ricketts' division, of Sixth Corps, about 2 miles from the ford, and remained in position during the night confronted by the enemy's cavalry pickets.

May 6, followed the Second Division up plank road to Parker's Store road. Detached Hartranft's brigade to support the Second Division and remained in position across Parker's Store road with the Second (Christ's) brigade and a section of Roemer's artillery. The Second Brigade was shelled by a battery of the enemy on a ridge across Wilderness Run, and skirmished with the enemy on its right and front until 2 p. m., when it was withdrawn, by General Burnside's orders, to support Hartranft's brigade. The Second Division having engaged the enemy in heavy force between the Fifth and Second Corps, Hartranft advanced his brigade on the right of the Second Division, charged the enemy's works, which the Eighth Michigan broke through, capturing some prisoners temporarily, but this

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

advantage was lost by the Second Division falling back before the enemy. Still, with his ranks somewhat broken, Hartranft held his main line until I came up with Christ's brigade, when the enemy was completely checked. At about 5 p. m. I was ordered to attack at 6 o'clock, supported by the Second Division. General Hancock was to attack at the same hour, but the enemy attacking him first, my lines were formed rapidly and attacked at about 5.30. We drove in the enemy's skirmishers, broke their main line, which had come out of their works, and forced it back. The left of the line, Christ's brigade, broke through their intrenchments, which we held for a while with their dead and wounded in our hands, but the enemy outflanked us here, and the fire from the works was so severe on the right as to check Hartranft's advance. Here I halted under a prolonged and severe fire from the enemy, my main line neither falling back nor advancing but holding the ground up to the teeth of the enemy until night, when the enemy retired. I was enabled about dusk to open communication with the Second Corps on our left, which was understood to be one of the objects in sight. Casualties for the day: Killed and wounded, 469; missing, 12; aggregate, 481.

SECOND EPOCH.

The division marched from the Wilderness on the 8th, bringing up the rear and holding enemy's cavalry in check until all that could be moved of the hospitals were got away, Christ's brigade being deployed for this purpose. At Chancellorsville I passed the other divisions of the corps, and camped near Perry's house, 2 miles toward Fredericksburg.

On the 9th I started, under orders from corps headquarters, about 4 a. m. for a point called Gate, where the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania road crosses the Ny River, to take position, without orders to cross the river. Found enemy's pickets 1 mile from the river, chased them back rapidly, seized the bridge, and crossed Christ's brigade, the Sixtieth Ohio, a new regiment, deployed as skirmishers. Planted my two batteries, Roemer's and Twitchell's, on the north side and took position on the crest of a slope on the opposite side, some 300 yards from the river, with left resting at one of the Beverly houses. The enemy opened upon me with a field battery, and charged first with a brigade of dismounted cavalry, and afterward with a brigade of Longstreet's corps. Mean time I moved over all of Hartranft's brigade, except the Second Michigan, and sent back for the First Division, which General Burnside had ordered up part way from Chancellorsville to support me, but by 12 m., and before the First Division arrived, the enemy's repeated assaults were effectually repulsed, and he retired behind a narrow strip of woods toward Spotsylvania Court-House, which was distant about a mile from my front, leaving 50 prisoners, including some wounded, in our hands. During the rest of the day I crossed two brigades of the First Division, retaining one as a reserve and to guard the fords, and held the position without further annoyance, except from skirmishers. The Seventeenth Michigan, Colonel Luce; Twentieth Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Cutcheon; Seventy-ninth New York, Colonel Morrison, who was wounded; and Sixtieth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel McElroy, distinguished themselves in this affair, as well as Colonel Christ, commanding Second Brigade. Casualties: Killed and wounded, 167; missing, 21; aggregate, 188.

Next day, the 10th, the gallant Brigadier-General Stevenson, commanding First Division, was killed by a sharpshooter. On afternoon of same day General Burnside came up, together with the Second Division, and a demonstration was made by the corps toward the Court-House. On the 11th the division crossed back with the corps, but before daylight next morning recrossed the Ny and fought the enemy again.

May 12, this division marched in reserve to the corps until about — o'clock. I was ordered up to attack on the left of the First Division. As my left, the Second Brigade, Col. William Humphrey, Second Michigan, now commanding the brigade, was already skirmishing with the enemy, I moved up in echelon, Hartranft's brigade on the right and in advance. Found General Crittenden, commanding First Division, had refused his left, and I moved up Hartranft in line with his right. Posted Twitchell's battery on my right front and Roemer's battery in rear of Humphrey's brigade, and reported to General Burnside that I expected an attempt of the enemy to attack and turn my left, now the extreme left of the Army of the Potomac. The order was reiterated for me to attack in front and in line with Crittenden, and was obeyed as promptly as Humphrey's brigade could be moved up, but I took the precaution to advise Lieutenant Benjamin, chief of artillery, to mass artillery in rear of my left, which he promptly did, bringing up two additional batteries. I had no sooner advanced my troops in two lines when they met my attack in the woods on my right front, and brought up a field battery to an opening opposite my left center, and fired solid shot and canister on the troops and batteries. The latter replied vigorously, particularly Roemer, and the troops partly changed front by my orders, and advanced handsomely along the whole line until two columns of a brigade each charged upon the left batteries. A section of Wright's battery had its cannoneers shot down, and for a time was hors de combat. At one time the enemy was within 10 paces, but the Second Michigan, supporting this battery, manned the guns, and with the aid of the canister of the other batteries repulsed the charge splendidly. The brave Captain Farrand, commanding Second Michigan, was killed. Barbour's rebel brigade was completely scattered, and its commander, Colonel Barbour, with some 80 others were captured. But in the woods my front line suffered severely in killed, wounded, and prisoners, the latter being swept off by the retreating enemy. Much confusion prevailed here, the captors of one moment being prisoners the next. The second line of both brigades, with little less loss in killed and wounded, pushed ahead and held their ground in the woods with obstinate pluck until their ammunition was exhausted, when, with fixed bayonets, they still held on until ordered to withdraw to this edge of the woods, where their ammunition was replenished and a line of breast-works was hastily thrown up. On the whole, my advance was checked, but the grand attempt of the enemy to capture our batteries and turn our left was decidedly foiled, and with much greater loss to them than that which they inflicted on me.

The enemy next moved a strong skirmish line around my left and rear, which compelled me to detach two regiments to protect this flank, and connect with and support Marshall's Provisional Brigade of new troops, which held the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania road, and this last maneuver of the enemy effected nothing. Casualties of the day: Killed and wounded, 768; missing, 292; aggregate, 1,060.

From the 12th to the 19th the division was not engaged in chief in the further operations at Spotsylvania, but my batteries rendered good service, and on several occasions silenced the guns of the enemy firing on me and other troops of the army. On the 19th I moved by the Beverly and burnt houses, and took a position on the left of Ricketts' division, Sixth Corps.

THIRD EPOCH.

On May 21 started for Guiney's Station, but was detained till night-fall in support of the Sixth Corps, which was attacked in moving out. Marched all night via Smith's Mill and Alsop's. 22d, marched to Bethel Church. 23d, marched to Ox Ford, on North Anna River, and relieved Mott's division [brigade], Second Corps. 24th, made a demonstration to cross the ford. Silenced the enemy's artillery commanding the crossing, and advanced skirmishers to an island, near the ford, with my troops and Robinson's brigade, of the First Division, ready to charge across, but the enemy was intrenched fully, and the order to charge was countermanded by General Burnside, as the sacrifice of life would have been undoubtedly too great for the result to be obtained, other parts of the army having crossed above and below without serious opposition. The rest of the operations on the North Anna were confined to demonstrations of the infantry and co-operating use of artillery in support of other troops.

Losses on the North Anna River: Killed and wounded, 40; missing, 8; aggregate, 48.

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 27, broke camp at Ox Ford and marched for the Pamunkey. Crossed on the 29th near Hanover town at 1 a. m., and on the same morning went into position, near Haw's Shop, on left of Second Corps. Sent out reconnaissance same day, under Colonel Humphrey, to feel for the enemy on the left of and in connection with the Second Corps.

May 30, crossed Totopotomoy Creek and intrenched in face of the enemy, on the left of Second Division, Ninth Corps, and right of Griffin's division, Fifth Corps.

May 31, advanced my whole line, skirmishing with the enemy to within 200 yards of their main line of intrenchments.

June 1, extended my left to Shady Grove road. Toward dusk an attack was made on the Fifth Corps, and First Division, of Ninth Corps, immediately on my left. The latter had their right across the road and at this point was driven in, exposing my Second Brigade's left, which I threw back slightly, and which held its own, supported by a regiment of Hartranft's brigade, until the First Division troops were rallied and the line re-established. My troops behaved with the utmost coolness and gallantry under circumstances so trying.

June 2, marched to Bethesda Church with the First and Second Divisions. The enemy pressed down the road taken by the First Division, but was held in check by the Twentieth Michigan, of Christ's brigade, until the First Division formed to resist an attack, which followed very heavily, the enemy capturing an old line of

works hastily occupied by the First Division. No other troops of mine but the Twentieth Michigan were engaged in the affair.

June 3, I was ordered to attack the enemy in a line of works lost by a portion of the First Division the night before. Moved out at 6 in the morning, Hartranft forming his brigade in two lines, and taking the advance, supported by Christ's (Second) brigade. Hartranft dashed forward handsomely, carried this line of works, pushed ahead, and drove the enemy to a second line of intrenchments, advanced to within 200 yards of this line, and found it flanked by an enfilading fire of the artillery which had played upon us as we advanced. Here we halted, and I ordered up two pieces each of Roemer's and Twitchell's batteries, one being 3-inch rifled, the other light 12s. After this successful advance, General Potter, Second Division, Ninth Corps, moved forward in gallant style on my right, and General Griffin, of the Fifth Corps, in like handsome manner, on my left. The enemy's musketry fire was so close and sharp that it became necessary to throw up cover for my guns before they could be put in position to silence the enemy's artillery. Being now called upon by General Burnside as to the practicability of carrying the works before me, I consulted with Maj. J. St. Clair Morton, chief engineer of the corps, and my two brigade commanders, Hartranft and Christ, and decided I could succeed, provided my artillery could be first got into position. This Roemer reported would be done by 1 o'clock. I reported accordingly, and General Burnside ordered the attack.

Every effort was now made, details of infantry assisted the battery men of both batteries, but the workmen were shot down every moment, and at 2.30 p. m. only two guns were got into position, when General Burnside ordered the attack to be made. It was still necessary to move Hartranft's brigade, under a severe fire, to the right, where the line approached nearest to the enemy, under cover of the woods, and at 3 p. m. the skirmishers, Twenty-seventh Michigan, Colonel Fox, began to advance, when an order was received forbidding the attack, and it was abandoned. At dusk Christ's brigade relieved Hartranft, who had suffered considerably, and who retired to the rear in reserve. An unintermitting fire was kept up on the enemy, and he retired during the night. Next morning when I examined his lines there was every sign of the severe loss we had inflicted upon him—dead battery horses, numerous graves, &c.

Loss at Bethesda Church: Killed and wounded, 262; missing, 1; aggregate, 263.

June 4, p. m. moved to the Woody house, Cold Harbor, and relieved a portion of Birney's troops, Second Corps. Afterward relieved a brigade of Eighteenth Corps, built Redoubt Fletcher, and advanced our lines, by boyaux and parallels, toward the enemy's works until June 12.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. P. M. LYDIG,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 235.

*Report of Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft, U. S. Army, commanding
First Brigade.*

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
October 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, from May 4 to July 29, 1864, inclusive:

FIRST EPOCH.

This command consisted of the following regiments, viz, Second Michigan Veteran Infantry, Col. William Humphrey commanding; Eighth Michigan Veteran Infantry, Col. Frank Graves commanding; Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Infantry, Lieut. Col. Edwin Schall commanding; Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, Col. Constant Luce commanding; One hundred and ninth New York Infantry, Col. B. F. Tracy commanding; and the Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, Maj. Samuel Moody commanding.

In obedience to orders from the general commanding, I broke camp on the morning of the 4th May, at Warrenton Junction, Va., leaving the Second and Seventeenth Michigan on the line of the railroad near Warrenton Junction, with orders to remain until relieved, and, moving with the balance of the command down the railroad, crossed the Rappahannock River at 2.30 p. m., and a mile beyond went into camp. At 5 p. m. same day formed the line and moved a half mile to the front, when the column was halted, and soon after ordered back to camp. On the morning of the 5th I marched at 5 a. m., crossing the Rapidan at Germanna Ford at 12 m., and moved on down the road nearly 2 miles, then filed into woods on the right of the road, advanced about a half mile, when I relieved part of Ricketts' division, Sixth Corps, forming line in the edge of the woods. In front of my left was a large open field, where the cavalry vedettes of both armies were watching each other's movements. In front of my center was a narrow strip of woods, forming a right angle with the woods I occupied. In front of my right was a road (passing through the line to the front), crossed by ——— Run, which emptied into the Rapidan 200 yards to the right. My own pickets were beyond this run; also the cavalry vedettes. The enemy's cavalry vedettes were also in sight. On my right flank was cleared ground. The Rapidan here made a short curve, which was not more than 100 yards from my right, and a little to my rear. There was a clear view to Germanna Ford, which did not appear to be more than a mile distant. About dark part of the First Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Stevenson, moved up, taking position to my rear, with the right resting on the Rapidan at the curve. During the afternoon, the Second and Seventeenth Michigan came up and were placed in reserve. Toward evening there was heavy firing of artillery and musketry to the left, in which Ricketts' division was engaged.

On the morning of the 6th I marched with the whole brigade, following the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. Benjamin C. Christ, to the left of the Fifth Corps, near the ——— house. The Second Corps was then fighting still farther to the left. The Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. R. B. Potter, now moved

about 1 mile to the front, between the Second and Fifth Corps. This division followed with brigades in the same order. I formed line on the left of Potter's division, facing southwest, about 7 a. m. Soon after Potter's division was ordered to the left, and I was ordered to his support. This movement was to the rear, and on account of the underbrush was not very promptly made. After moving back nearly a mile the lines were again formed. I formed in support of the First Brigade (Potter's division), commanded by Col. Z. R. Bliss, facing south, and perhaps a little east of south. The advance was made with great difficulty, on account of the woods and underbrush, which were on fire. When we found the enemy my front was uncovered by Bliss' brigade. I formed my line, making nearly a right angle, facing south and east. The enemy was in force in front of my left. While in this position I received orders from Major-General Burnside to advance and carry the enemy's works. I ordered the advance at 10 a. m., holding the Second Michigan in reserve and directing the Seventeenth Michigan to watch well the right flank. The line moved forward and carried the enemy's works and held them for a moment, until a panic seized the left, which brought the whole line back in confusion. I immediately advanced skirmishers from the Second Michigan and Seventeenth Michigan; also moved the Seventeenth more to the left, and on these regiments reformed my line. In this charge many prisoners were taken from the enemy, but lost, perhaps, an equal number. It was here that Col. Frank Graves, Eighth Michigan, fell at the head of his regiment, within the enemy's works. He led his regiment in gallant style. After this repulse Christ's brigade came up and took position on my left. At 4.30 p. m., in obedience to orders from the general commanding the division, I again advanced, but found the enemy's fire very severe. My line halted. I did not order it forward, but reported to the general commanding the division. I was soon after notified that no farther advance would be made. In this last advance my loss in killed and wounded was larger than in the morning. My brigade was relieved at dark by Bliss' brigade, and moved to the right to cover the road leading south.

Early in the morning of the 7th I advanced the line about 200 yards, stretching across the road, with right refused so as to form an angle of about 45 degrees with the road, and built breast-works. There was slight skirmishing with the enemy during the day. On the morning of the 8th moved to the left through Chancellorsville, and went into camp about 2 miles beyond in the afternoon.

SECOND EPOCH.

On the morning of the 9th marched at 5 a. m., following Christ's brigade. After marching about 3 miles formed line of battle. Christ was then skirmishing with the enemy on the opposite bank of the Ny River, near the —— house. As Christ moved his brigade across the river, I moved up to its bank, with the Seventeenth Michigan on the road, the Second Michigan about 200 yards to the right of the road, and the Twenty-seventh Michigan about 200 yards to the left of the road. I instructed Major Moody, commanding the latter, to build a bridge, so as to be able to cross speedily, if necessary. The Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Schall commanding; Eighth Michigan Veteran Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Ely commanding, and One hundred and ninth New

York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Catlin commanding, I held in reserve. When Christ was attacked on his left, I sent the Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers over the river to support that part of the line. When the direct front was attacked, I moved over the Seventeenth Michigan, which moved up the road on the double-quick. Christ's line had given way on the left of the road, and the enemy were charging up. The Seventeenth Michigan now formed line in the road, facing to the left and delivered a murderous fire into the flank of the enemy's advancing line. This checked the enemy, who retired in confusion and did not again advance on any part of our line during the day. Stevenson's division coming up, I was ordered to move over the river my remaining regiments, except the Second Michigan. General Stevenson also moved over a portion of his command and placed them in position. My regiments were scattered from right to left; being sent forward by regiments to support and strengthen the line. In view of this I was placed in command of the troops to the right of the road. I immediately extended the right so as to secure the bank of the river and built breast-works. During the next day I continued strengthening the works, advancing, and re-establishing the picket-line. Colonel Humphrey, commanding the Second Michigan, was ordered to report direct to the general commanding the division. At 6 p. m., in obedience to orders, I advanced the line. The Second Brigade, Second Division, Colonel Griffin commanding, was in support. Captain Twitchell reported to me with his battery. I placed him in position on the line of breast-works, facing well to the right. As the line advanced he opened fire. I soon afterward received an order to hold on to my right, and that, as the line on the left of the road would change direction to the right, I should swing my left with it. I held on to my right, but the line on the left of the road continued its advance to the front nearly a mile. I was compelled to fill in and lengthen my line in order to keep up the connection until I had much less than a line of battle. The troops were halted in this position, and during the night built breast-works.

On the next day continued strengthening this position by working and also by filling in part of Griffin's brigade. In the afternoon all the troops were withdrawn to the southeast side of the river and placed in camp, about three-fourths of a mile from it. At dusk orders were received to move back, but on account of the delay of the Second Division in recrossing the bridge was again placed in camp for the night in rear of the —— house, then the headquarters of the corps.

At daylight on the morning of the 12th I moved across the Ny River. The corps was being formed in column of brigades, my brigade forming the fifth line, with my left regiment resting on the road, covering the left regiment of the preceding brigade, and about 100 yards in rear of it. The left regiment was the directing regiment. As the column advanced it changed direction to the right, making almost a full right angle. As soon as I passed outside the line of rifle-pits occupied the day before, I ordered two companies to the left as flankers. They soon found the enemy's skirmishers under cover of the woods. As the line was thus advancing, the enemy opened his guns on the left, enfilading the same. In obedience to orders from the general commanding, the front was immediately changed to the left. Two guns of Captain Twitchell's battery were brought up, placed in position, and, after firing a few

shots, silenced the enemy's guns. The Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers now deployed six companies as skirmishers, supporting them with four, succeeded in securing the crest in the woods, compelled the enemy's skirmishers to burn a house, and fall back. Christ's brigade, commanded by Colonel De Land, was on my left, with skirmishers in his front in the woods. I again ordered the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers to advance and gain the next crest, which was strongly contested by the enemy's skirmishers, but before the advance was made I was ordered to withdraw the entire brigade, except the skirmishers, and march direct to General Hancock. I withdrew as quickly as possible, and had moved about a half mile with my advance regiment, when the movement was countermanded. As we moved to and fro the enemy opened his batteries on the line. I reformed about on the same ground, except extending a little more to the left, in the following order: Eighth Michigan, One hundred and ninth New York, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, four companies Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and Seventeenth Michigan. During this movement my skirmishers had been driven in. I immediately advanced them again. The Second Michigan was then supporting two guns of Wright's battery immediately to the left of the line. The left of my line now occupied the same ground previously occupied by De Land's brigade, and his skirmishers were still along the edge of the woods, about 50 yards in advance. On the left of the Fifty-first skirmish line was a thicket of woods and underbrush, which was the same woods described as in front of De Land's skirmishers. These woods were shelled by our batteries. It was now 2 p. m., and I was ordered to attack at once. I moved forward and soon discovered that the enemy were at the same time moving through this thicket in front of my left. His left and my left became entangled, which resulted in the loss and gain of some prisoners and the loss of the colors of the Seventeenth Michigan and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. The enemy's cannon poured their shot through my lines from the front, and his infantry being in superior force on my left, my line was compelled to retire. The enemy were within a few feet of Wright's two guns on the left, but the Second Michigan, under the command of the gallant Captain Farrand, repulsed the enemy most handsomely. After all the gunners were killed or wounded, he manned the guns from his regiment, but he was killed soon after while bravely directing the fire of the pieces he had so hastily manned. Six guns farther to the right and rear, under the personal direction of the general commanding the division, opened fire upon the enemy and did good execution in driving him back. This was a repulse to my line, but the enemy failed equally in his object, with a slight advantage of prisoners in his favor. My loss in killed and wounded was heavy. The Second Brigade, under the command of Colonel Humphrey, moved up in the attack to my support. Lieutenant-Colonel Swift, Seventeenth Michigan, was taken prisoner with the colors of his regiment while attempting to rally the same. Captain Allebaugh, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, seized the colors of his regiment after 2 color-bearers had been shot, with determination to rally his men. The enemy appeared in overwhelming numbers, and he was forced to yield. From the 13th to the 18th, inclusive, my lines remained substantially in the same position, being strengthened from day to day.

On the morning of the 19th, at 4 a. m., moved to the extreme left of the army, following Humphrey's brigade, which was placed in position immediately on the left of the Sixth Corps. Crittenden's division was on his left. In order to complete the connection between Humphrey and Crittenden, I was directed by the general commanding to place upon the line the One hundred and ninth New York and Twenty-seventh Michigan. Strong breast-works were built and trees were felled in front. On the 20th work was continued on the line. On the morning of the 21st the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers was placed on picket. At 3 p. m. same day the division moved from the line, leaving the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers on picket and the One hundred and ninth New York in the works. On account of the delay of the troops in advance, the brigade was less than a mile from the works near dusk, at which time the pickets of the Sixth Corps were attacked by a division of the enemy. The brigade was now moved back, and formed a new line about a fourth of a mile from the old position. At 8 o'clock the brigade again moved off and marched all night. I was corps officer of the day, and remained with the pickets until daylight next morning, when I followed the pickets of the Sixth Corps. The brigade crossed the Po River at 4 p. m., and went into camp near ——— Church at 6 p. m. I came up with the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and One hundred and ninth New York a half hour later.

THIRD EPOCH.

On the morning of the 23d marched the brigade at 5 a. m. in advance of the corps; crossed Pole Cat Creek at 12 m.; moved toward Ox Ford, on the North Anna River, which I reached about 6 p. m., relieving Mott's [brigade], Second Corps. The pickets on the bank of the river were relieved by the Twenty-seventh Michigan. During the night built line of works near half mile from the river.

On the morning of the 24th advanced the picket. Found the enemy in force on the opposite river bank, which was in itself a natural fortification, being very rocky and abrupt, covered with heavy timber and thick underbrush.

On the 25th and 26th continued strengthening the lines.

FOURTH EPOCH.

At 11 a. m. 27th withdrew from this position. Some pickets of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers were captured, being unable to withdraw them by daylight on account of the enemy's fire. Troops marched till after night before going into camp. Marched at 6.30 next morning in advance of the corps and kept marching all day, crossing the Pamunkey at 10.30 p. m., and went into camp at 11.30 a mile beyond.

On the morning of the 29th moved at 4 o'clock, and took up position about 2 miles in advance, to the left of ——— Church, and intrenched. At 5 p. m. withdrew from the work, and were placed in reserve. Moved again on the morning of the 30th at 5, and during the afternoon took position on the left of the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Christ, and built works, holding the One hundred and ninth New York and Twenty-seventh Michigan in

reserve. On the morning of the 31st moved the line forward, Christ's brigade in reserve, skirmishing with the enemy all day, and at night established a new line, running north and south and within 200 yards of the enemy's line. The next day, June 1, I extended my left to the Shady Grove road, and built a strong line. My whole line was in the woods, but there was a clearing in front of my right. On my left, across the road, was an open field. I had no connection on the left, but was partially protected by troops of the First Division. The enemy made an attack up the Shady Grove road just before night. The First Division fell back without making any resistance, which exposed my left very much. The Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers was at this point. The regiment held its position by strengthening the left by two companies from the right wing. Part of the Sixtieth Ohio was also moved up, facing to the left and forming a right angle. The firing was continued till long after dark.

On the morning of the 2d withdrew from this line to the line half mile in rear, originally built and occupied on the 30th day of May. At 1 p. m. same day withdrew from these works, and marched to the left. During the afternoon was placed in position by Major Morton, with the left resting on Bethesda Church and facing northwest, and built a line of works. The enemy followed Crittenden's division very closely, forming his line about half a mile from the church, and intrenched himself during the night.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 3d advanced the brigade (Christ's brigade) in support, with orders to retake the line occupied by Colonel Marshall the evening before. Potter's division advanced at the same time on the right. The brigade was formed in two lines, the first line, in charge of Colonel Fox, containing the Twenty-seventh Michigan in the center, One hundred and ninth New York on the right, and Eighth Michigan on the left; the second line, in charge of Colonel Humphrey, containing Second Michigan on the right, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers on the left. The lines advanced in elegant style, driving the enemy from the pits and occupied the same, which were within 200 yards of the enemy's main line, which formed re-entering angle, with four guns at the angle. The enemy fired but few shots from these guns, as my sharpshooters watched the gunners closely, but his infantry, in his lines stretching off to my left, enfiladed my line, which had no cover from the left, and being little from the front the troops made temporary cover by using their bayonets, tin cups, plates, etc. Guns were placed in position by Captains Roemer and Twitchell. I was again ordered to advance. The dispositions were made and the order given to the advancing regiment (Twenty-seventh Michigan, Colonel Fox commanding), but, fortunately, the order was countermanded, and the troops remained in this position till dusk, when, relieved by troops of Christ's brigade, I withdrew to the line occupied in the morning. On the afternoon of the 4th moved to the Woody house, following Christ's brigade, and relieved troops of the Second Corps in line of works facing about north and nearly at right angles to the general front. On the morning of the 5th relieved part of the Eighteenth Corps, which was in the second line.

On the 8th June I placed the Twenty-seventh Michigan, Colonel Fox commanding, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Major Bolton commanding, in advance of the line occupied by Christ's brigade. These regiments built breast-works and slashed the timber in

their front. My command remained in this position until the evening of June 12, when it was withdrawn, following Christ's brigade, moving to the left.*

I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

J. F. HARTRANFT,

(*Late Col. Fifty-first Penn. Infy.*), *Brig. Gen. of Vols.*

Capt. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Ninth Army Corps.

No. 236.

Report of Col. William Humphrey, Second Michigan Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MICHIGAN INFANTRY,

Before Petersburg, Va., August 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Michigan Infantry in the operations of the campaign up to July 30, during that part of the time the regiment was attached to the First Brigade, viz, from the crossing of the Rapidan to the evening of May 12; also from the evening of May 27 to the evening of June 18:

FIRST EPOCH.

The regiment crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford at 3 p. m., May 5, and an hour later rejoined the brigade, from which it had been separated since the morning of the 4th. At 4 a. m. of the 6th the regiment marched with the brigade toward the field of the battle of the Wilderness, reaching the first position assigned it about 7 a. m. Near noon we were moved to the left of the first position, marched into the woods, and soon after formed with the rest of the brigade a supporting column for the Second Division, then about to charge the enemy's lines. As formed the regiment was the rear of the column, but the attack being repulsed by the enemy, the part of the column in my front broke and fled to the rear in disorder, leaving my regiment, so far as I know, the only one that retained its organization and holding its position. The regiment now formed the line, and I at once threw out skirmishers that met, checked, and held the enemy's advance until General Hartranft succeeded in rallying some of the regiments that had gone to the rear and again moved them up on to the line. Between 4 and 5 p. m. another advance was ordered and made, in which the regiment participated. In this advance, which was made under a very sharp fire from the enemy, I lost 6 men killed, and 3 officers and 29 men wounded. After dark we moved to the right a short distance, where we slept on our arms, and in the morning threw up a line of intrenchments, behind which we laid until 1 a. m. of the 8th.

SECOND EPOCH.

At 1 a. m. of the 8th moved from the position we had occupied since the evening of the 6th, taking the road leading across the Chancellorsville battle-field, passing which we moved on till we

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

reached the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania road at a point 8 miles from the former place, where the regiment, in common with the rest of the brigade, remained until 4 a. m. of the 9th, at which time we took up our line of march for Spotsylvania Court-House. At 10 a. m. the head of the column reached the Ny River, the crossing of which was resisted by the enemy. I was here ordered to move my regiment to the right of the road and to look well to the approach of the enemy from that direction. About the middle of the afternoon I was instructed to deploy all of my men as a picket along the left bank of the Ny, and to send scouts up well to the right to feel for a connection with the left of the Fifth Corps. The line was deployed and scouts kept out as directed, but no connection was made with the Fifth Corps during the day. Soon after noon of the 10th, the Fourth and Tenth United States Infantry reported to me, and they were at once deployed along the river, their left joining the right of my own regiment and their right resting on a ford $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above, connecting with Mott's division, of the Fifth Corps, at 3 p. m. Later in the day the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry also reported to me, and were placed as reserve for the pickets. During the 11th there was no change in the position of the troops under my command. I kept my connection with left of the Fifth Corps perfect until the morning of the 12th.

On the 12th, at daylight, I received orders to withdraw all the pickets on the left bank of the river, direct the regiments then with me to report to their respective brigade commanders, and, with my own regiment, to rejoin the First Brigade, then on the right bank of the Ny. But while on my way to join the brigade I was met by an officer from General Burnside's staff, who directed me to move out in support of Wright's battery, then going into position on the Spotsylvania road. He also directed me to follow this battery in all its moves until further orders. An hour later this battery withdrew from its position on the road and moved to a position some distance to the right and more immediately in connection with the corps. This position was on a narrow ridge or tongue, lying perpendicular to our line of battle, and running down from the wooded, higher land just in our front. My men were moved into a shallow ravine, running down the side of this ridge, and at right angles to it. To my front, and not to exceed 50 yards, were a dense woods, and when I had reached this point the skirmish line was between my line and these woods. I immediately sent out scouts to ascertain if the enemy occupied these woods. These scouts had hardly entered the thicket of bushes that skirted the heavier timber when they were fired on, and 1 man killed and 1 wounded. This showed the enemy was there, and it was evident from movements observed through the timber a little to the right that he was there in considerable force, probably with the intention of attempting the capture of the batteries in position near Wright's. Just at this time a section of the Nineteenth New York Battery was placed a little to my right. My own men, about 200, were all the supports left for the four batteries in position near this point, and, in case of attack, no other infantry force was available for assistance, as all the rest of the corps was then being formed for a general assault on the enemy's lines. The assault was made by the corps about 2 p. m. Almost at the same time the enemy charged these batteries from the woods, in two columns, of a brigade each, the one emerging immediately in front of the batteries, the other from a point 100 yards to the left.

The section of the Nineteenth New York Battery, being nearest the woods, was the object of the direct [attack] of the enemy, and it was but a few moments before nearly every man belonging to this section was either killed or wounded, and the pieces ceased firing. The enemy was within 10 paces of the guns, and rapidly advancing; these pieces were hastily remanned by men from the ranks of my regiment. The enemy was checked, and, after a short and severe contest, the first column was repulsed with a considerable loss to the enemy. The guns were then turned on the column approaching from the left, which was also hastily repulsed. The loss of the regiment for this day was very light, being but 2 killed and 10 wounded. I should add here that just before the enemy charged on these batteries, I was ordered by General Willcox, commanding the division, to take command of the Second Brigade. On the receipt of this order, I immediately turned the command of the regiment over to Capt. James Farrand, who was killed soon after while bravely directing the firing of the pieces he had so hastily manned. The command of the regiment then devolved on Capt. John L. Young, who was also killed on the 30th ultimo while leading the regiment in a charge on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg. I have therefore completed the report of the regiment for the half day I was not with it from the best data in my reach. You will pardon me for calling attention to the conduct of the officers and men of the regiment on this occasion. Attacked by a force vastly superior, they not only maintained their ground, but so severely repulsed the enemy that he was unable to take advantage of a serious repulse of a part of our own lines at about the same time. The value of the service performed at this time may be seen from the fact that had the few men forming given way, these batteries would have been lost, our left completely turned, and the most serious consequences to the army would have followed. On the morning of the 13th the regiment was transferred to the Second Brigade, where it served till the commencement of the—

FOURTH EPOCH.

May 27, the regiment was again assigned to the First Brigade just after leaving Ox Ford, on the North Anna River. Two days of severe marching brought us to Hanover town, on the right bank of the Pamunkey. On the morning of the 29th moved out to the left of Haw's Shop. On the 30th crossed the Totopotomoy, formed in line, and threw up intrenchments during the fore part of the night.

On the morning of the 31st we advanced our line nearly half a mile to a position covering the Shady Grove road, and in the evening threw up light works. There was no change in our position June 1, but a warm skirmish was kept up along our lines during the day. At 2 p. m. of the 2d the line was withdrawn, and we moved to the left as far as Bethesda Church, where at once put into position, and threw up intrenchments, behind which we remained during the night. At 6 a. m. of the 3d the regiment moved with the brigade in its attack on the enemy, in which it succeeded in driving him from the pits he had captured and occupied during the night previous, driving him into another line of pits some distance to the rear of the first. This second line was abandoned during the night following. Soon after dark we returned to the position from which we moved in the morning, where we remained until 4 p. m. of the

4th, when we moved for Cold Harbor. While around Cold Harbor we were behind intrenchments that were thrown up by other troops, who had occupied this part of the line while we were at Bethesda Church. During the time the regiment was around Cold Harbor it was not engaged beyond some slight skirmishing on its picket-line.*

I remain, captain, your obedient servant,

WM. HUMPHREY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 9th Army Corps.

No. 237.

Report of Lieut. Col. Ralph Ely, Eighth Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY VET. VOLS.,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 11, 1864.

SIR : In compliance with Special Orders, No. 37, August 10, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the several operations of the campaign from the crossing of the Rapidan to the assault on the enemy's works before Petersburg, July 30, 1864 :

This regiment, with the corps, crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford May 5. On the 6th was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness. 8th, moved through Chancellorsville and encamped 6 or 8 miles from Spotsylvania. 9th, moved to near Spotsylvania. 10th, was engaged in a skirmish. 12th, participated in the assault of the enemy's rifle-pits. 23d and 24th, marched to North Anna River, lay in rifle-pits until the 28th, then crossed the Pamunkey. 29th, was on picket. 30th, advanced the line, which ensued in a sharp skirmish.

Remained behind rifle-pits until June 2, then moved to near Cold Harbor. 3d, with the division charged and drove the enemy from their first line of works. Remained behind rifle-pits, continuing to fortify, until the 13th, when, with the Army of the Potomac, took up line of march for Petersburg.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RALPH ELY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 238.

Report of Col. Constant Luce, Seventeenth Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH MICHIGAN VOL. INFY.,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventeenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer In-

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

fantry in the several operations of the campaign from the crossing of the Rapidan to the assault on the enemy's position in front of Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864 :

FIRST EPOCH.

The regiment crossed the Rapidan on the 5th day of May and marched about 3 miles to a belt of woods near the battle-field of the Wilderness, arriving at the woods about 2 p. m., when the regiment was halted and ordered to stack arms and be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. At the time of our arrival at this point a portion of our army was engaged with the enemy some 2 miles farther on the road and near the Wilderness battle-field. We remained in this position about three hours, when orders were received to have the men make themselves comfortable for the night, as we were a reserve supporting the picket-line, composed of the balance of the brigade.

Early next morning, the 6th, the division marched out into the road and through the Fifth Army Corps, and filed to the right, passing to the front, where we formed line of battle, remaining in this position a couple of hours under a severe shelling from the enemy's batteries, fortunately without any casualties. We were then ordered to march by the left flank, and passed to the left at least 1 mile, when the enemy opened fire upon us. It being in the woods we did not discover the enemy until the firing commenced. We formed in line at once and returned the fire. After a few volleys both lines ceased firing, and we lay in line on our arms until nearly 3 o'clock, when a part of the division made a charge on the enemy's works and succeeded in carrying their first line, but in consequence of re-enforcements received by the enemy our troops were compelled to fall back. In doing so they passed through our lines in some confusion. My regiment arose at the time and gave three cheers and opened upon the enemy, which caused them to retire. The officers of my regiment at once commenced rallying the disorganized troops and succeeded, the men forming in our rear. Soon after our brigade was ordered to charge the enemy, and advanced some 10 rods to the brow of the hill, when the fire was so heavy that the line was obliged to halt and lie down for cover. In this charge I had 7 enlisted men killed and 30 wounded, none missing. The regiment remained until dark, when we were relieved by other troops, and retired about 1 mile, where we remained during the night. Next morning we advanced about half a mile and erected breast-works, and remained behind them until next morning, the 8th, when we received orders to march at 4 a. m. The regiment numbered 294 guns on the morning of the 6th. The officers and men behaved with great coolness and bravery during the engagement.

SECOND EPOCH.

On the morning of the 8th our division commenced our march for Spotsylvania, the First Brigade leading, and marched that day as far as the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania road, where we halted about the middle of the afternoon and pitched tents. Remained in camp until next morning, when we marched to the River Ny, the Second Brigade leading. Here we found the enemy in force, and the Second Brigade formed in line of battle and marched across the river, where they engaged the enemy. My regiment was at this

time supporting Roemer's battery. The Second Brigade being unable to hold its position, I was ordered forward double-quick to the assistance of Colonel Christ, who then commanded this brigade. I double-quickened my regiment from the river up the road to Colonel Christ's position, when the colonel sent an aide to show me my position. Upon discovering the enemy advancing across an open field on my left, I had my regiment wheel to the left into the road, open fire, which was done promptly, and caused a panic in the enemy's lines, which gave way from Colonel Christ's front, relieving the hard-pressed line. In this movement I was so fortunate as not to lose a man, and punished the enemy handsomely. The road I now occupied was the key to the position and necessarily should be held. I so reported to Colonel Christ, who gave me two other regiments to strengthen the position, with orders to hold it at all hazards. I put the men at work strengthening the position, which I made as strong as time and circumstances would allow. We remained in this position until the evening of the 10th, when an advance of the division was made. I advanced my regiment with the brigade nearly three-quarters of a mile, or near the enemy's line, when we barricaded and remained during the night and next day, the 11th, near evening, when we were ordered to retire across the Ny, where we remained until the morning of the 12th. I had 1 man killed in the advance on the 10th. On the morning of the 12th we were ordered forward and advanced across the River Ny, formed into line of battle, wheeling to the right. On the right of the Spotsylvania road we formed the second line, the First Division the first. We advanced until the enemy opened with his batteries. Our division was ordered to halt and lie down under cover of the hills in our front. I had 1 officer and 1 man wounded at this point. My regiment with the One hundred and ninth New York were ordered to the aid of the First Division, which was engaged on our right, and we marched into the woods, when, in a few moments, our orders were countermanded and we marched back, formed in line, my regiment on the left, and soon advanced to the front of our batteries. My regiment being on the left of the line, and, having a thick woods to advance in, I asked permission to send in a few skirmishers to learn the enemy's position, which was granted, but before I could get a report the line was ordered to advance. After advancing about 200 yards the enemy commenced firing upon us. At this time I was near the left of the regiment urging them forward, they having lost distance in consequence of the thickness of the woods, when a private of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers touched me on the arm and said the enemy was on my left advancing. I stooped over to see them, when he was knocked across my back, killed by a piece of shell. I fell on my face, the man across my back. While in this position the enemy's line passed over me and surrounded my regiment and captured all. But during the mêlée 43 men and 5 officers managed to escape and brought out with them 50 or 60 prisoners, including rebel Colonel Barbour, commanding brigade, and several other officers. I escaped soon after the enemy passed over me. I lost in this charge 2 officers and 21 enlisted men killed, 73 enlisted men wounded, and 7 officers and 91 enlisted men captured. The officers and men that escaped were put on the line with the division and remained until relieved on the 15th, when we were detailed by General Burnside as engineers of the Third Division. During the entire day of the 12th the officers and men conducted themselves in the most gallant manner without exception.

THIRD EPOCH.

My regiment commenced work as engineers on the 18th by burying dead horses, making roads, and assisting at working batteries. On the 19th we commenced the march and marched about 4 miles, when we went into camp, where we remained two days, during the time cutting roads from general headquarters to certain points. We then marched 2 or 3 miles and returned and waited until near next morning, when we commenced the march to the North Anna, where we were employed in cutting roads and building breast-works until the night of the 26th, we left the North Anna and marched to the brick church until we got our division train started on the road.

FOURTH EPOCH.

On the 27th we left the church in charge of the train which we were to guard. During the day we had considerable to do in repairing roads and bridges. On the 28th we marched to the Pamunkey, some 18 miles, where we went into camp, and remained until noon of the 29th, when we marched about 3 miles to the rear of Mechanicsville, where we encamped. On the morning of the 30th we marched through Mechanicsville to a point some 2 miles beyond, where we found the enemy and the division was engaged. My regiment was employed in making breast-works. On the 1st of June the enemy attacked our lines, and my regiment was deployed in rear to keep up stragglers. June 2, moved camp at 2 p.m., and enemy attacked us; it rained at the time; the regiment still acting as rear guard. On the 3d the fight was renewed. The regiment was still acting as skirmishers. One man was killed this day. The next day we moved to the left about 3 miles, and encamped after dark. June 5 the regiment was employed building roads, bridges, and fort, which they continued to do until the 12th, when we commenced the march to the James River.*

Most respectfully, I remain, your obedient servant,

CONSTANT LUCE,

Colonel, Commanding Seventeenth Regiment Michigan Vols.

Capt. R. A. HUTCHINS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division, Ninth Corps.

No. 239.

Report of Capt. Richard Vosper, Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH MICHIGAN VOL. INFANTRY,

Near Blick's Station, Va., September 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the official report of the part taken by the Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers in the operations of this campaign up to the 30th of July, 1864:

Early on the morning of the 4th of May, 1864, pursuant to orders received the previous night, the regiment, 850 strong, Maj. Samuel Moody commanding, broke camp at Warrenton Junction, Va., and marched to Rappahannock Station, where we camped for the night.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

On the morning of the 5th we resumed our line of march to the Rapidan River, and crossing at Germanna Ford we went into position with the rest of the brigade to which we were attached. Two companies of the regiment were on the picket-line during the night, the balance of the regiment being held in reserve. At daylight on the 6th of May we withdrew from our position, marched several miles to the left, and the lines being formed, advanced upon the enemy. We were soon hotly engaged until dark, participating in the two charges made by our division during the day. In this engagement the regiment lost 2 officers killed, 3 officers wounded, and 84 enlisted men killed and wounded. Maj. Samuel Moody was severely wounded, but resumed his duties on the next day. Adj. Daniel G. Cash was also wounded but did not leave the field. On the 7th of May the regiment was not actually engaged. At 1 a. m. May 8 we withdrew from our advance line and marched toward Fredericksburg. Camped for the night about 4½ miles from that city. On the morning of the 9th of May we marched toward Spotsylvania Court-House, and coming up to the enemy acted as support to the Second Brigade of our division during the fight at this point. On the 10th and 11th of May we were engaged in skirmishing with the enemy and in fortifying our lines. The regiment participated in the battle of the 12th, and lost heavily in killed and wounded. Our total loss in the day's battle was as follows: Officers wounded, 3; enlisted men killed, 27; enlisted men wounded, 145; enlisted men missing, 12; aggregate, 187. Capt. Charles Waite, though wounded, did not leave the field until the close of the battle.

From the 13th to the 19th of May we held the position gained on the 12th, and beyond the daily skirmishing along the lines were not actively engaged. On the 17th of May Col. D. M. Fox arrived and took command of the regiment. Early on the morning of the 19th we withdrew from our position and marched a short distance to the left, where we formed line and assisted in the construction of breast-works. We remained here until the afternoon of the 21st, when we received orders to move at 2 p. m. We moved out of our intrenchments, and marching all night, arrived at Guiney's Station at 9 a. m. Resting here until noon, we resumed our march and went into camp at dark. At 5 a. m. May 23 we took up our line of march toward North Anna River. On arriving here, near Ox Ford, seven of the companies of the regiment were deployed as skirmishers, and the line advanced toward the river. On the morning of the 24th the regiment moved forward, took part in the operations of that day, with a loss of 3 enlisted men killed and 8 wounded. At midnight the regiment was relieved and lay in reserve on the 25th and 26th of May. Pursuant to orders on the 27th the regiment withdrew and marched toward the Pamunkey. Crossed this river on the night of the 28th and went into camp.

In the operations of this month the loss of the regiment was as follows: Officers killed, 3; enlisted men killed, 44; total killed, 47. Officers wounded, 6; enlisted men wounded, 224; enlisted men missing, 16; total, 246. Aggregate killed, wounded, and missing, 309.

From the 28th of May until the 2d of June the regiment was engaged in slight skirmishing and in the construction of breast-works. On the afternoon of the 2d we withdrew from our intrenchments and took up a new position near Bethesda Church. In the fight of that day the regiment was not engaged, being at work on the breast-

works. On the morning of the 3d of June our brigade advanced upon the enemy and drove them from a line of works and occupied them until dark, when we were relieved. Our loss in this engagement was as follows: Officers killed, 2; enlisted men killed, 14; total, 16. Officers wounded, 4; enlisted men wounded, 56; total wounded, 60. Aggregate, 76.

In this engagement Maj. Samuel Moody was again severely wounded, losing his right hand. The loss of this gallant officer was deeply regretted in the regiment. Though suffering from illness and the wound received on the 6th of May he remained at his post, on all occasions manifesting courage of the highest order, and entire devotion to the cause in which he yielded up his life. He died in hospital at Washington on the 20th of June, 1864. On the 4th of June the regiment moved to the left and took position on the right of the Eighteenth Corps near Cold Harbor. From this time until the 12th of June we were not engaged beyond the usual skirmishing along the lines.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD VOSPER,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES H. MCCREERY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 240.

Report of Capt. Edwin Evans, One hundred and ninth New York Infantry.

FIRST EPOCH.

At about 12 m. of the 5th of May crossed the Rapidan upon pontoons near Germanna Ford. Moving along the plank road a short distance, turned to the right in the woods, formed in line of battle. Two companies of the battalion (D and I) were ordered on the picket-line, where they remained until daylight of the 6th of May, and at 5 a. m. took up our line of march toward the Wilderness. Entered the woods about 11.30 a. m. by the left flank, and was soon under fire. Came to a front, returning the fire vigorously and with considerable effect. After receiving the enemy's fire for a few moments, we were ordered to a charge, and moved at a double-quick upon the enemy, driving him from a line of works, taking some, killing and wounding quite a number of the enemy, and sustaining a loss in killed and wounded of not far from 60 men. We were relieved at 3.30 p. m., our ammunition being exhausted. Two companies (A and I) were deployed as skirmishers, and remained on the skirmish line until after dark, when the regiment retired a short distance and lay down in line of battle. At daybreak on the morning of the 7th commenced throwing up breast-works, behind which we remained until 12 m. on the 8th; a little picket-firing in our front, with one or two slight casualties.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

SECOND EPOCH.

On the morning of Sunday, May 8, between 12 and 1 a. m., we took up our line of march toward Spotsylvania Court-House, via Chancellorsville, halting upon the old battle-ground for coffee; were in motion again at 12.30 p. m., and marched until about 5 p. m., and halted for the night (name of place not known). Broke camp at 5 a. m. of the 9th, and marched until 10 a. m.; were formed in line of battle. At this time four companies were detached (C, E, G, and K) from the regiment as guard for the wagon train. At 10.30 a. m. we advanced across Ny River, and again formed in line of battle, and threw up light breast-works; established a picket-line; remained in this position until 5 p. m. May 10, when we were ordered to advance. Sixty men were detailed and deployed as skirmishers, and thrown forward at a double-quick under a heavy shell fire, followed by the battalion. Skirmish line advanced about one-half mile; captured a light line of works, evidently of very recent construction, and which the battalion occupied during the night. In the morning, May 11, moved a little to the right; threw up another line of works, behind which we lay until near night, when we moved to the rear, recrossed Ny River, and encamped for the night near corps headquarters, with orders to be in readiness to move at 2 a. m. the next morning. May 12, broke camp at an early hour, again crossed Ny River, formed in line of battle, and maneuvered until near 10 a. m., when we were assigned to the support of a section of a battery, where we remained for an hour, when we were moved across a field into the woods on the right. Remained here a short time; were again moved across the field to the left, formed in line of battle, faced to the west, and lay under a shell fire until near 1 p. m., when we were ordered to make a steady advance upon the enemy and find him, but, by some misunderstanding of orders, our regiment was ordered to charge upon his works, which was done in good line so far as it was possible to advance; but we found, after sustaining a heavy loss in killed, wounded, and some prisoners, that we could not take his position, and fell back to the foot of the hill about one-fourth of a mile, and commenced throwing up temporary works, which were gradually enlarged until they were considered defensible. Remained in these pits, where we were rejoined by the four companies that had been detached as train guard, until the morning of the 19th, when we left our intrenchments and moved off to the left some 4 or 5 miles. Constructed another line of works, behind which we remained until May 22.

THIRD EPOCH.

On the morning of Sunday, May 22, moved at an early hour in a southeasterly direction, crossing the railroad near Guiney's Station about 1 p. m., Bowling Green at 3 p. m., Bethel Church at about 4, and halted for the night at 6 p. m. Broke camp at an early hour on the following morning, marched all day, and formed in line of battle near the north bank of the North Anna River just before dark. At about 10 p. m. commenced throwing up some earth-works, and worked all night, and in the morning took our position in the works as support to Captain Roemer's battery. May 25, two companies were sent out on picket-line, where they remained twenty-four hours, took 6 prisoners, and were relieved by two other companies, who es-

established vedette posts on the bank of the river and threw up skirmish pits, in which the reserve retired before light on the morning of the 26th, and remained here until dark, when they were relieved; returned to the regiment, which was ready to march, and soon after moved out of the works across the road in a field and lay down for the night.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Were in line at daylight May 27, and soon after was on the move. Marched all day in the direction of Hanover Court-House, crossed the Pamunkey River about 11 p. m. May 28, and soon after halted for the night. Erected some works the next morning, May 29, and rested the balance of the day. May 30 moved over to Shady Grove, rested for the night. At 10 a. m. of the 31st moved forward and formed in line of battle, and advanced across a swamp and lay down under cover of the crest of a hill, where we remained all night. On the morning of June 1 a detail of 100 men was ordered for fatigue, and, moving off to the left, constructed a line of works, behind which the regiment was ordered at 12 m., and remained here until the morning of June 2. The enemy opened quite a lively artillery fire upon us in the evening of the 1st.

June 2, moved to the rear, passing off to the left. At 2 p. m. were formed in line of battle near Bethesda Church; stacked arms and built some works, behind which we remained until morning.

June 3, advanced over our works at daylight in line of battle and charged upon a line of works occupied by a strong picket-line, driving the enemy behind his main works. Our regiment occupied the abandoned works until after dark, when we were taken out and occupied our old position, supporting Captain Roemer's battery.

Remained here until 3 p. m. June 4, and then moved to the left toward Cold Harbor; went into position behind good breast-works.

June 5, moved still farther to the left, where we made some heavy details for fatigue June 5 and 6.

June 7, moved out to front line of works to support the Forty-sixth New York; remained here until the 9th, when we were ordered back to our old position in the second line of works. Staid here until the 11th, when we were ordered to occupy some woods in the front of a fort, where we remained until the evening of June 12.*

EDWIN EVANS,

Captain, 109th New York, Comdg. Regt.

[Capt. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 241.

Report of Capt. Joseph K. Bolton, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FIRST REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
Near Petersburg, Va., September 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 37, headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the several

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

engagements of the campaign, from the crossing of the Rapidan to the assault on the enemy's position in front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864, by the Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

The Fifty-first Regiment, ——— strong, crossed the Rapidan River at Germanna Ford on the 5th day of May, 1864. On the evening of the same day the regiment was ordered on picket. Was relieved at 3 a. m. of the 6th. About 1 p. m. of the same day we advanced upon the enemy, drove them from their works, and captured a few prisoners. Subsequently the enemy gained a slight advantage on our left, compelling us to fall back a short distance, where we reformed our line, and again advanced, holding our ground until night, when we were relieved.

On the morning of the 7th took up a position on the right of the one held on the previous day, and constructed temporary works. Remained until 1 a. m. of the 8th. We occupied the left of the brigade. Our loss was 8 killed and 85 wounded.

SECOND EPOCH.

About 1 a. m. of the 8th we left our line of works, marched to the Po River, where we supported the Second Division in their operations. Moved to the right on the 10th instant, came in contact with the enemy's pickets at 5.30 p. m., and kept up a brisk fire during the night. At 4 p. m. of the 11th we moved to the rear, where we lay under orders until 4 a. m. of the 12th, when we took up a position on the left of the brigade. Six companies were deployed as skirmishers in front of the brigade. Our skirmishers soon became engaged with those of the enemy, and kept up a brisk fire until 1 p. m., when orders to advance were received. The brigade advanced to within about 150 yards of the enemy's works, when the enemy opened a terrific fire with artillery and infantry, to which our men gave a spirited reply. The firing lasted about twenty minutes, when a brigade of the enemy appeared on our flank, compelling us to fall back with a loss of 2 stand of colors and some prisoners. On the morning of the 19th we moved several miles to the left, and bivouacked in the woods. Went on picket on the 21st, and were compelled to fall back in the afternoon on account of a regiment giving way on our left. The loss of the regiment in this series of engagements was 107 in killed, wounded, and missing.

THIRD EPOCH.

We left the lines at Spotsylvania May 22, and after a rapid march reached North Anna River at 6 p. m. of May 23, where we took position in support of a battery. Picketed the river bank with a detail of 100 men on the 26th. Left the next morning, with a loss of 27 captured.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Left North Anna May 27 at 12 m., taking up our line of march in the direction of the Chickahominy. Crossed the Pamunkey at about 10 p. m. on the 28th. Constructed a line of works on the 1st day of June. Here the skirmishers encountered the enemy. They were repulsed after a lively skirmish of an hour's duration. Encountered the enemy again on June 3. The regiment occupied the left

and in support of part of the brigade. The enemy gave way, leaving a line of works, which we took possession of. On the 4th relieved a portion of the Second Corps, which position we occupied until June 12, nothing worthy of note transpiring during that time, the time being chiefly employed in constructing earth-works. The loss of the regiment in the above operations was 70 in killed and wounded. Left the lines at Cold Harbor June 12.*

I have the honor to be, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. K. BOLTON,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. CHARLES H. MCCREERY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 242.

Report of Lieut. Col. Byron M. Cutcheon, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 9TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Poplar Spring Church, Va., October 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions from headquarters First Division, Ninth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the several actions of this campaign up to the 30th July, 1864, by the several regiments in this brigade:

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

At the beginning of this campaign this brigade (then the Second Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps) consisted of the following regiments, viz: Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Twentieth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, the First Michigan Sharpshooters, and the Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the 4th of May the brigade marched from Warrenton Junction, but the Seventy-ninth New York and the Sixtieth Ohio were left as garrison and did not rejoin until after the battle of the Wilderness. We crossed the Rapidan at noon of May 5, and took post on the right of the army to cover the ford, but did not become engaged on that day.

THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

At 3 o'clock of the morning of 6th May the brigade, Col. B. C. Christ commanding, was put in motion and marched up the plank road until it arrived at the Wilderness Run. Here the brigade filed off from the main road, keeping to the right of the run, and passing through a piece of dense pine woods emerged upon an open field. Here seven companies of the First Michigan Sharpshooters, which had the advance, were deployed as skirmishers to cover a gap in the lines on the left of the Fifth Corps, and the three remaining companies formed a reserve to this line. This skirmish line was advanced to develop the position of the enemy, supported by the bal-

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

ance of the brigade. The Twentieth Michigan and Fiftieth Pennsylvania were formed in line along the right of the open field before mentioned, when the enemy opened upon them a brisk fire of artillery from a battery upon a ridge to the left (south) of the field and across the run. By order of Colonel Christ the Twentieth Michigan and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers now moved back to the left and formed—the Fiftieth to the left and the Twentieth to the right of the road by which we had advanced at its debouchment upon the open field. The First Sharpshooters remained upon the skirmish line covering the front of the brigade and connecting with the Fifth Corps on the right and with the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, upon the left. The Twentieth Michigan and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers now threw up an abatis in their front and remained quiet until the middle of the afternoon, when, in accordance with orders from the general commanding, they were hastily withdrawn without waiting for the withdrawal of the First Michigan Sharpshooters. These latter were ordered to withdraw, the reserve companies immediately, and the skirmishers as quickly and as quietly as possible.

The withdrawal had scarcely commenced when the enemy detected the movement, and attacked with great vigor, driving our skirmishers in some confusion for several hundred yards. The skirmish reserve, under Colonel De Land, did not go to the support of the skirmishers, but continued to withdraw with the balance of the brigade. Major Piper, however, succeeded in rallying his skirmishers at the edge of the pine woods, where the Fiftieth Pennsylvania and Twentieth Michigan had lain, and checked the farther advance of the enemy at that time. The regiment was too much disorganized, however, to participate with the rest of the brigade in the remaining operations of the day. Meanwhile, the Twentieth Michigan and Fiftieth Pennsylvania, marching almost at the double-quick, came up in rear of the position, where the Second Division of the corps and the First Brigade of this division were then actively engaged. These regiments immediately formed in line, and advanced to support the troops just mentioned. Some time was now spent in reforming the line and preparing for another attack. The four right companies of the First Michigan Sharpshooters were put in the second line, supporting the First Brigade, while one other company was deployed as skirmishers on the left to watch that flank. The Twentieth Michigan and Fiftieth Pennsylvania were now moved to the left, and placed in position on the extreme left of the corps, the Twentieth being on the flank. Two companies of the latter regiment were deployed as skirmishers to cover their front and the flank of the corps, the line well advanced and the left refused. All things being in readiness, at 5 p. m. the order was given to advance, which was done in fine style, driving in the enemy's skirmishers rapidly, and we soon attacked their main line, which was also forced back. The Twentieth Michigan found itself confronted by the Ninth Alabama Infantry (rebel), which they charged without hesitation, breaking it in confusion and capturing 20 prisoners, including their adjutant, who was wounded. The enemy also left quite a number of their dead and wounded in our hands. The two regiments pressed forward on a general right wheel, the right encountering greater opposition than the left, until we found ourselves in front of a hastily constructed breast-work of logs. This formed a salient in front of the right of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, but was very much

refused in front of its left, and of the Twentieth Michigan, which latter regiment I immediately swung forward and attacked the before-mentioned breast-work. In advancing, however, the left of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania retired somewhat, leaving my right exposed, and at the same time I discovered that I was receiving some part of the fire of our own line farther to the right. I therefore retired sufficiently to restore my connection with the Fiftieth Pennsylvania. At this juncture a rebel column, apparently of one brigade, was discovered moving around our left at a distance of not more than 200 yards, protected by a line of flankers. I immediately strengthened and extended my skirmish line, and ordered them to pitch into this column as it was moving by the flank. This they did vigorously, and at the same time, by my request, the Eleventh New Hampshire was moved up on my left, and the result was that the rebel column became dissatisfied with its position and retired without attacking. So ended our active participation in the battle of the Wilderness. That night we slept upon our arms, and in the morning the enemy had withdrawn. That day (the 7th) the Seventy-ninth New York and Sixtieth Ohio rejoined the brigade. We built breast-works, and collected several hundred stand of arms, and at night we relieved the First Brigade, which moved to the right and relieved the Second Division.

MARCH TO SPOTSYLVANIA.

Before daylight of May 8 we withdrew from the Wilderness and halted near the Old Tavern. This brigade was detailed as rear guard of the army, and the Twentieth Michigan and Fiftieth Pennsylvania were rear guard to the brigade. These two regiments moved abreast, the former left in front on the right of the road, and the latter right in front on the left of the road, with a section of artillery between. Each regiment kept a company of skirmishers to the rear, and thus we moved, ready to form line of battle at any moment by filing right and left, with the artillery in the center. The enemy followed at a short distance, but did not press us at all. That night we bivouacked on the plank road 3 miles southeast of Chancellorsville. Next morning took the road in the following order: Sixtieth Ohio, Twentieth Michigan, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, First Michigan Sharpshooters, Seventy-ninth New York.

THE BATTLE OF NY RIVER.

At about 9 a. m. we came in sight of Ny River, and a part of the Sixtieth Ohio was sent forward as skirmishers, with the remaining companies of that regiment as reserve. Fifty men of the Twentieth Michigan were deployed on the right of the road, under Captain McCollum, while the remainder of the regiment advanced in line supporting their own skirmishers, and the Sixtieth Ohio at a distance of about 150 yards. In this order we crossed the river and advanced almost to the crest of the hill, with but little opposition. The skirmishers of the Sixtieth Ohio and Twentieth [Michigan] had already advanced to the woods beyond the crest; the reserve of the Sixtieth was at the crest. The Twentieth was in line in an old roadway leading to the Gayle house, and the balance of the brigade was still north of the river. At this juncture I sent a sergeant and a dozen men to take and hold the Gayle house as sharpshooters, and at the

same time, by the order of Colonel Christ, I sent First Lieut. C. A. Lounsberry, with Company I (24 men), to take position behind a fence on line with the Sixtieth Ohio, with orders to hold it till relieved. Such was the situation when the enemy attacked with a good deal of vigor, advancing with a front of three regiments on both sides of the road. The Sixtieth Ohio maintained its position with creditable determination, especially when it is considered that they were just organized and quite undrilled. Seeing them hard pressed, I sent Company D, of the Twentieth, to their support, on the right of the road, who came up very opportunely. The remainder of the brigade came up rapidly. The Fiftieth Pennsylvania was thrown into position on the right of the Twentieth, and the First Sharpshooters on the left, while the Seventy-ninth New York took position near the Gayle house. The First Sharpshooters were now thrown quickly forward to the position occupied by Lieutenant Lounsberry, who now formed on their left, while the Fiftieth was in like manner advanced to the position where I had posted Company D, of the Twentieth. The fight now became quite sharp. When the enemy charged the First Sharpshooters, through some misapprehension or other cause, broke and fell back in much confusion, and was rallied with difficulty.

Lieutenant Lounsberry, however, with his company of the Twentieth, still maintained the position which the First Sharpshooters had left, and did not leave it until the Seventy-ninth New York charged in gallant style, driving back the enemy, and the First Sharpshooters had been rallied and returned to their position. He then reported to his regiment with a loss of 4 men. At about the same moment that the First Sharpshooters fell back, the Sixtieth Ohio fell back also, after a stubborn fight, and thus the whole weight of the attack on the right of the road fell upon the Fiftieth Pennsylvania. This regiment held its ground for a few minutes, but finally the whole left wing, with Lieutenant-Colonel Overton, fell back under the crest. The Twentieth still lay in reserve, but was becoming engaged. At this moment reverse seemed imminent. The First Sharpshooters and Sixtieth Ohio had been broken and were a good deal scattered (though Colonel McElroy had rallied a few of his men upon the left of the Twentieth), and the left of the Fiftieth was forced back. It was here that the bravery of one man was most conspicuous and did much to avert disaster. Capt. Samuel K. Schwenk, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, took command of the four right companies of that regiment, and charging with the bayonet, he drove back the enemy just as the Twentieth Michigan came up on the "double-quick" to his support, and the right was restored on the crest. At the same moment the Seventeenth Michigan dashed up the road, and the Seventy-ninth New York, Colonel Morrison commanding, charged in front of the Gayle house, and the enemy was repulsed all along the line. We occupied the crest, and during the afternoon fortified it as best we could. Thus this division gained a foothold nearer Spotsylvania Court-House than any other part of the line.

THE BATTLE OF SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, MAY 10 AND 12.

May 10, 1864, our brigade remained in the position taken on the previous day, the Twentieth Michigan and Fiftieth Pennsylvania on the right of the road, and the Seventy-ninth New York, First

Michigan Sharpshooters, and Sixtieth Ohio on the left of the same. The day was chiefly occupied in strengthening our position. At 6 p. m. the troops moved out of the works and advanced on a general right wheel, the Fifty-first Pennsylvania forming the right and acting as a pivot. In this advance we encountered comparatively slight resistance and our losses were quite slight. In this advance the undersigned received a wound which kept him from the field until the early part of July, and the following report is made up from the best data at hand. Having constructed breast-works during the night of the 10th, the troops remained quiet behind them until near night of the 11th, when they were withdrawn behind the Ny to re-establish the line, but before morning of the 12th they again occupied the south bank of the river, preparatory to the general assault of that day. During the morning the brigade bore no active part, except as a supporting column. On the morning of this day the Seventy-ninth New York had been ordered to report to corps headquarters to be mustered out, their term of service having expired. At the same time Colonel Humphrey, Second Michigan, was assigned to the command of the brigade. About the middle of the afternoon the brigade was moved into position to take part in the assault. The brigade was posted in the second line, supporting the First Brigade, General Hartranft commanding, and in the following order from right to left: First Michigan Sharpshooters, Twentieth Michigan, Fiftieth Pennsylvania. The Sixtieth Ohio was temporarily acting with Colonel Marshall's Provisional Brigade, deployed as skirmishers to protect the left flank. The Second Michigan was detached, supporting Wright's battery, on the Spotsylvania road. All things being in readiness, the charge was ordered. On the right, in front of the First Sharpshooters, the ground was covered with a bushy, small growth of trees, which concealed the movements of the line. On the left, in front of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, was a dense growth of pine timber difficult to pass in line of battle. But in front of the Twentieth Michigan was a strip or belt of perfectly open ground, extending up quite to the enemy's works. The advance was gallantly made, the line advancing about 200 yards under the most terrific fire of shells, canister, and musketry. Under the fire the first line was soon checked and melted away. The second line, however, with such of the first as joined it in the advance, pushed forward rapidly and steadily until within a short distance of the enemy's works. The First Michigan Sharpshooters reached a hastily constructed breast-work of rails, which the enemy had thrown up as a shelter for their skirmishers, and this they occupied jointly with the Twenty-seventh Michigan, of the First Brigade. The order was now given to halt and lie down. The Twentieth Michigan, owing to the openness of the ground over which they had to move, advanced faster and farther than the others, suffering severely, losing almost one-half their number in a few moments. Besides, they could get no cover where they lay, there being only a "dead furrow" a foot or thereabout in height to protect them. The Fiftieth Pennsylvania, on account of the thickness of the woods, were unable to keep up with the Twentieth, except one company on the right, under Captain Schwenk, who again behaved with the most conspicuous gallantry. During the few minutes that the brigade lay in this position, a brigade of the enemy had passed around our left, and charged with the purpose of capturing the batteries supported by the Second Michigan.

The account of the charge on the batteries and its repulse, I give in the words of Colonel Humphrey himself:

At the same time the enemy charged these batteries from the woods, in two columns, of a brigade each, the one emerging from a point immediately in front of our batteries, and the other from a point 100 yards to our left. The section of the Nineteenth New York Battery was the object of the direct attack of the enemy, and it was but a few moments before nearly every man belonging to the section was either killed or wounded, and the pieces ceased firing. The enemy was rapidly advancing, and were within 10 paces of the guns. These pieces were hastily manned by men from my regiment. The advance of the enemy was checked and after a short and severe contest, the first column was repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy. The guns were then turned on the column approaching from the left, and that too was quickly repulsed. * * * You will pardon me for calling attention to the conduct of the officers and men of the regiment (Second Michigan) on this occasion. Attacked by a force vastly superior they not only maintained their ground, but repulsed two columns of the enemy so completely that he was unable to take advantage of a serious repulse of a part of our own lines at about the same time. The value of the service performed by the regiment on this occasion is seen from the fact that if the few men forming it had given way, these batteries would have been lost, our left completely turned, and the most serious consequence might have followed.

Capt. James Farrand is mentioned for distinguished gallantry in this action. He fell while bravely serving the guns which he had hastily manned. It was this assaulting column of the enemy that in returning from the attack struck this division in the flank. They first came in contact with the Seventeenth Michigan, a large portion of which they captured. They next struck the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left of this brigade, and doubling them up in the thick pine woods, succeeded in making prisoners of about 100 of them also. A small portion of them, however, rallying around their colors, gallantly fought their way out, contending hand-to-hand in many instances with bayonets and butts of guns. Captain Schwenk with his company joined the troops on his right and maintained his position to the last. All this transpired in less time than it can be written.

Pending this *mêlée* in the woods, Maj. George C. Barnes, commanding Twentieth Michigan, discovered that the enemy were closing up on his rear, and unless he took immediate steps to prevent it he would be captured entire. He therefore moved rapidly by the left flank into the woods, and filing to the left, brought his regiment facing to the left flank. He found himself confronted by the disorganized fragments of two rebel brigades and almost entirely surrounded. With the men still about him, however, he attacked boldly and cut his way out with a loss of only 30 missing, most of whom have been found to have been wounded. Major Barnes behaved with the most reckless bravery, exposing himself where it seemed impossible for a man to live, encouraging and steadying his men regardless of danger. He deserves most honorable mention. He has since fallen at his post. The regiment at large did all that men could do under the circumstances, and most of them were, at some stage of the fight, prisoners, and some were captured and recaptured several times. While this was transacting with the other regiments, the First Sharpshooters were holding their position with great obstinacy, and as the flank attack did not reach them they were the last to retire. On this occasion they canceled the unfortunate record they made on the 9th at Ny River. Both the attack of the enemy and our own had now been repulsed. The lines were drawn back and re-established, and after this most bloody day the troops rested in the mud upon their arms.

After the battle of the 12th the troops enjoyed a period of comparative rest, and were engaged in strengthening their works, changing position occasionally, until the 21st of May, when they took up the line of march for the North Anna River.

During the march to that river and the stay there, no event of especial interest occurred. When, on the 24th of May, it was intended to force the passage of the river, this brigade was selected to lead the crossing, and the Twentieth Michigan was selected to lead the brigade, but, upon reconnaissance, the plan was abandoned and the brigade took up position on the bank of the river, and by their fire kept the guns of the enemy opposite them silenced. The Fiftieth Pennsylvania occupied an island in the river, acting as an advanced post. The march to the Totopotomoy was without incident worthy of especial note. On the 29th of May the Fiftieth Pennsylvania was engaged in some skirmishing, without serious loss, near Shady Grove Church. On the 1st of June the Sixtieth Ohio was placed in support of the First Brigade, adjoining the First Division on the right. At about dark the enemy attacked the First Division furiously, and they fell back in some confusion. At this juncture the Sixtieth Ohio deployed four companies on the left of the First Brigade to protect that flank, while the balance of the regiment was thrown into the line between the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and the One hundred and ninth New York. In this position they rendered valuable service, and after a sharp contest the enemy was repulsed and the First Division reoccupied their works. On the 2d of June, as the brigade was leaving its position about Bethesda Church to move to the vicinity of Cold Harbor, the movement being delayed by some cause and the troops at the time in column of route, the Twentieth Michigan was sent back to guard the rear by picketing two roads near their junction, on which the enemy were approaching. Major Barnes had not yet completed the deployment, when he was suddenly struck by the skirmishers of the enemy, supported by two lines of battle. The regiment stood its ground as long as possible, and then fell back and took position on the reverse side of an old line of rifle-pits. Here they were re-enforced by troops of Marshall's (Provisional) brigade; but soon after dark the enemy again attacked in force. The Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery broke, leaving one flank of the Twentieth exposed. Major Barnes deployed his men in a thin line, and maintained his position. The Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry (dismounted), not at that time attached to this brigade, also stood its ground well, and these two regiments repulsed the attack. Before midnight the Twenty-fourth withdrew, leaving the Twentieth Michigan entirely isolated, with no connections on its right or left. Major Barnes, therefore, moved by the flank and made connection with the Second Division, Ninth Corps, where he remained until daylight. At one time during the fight the regiment (Twentieth Michigan) had not 2 rounds of ammunition to the man. On this occasion Major Barnes displayed his usual bravery and coolness, and by his prompt dispositions when the attack was first made did much to prevent unfortunate results. I cannot but feel that considerable credit is due to the regiment for maintaining their ground when their supports had been withdrawn from both flanks and their ammunition exhausted. They suffered severely in killed and wounded. On the next day, June 3, the brigade was in support of the First Brigade, but still suffered severely. They bore no part in the operations, however, which requires especial mention.

From this time until the arrival before Petersburg the command performed much severe marching by day and by night, but as this was only in common with the rest of the army, it is not necessary to make special mention of it.

On the 4th of June the Forty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteers returned to the brigade after their furlough. On the 10th of June the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry (dismounted), was assigned to the brigade.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BYRON M. CUTCHEON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 243.

*Report of Col. Charles V. De Land, First Michigan Sharpshooters,
of operations May 5-14.*

IN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

May 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I improve the first moment my health will permit to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Regiment Michigan Sharpshooters in the late battle of the Wilderness, and at Spotsylvania Court-House:

After crossing the Rapidan, and lying in line of battle on the afternoon of the 5th instant, the regiment led the advance of the corps, 2 a. m. of the 6th instant, and arrived at the extreme front at 7 a. m. Seven companies were immediately thrown out on picket and skirmish lines to cover the space between the Fifth and Sixth Corps, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the right of the plank road. Brisk skirmishing was immediately commenced, and kept up along the whole line until about 2 p. m., when I received an order to withdraw with the reserve companies immediately, and to withdraw the picket and skirmish lines, as quickly and quietly as possible, and follow the rest of the brigade in position on the extreme left of the field. While this order was being executed, the enemy charged the retreating lines with a largely superior force upon the whole front, and in the rear of the left flank, driving my lines before them about 200 or 300 yards. They there rallied, repulsed the enemy, and withdrew in good order, and with comparatively slight loss. As soon as the regiment was reorganized it was placed in position to support the other divisions of the corps, then actually engaged on the extreme left, and very soon the four right companies were ordered forward to support and protect the extreme right of the line, while one company was ordered forward as skirmishers and flankers on the extreme left. These companies soon became hotly engaged, and participated until the close of the battle. Company B did efficient service in patrolling and organizing stragglers during the action. On the 7th the regiment occupied the extreme left of our front line, the pickets connecting with those of the Second Corps during the

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

day and night. About 10 p. m. a false alarm was raised on the picket-line, when the Sixtieth Ohio, which was stationed immediately in our rear, opened fire upon us, which resulted in the killing of 2 and wounding of 3 men.

On the 8th, at 3 a. m., the regiment was withdrawn from the front, and, after marching about 8 miles, was allowed to rest. On the 9th we broke camp at 4 a. m. and marched toward Spotsylvania Court-House. Early in the day, after forming several lines of battle, the regiment became warmly engaged with the enemy in front of the Gayle house. It was formed on the extreme left of the lines on a range of low hills running obliquely to the main road, and in a very exposed position. As the enemy advanced to the attack the Sixtieth Ohio Volunteers, which joined us on the right, gave way before the enemy's skirmishers, and thus allowed their advancing lines to occupy the higher grounds upon the right of the road, from which a very severe raking flank fire was poured upon my whole line. I immediately ordered a change of front by throwing the left forward, but the enemy continued to advance through the opening in our lines and to maintain a heavy flank fire on my right, which threw it into confusion, and by the mismanagement of the officers the whole right wing of the regiment began a rapid and disorderly retreat. The gallant and timely advance of the Seventeenth Michigan and the Seventy-ninth New York Infantry checked the enemy, and, after considerable exertion, I succeeded in rallying the disorganized companies, and advanced again to the position they had been driven from, which they held during the remainder of the day, securing ourselves from further disaster by erecting a temporary work of defense. Here allow me to remark that one great cause of the disorder and confusion of my regiment was the inaccurate firing of our artillery batteries. Most of their shells exploded over and in my lines, in several instances with fatal effect. This action of our batteries was inexcusable, as they were within plain sight and must have seen, if they had tried to see at all, that they were firing upon us. In the field orders of the succeeding day an implied censure was cast upon the regiment, which all felt to be unjust and the result of misapprehension. Few veteran regiments would have better withstood a charge by double their numbers in front, a heavy flank fire, and the active practice of both the enemy's and our own batteries, but even under these circumstances the men would not have flinched had they not been deceived by the acts and orders of one of the line officers, who gave the order to retreat without any authority for so doing. On the 11th, still holding its former position in the line, strengthening it with a strong line of breast-works. From its position it was all day exposed to a raking fire from the enemy's skirmishers, and from which the regiment suffered severely, until by extending and strengthening my skirmish line I succeeded in driving the rebels back out of range. During the night the lines were reformed preparatory to the desperate struggle of the succeeding day. On the 12th, by the sickness of Colonel Christ, the command of the brigade devolved upon me during most of the day. Nothing of importance occurred until after I was relieved, at my own request, and by the order of General Willcox, by Colonel Humphrey, of the Second Michigan Infantry, being very much depressed and exhausted by sickness and labor. I received verbal permission from General Willcox to leave the field, but soon after, learning that a charge was to be made, I

returned and assumed command of my own regiment. The charge was ordered about 8 p. m., and my regiment placed in position on the right of the brigade which formed the second or supporting line. The lines advanced rapidly about 500 yards under a very heavy and destructive fire of musketry, grape, and canister from the enemy. The advanced line was soon checked, but the second line pushed on, driving the enemy before it until within 50 yards of the enemy's works, when it was halted. With no cover the men were exposed to the enemy, to a murderous fire, and the loss bid fair to be a fearful record. I ordered the men forward to the first line of the enemy's works, which was carried, and jointly occupied by the Sharpshooters and the Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry. After a few moments the whole left of the line gave way, and we became exposed to a murderous cross-fire of shell, grape, and canister. To advance was impossible; to retreat difficult. Our brigade commander was wounded and temporarily left the field, and our ammunition was nearly exhausted, but on consultation with Major Moody, commanding the Twenty-seventh Michigan, it was decided to hold the ground until the last possible moment in hopes the line would be organized or some support sent to our aid. For a full hour the men in this position fought with a determination and gallantry unsurpassed. Twice the rebels charged to obtain our colors, and were as often met and driven back by our bayonets. We at length received the order to retire, being the only regiment of the brigade who remained to contest the field. While making preparations to fulfill this order I was struck and twice injured (the second time stunned) by the explosion of the enemy's shell. Major Piper a moment before had arrived on the field with a fresh supply of ammunition, and was also seen to fall, and is supposed to have been killed, as he has not since been seen or heard from. As soon as I was able to walk I retired about 200 yards to the rear and found the regiment was already reforming in the open space near the woods. I superintended its formation, and placed it in position, as ordered, to resist any attempted advance of the enemy. Threw forward a strong skirmish line, and during the night earth-works were thrown up, and at the time I left the regiment it still held its position. On the 14th my injuries became so painful, and there being no active duty in front, I applied to Colonel Humphrey for permission to go to the hospital, which was granted. On arriving at the hospital a permit was given me to go to Fredericksburg for treatment, and from thence I was sent to Washington, where I still remain under medical treatment. The command of the regiment devolved on Capt. L. C. Rhines, whose report will be forwarded in due season.

In closing this report I take great pleasure in making honorable mention of the following officers, who by their conspicuous coolness, courage, and gallantry are entitled to especial comment: Maj. John Piper (reported killed); Adj. Edwin J. Buckbee (wounded); Capt. L. C. Rhines, Company A; Capt. A. W. Nichols, Company E; Capt. E. V. Andress, Company K (wounded); First Lieut. George C. Knight, Company A; First Lieut. Ira L. Evans, Company E; First Lieut. George Fowler, Company H (wounded); First Lieut. R. F. Hill, Company I; Second Lieut. Frank Whipple, Company B (wounded); Second Lieut. C. B. Knight, Company D; Second Lieut. H. V. Hinckley, Company E; Second Lieut. C. G. Conn, Company G (wounded); Second Lieut. G. A. Gravaer, Company K; Sergt. Maj. J. J. De Land, Sergt. M. Collins, Company A;

Sergt. C. W. Lake, Company C; Sergt. E. O. Conklin, Company F; Sergt. T. V. Purday, Company F; Sergt. D. C. Gore, Company E; Sergt. F. Dawson, Company H; Sergt. C. Allen, Company K (wounded and died).

While nearly all did their duty well, these did nobly. I also consider it my duty to report the dishonorable conduct of 2 officers and to recommend their dismissal from the service for having absented themselves from their commands on the field and for cowardice, to wit, Second Lieut. Guy Newbre, Company A, and Second Lieut. A. P. Thomas, Company C.

A full list of the casualties* in the regiment is herewith submitted.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. V. DE LAND,
Colonel Michigan Sharpshooters.

No. 244.

Report of Lieut. Col. Byron M. Cutcheon, Twentieth Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH REGT. MICHIGAN VOL. INFTRY.,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to General Orders, No. 19, headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, August 7, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this campaign:

FIRST EPOCH.

We marched from Warrenton Junction, Va., on the morning of May 4, crossed the Rappahannock the same evening, and bivouacked near Rappahannock Station that night.

May 5 we marched at daylight and reached Germanna Ford at 11 a. m. At 12 m. we crossed the river and took position on the right of the army in the woods, throwing forward a strong picket-line. At dark our pickets were relieved by the One hundred and ninth New York and the three regiments of this brigade—Twentieth Michigan, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, and First Michigan Sharpshooters—assembled on the road as a reserve. We slept upon our arms that night. May 6 we marched at 3 a. m., and marched rapidly up the plank road until we came to the Wilderness Run, when we took a by-road to the right of the run and entered a piece of dense woods. A delay of an hour occurred in getting out skirmishers. We then moved through the pine woods to an open field, and keeping in the woods to the north (right) of this, formed along the fence in battle line and faced by the rear rank and threw out skirmishers to the rear. We occupied this position till near noon, when the enemy opened upon us a severe fire from a battery on a ridge to the south of us, and obliged us to retire out of sight into the woods. We soon after retired from this position to the pine woods, where we constructed abatis and remained until the middle of the afternoon, the First

* Embodied in revised statement, pp. 132, 149.

Michigan Sharpshooters being upon our right and the Fiftieth Pennsylvania upon our left. About the middle of the afternoon we were withdrawn from this position and marched a mile to the left to support the First Brigade. We halted in rear of that brigade and moved by the left flank about 350 yards. This regiment formed the extreme left flank of the division and of the corps. At 5 p. m. we were ordered to advance, which we did as rapidly as the ground and the undergrowth would allow. We found ourselves confronted by the Ninth Alabama, which gave way and fell back over a rise of ground, leaving 20 prisoners in our hands, including their adjutant, who was wounded. Our own loss in this affair was very slight. We now found ourselves in front of a log breast-work, which formed a salient upon our right, and as the right retired we could advance no farther. I pushed forward a strong skirmish line, extending 150 to 200 yards beyond my left flank, which soon came upon a rebel brigade moving by the flank toward our left as if to penetrate the gap in our lines. I ordered the skirmishers to attack vigorously, which they did, and sent word to the colonel commanding brigade asking for a regiment to place upon my left. The Eleventh New Hampshire was sent, which was placed upon the left of the line, with its left retired. The effect of the attack of our skirmishers and the advance of the Eleventh New Hampshire was to cause the rebel brigade before mentioned to fall back, and we held our position for the remainder of the night, throwing out a strong skirmish line.

May 7, at daylight, I pushed out my skirmish line and found that the enemy had retired. We occupied their line with our skirmishers and sent out a scout, who found the enemy's skirmishers half a mile in front. We occupied the morning in building strong breast-works. We brought in quite a number of rebel wounded. During the day we collected about 300 stand of arms from the field, mostly in good condition, which we carried to the rear. Toward night we moved toward the right brigade — distance, and occupied the line from which the First Brigade had been moved, and again threw up breast-works. We lay upon our arms that night. See list of casualties in the first epoch in appendix to this report.*

SECOND EPOCH.

May 8, 1864, we withdrew from our works in the Wilderness at about 2 a. m., and having reached the open country, near Wilderness Tavern, waited for daylight. A halt of considerable length became necessary to allow the trains to get upon the road.

We took the road at about 8 a. m., at which time the enemy's skirmishers emerged from the woods. A detachment of cavalry formed the rear guard, supported by the Fiftieth Pennsylvania and Twentieth Michigan, and a section of artillery. The Fiftieth marched right in front, and the Twentieth left in front, the two regiments abreast, ready to file right and left at any moment and form line of battle. Each regiment kept one company out to the rear as skirmishers. The enemy followed in sight to pick up stragglers, but made no attack. We marched in this order until we reached Chancellorsville, when our brigade passed to the front. We bivouacked that night about 3 miles southeast from Chancellorsville, on the plank road.

* Shows 6 men wounded, 2 men missing; total, 8.

May 9, we took the road at about 4 a. m., the Sixtieth Ohio preceding, and the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, First Michigan Sharpshooters, and Seventy-ninth New York following. At about 10 a. m. arrived in sight of the River Ny. Detached 30 men as skirmishers on the right of the road under Captain McCollum, while the Sixtieth Ohio advanced skirmishers on the left, the main body of the Twentieth Michigan supported the skirmishers at a distance of 150 yards; the skirmishers forced their way across the Ny, and we moved up nearly to the crest of the hill with slight opposition. This regiment was in reserve across the road in an old roadway and gully, the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Sixtieth Ohio, and First Michigan Sharpshooters forming the first line, when the Sixtieth Ohio was forced back and the First Michigan Sharpshooters gave way. The Twentieth checked the advance of the enemy, and these regiments rallied upon our left. The Seventeenth Michigan dashed up the road, passing through our lines. We were ordered not to move forward, and assisted in driving back the enemy. The line being partly restored, the Twentieth went on the double-quick to the support of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, forming upon their right. I should have stated that before the balance of the brigade came up I had sent Company I, Lieut. C. A. Lounsberry, commanding, to occupy the position afterward occupied by the First Michigan Sharpshooters. When that regiment fell back Lieutenant Lounsberry held his ground, and with the assistance of the Seventy-ninth New York, which came up on his left, repulsed the attack of the enemy. When the First Sharpshooters resumed their position in line Lieutenant Lounsberry reported back to his regiment. Being upon the extreme right of the line, I deployed skirmishers 300 yards to my right, and occupied a large house in my front with a company of sharpshooters. The balance of the day was occupied in constructing breast-works.

May 10, the morning was occupied in strengthening our works. A strong and vigilant skirmish line was kept out. About 3 p. m. received orders to be ready to attack at 5 p. m.; made preparations accordingly. At about 6 p. m., having thrown forward a strong skirmish line, supported by a second, the line advanced. Being the right, which was the pivot, this regiment did not move far. In this advance the undersigned received a wound, which kept him from the command until the early part of July. The command then devolved upon Maj. George C. Barnes, who fell mortally wounded in the charge of June 18 near this place. The following report is made by Maj. C. B. Grant, his successor:

May 12, the regiment participated in the attack upon the enemy's works at Spotylvania Court-House, advancing over an open space between the belts of timber. The enemy getting upon our flank and in our rear under cover of the wood on our left—the troops on our left having given way—Maj. George C. Barnes, then commanding, moved the regiment by the left flank into the woods. Here we were met by a rebel brigade, returning from an ineffectual charge upon our batteries, and a hand-to-hand conflict ensued, by which we fought our way out of the woods and brought off our colors in safety and captured a few prisoners.

May 19, moved 2 miles to the left and constructed heavy breast-works, which we occupied until the 21st.

The following is a list* of casualties during the second epoch, among whom are several brave, intelligent, and valuable officers. During this period our losses amounted to about one-half our effective strength.

*Shows 4 officers and 13 men killed, 3 officers and 92 men wounded, and 31 men missing; total, 143.

THIRD EPOCH.

On the 21st of May we left our intrenchments near Spotsylvania Court-House, and, marching that night, we reached Bowling Green about 8 a. m. on the 22d. Resuming the march at 10 a. m., we reached the North Anna River on the evening of the 23d of May. On the 24th May the regiment was detailed to lead the charge of the division across the ford of the North Anna, but the order being countermanded we took up position on the north bank of the stream and threw up breast-works. This position the regiment occupied until the morning of the 27th May, acting as sharpshooters and keeping a battery on the other side of the river silent. This ends the third epoch.

See list of casualties during the third epoch in appendix to this report.*

FOURTH EPOCH.

On the morning of May 27 we took up the line of march, and, marching almost constantly, crossed the Pamunkey River at midnight on the 28th and bivouacked on the south bank. At 4 a. m. May 29 we moved into position. At 6 a. m. May 30 moved to the left and took up another position, which we fortified. On the 31st we moved to the right again and were in supporting line.

June 1, moved a short distance to the left and threw up rifle-pits. June 2, while the corps was in the act of retiring, this regiment was sent out at about 5 p. m. to picket and hold two roads a short distance beyond their junction. While we were in the act of deploying the enemy attacked us in force. After holding them in check as long as possible we were obliged to retire behind a line of breast-works. Here the enemy attacked us soon after dark, but we repulsed the attack and held the position. At midnight, the troops on our right and left having been withdrawn, we moved to the right and joined the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, where we remained until morning. June 3, we were in the second line supporting the First Brigade, but suffered severely. June 4, moved about 2 miles to the left and took position near Cold Harbor, relieving a part of the Second Army Corps. Remained in this position until June 12.

See list of casualties† for fourth epoch in appendix to this report.‡

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BYRON M. CUTCHEON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twentieth Regt. Mich. Vol. Infy.

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,

A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Third Div., Ninth Corps.

No. 245.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Martin P. Avery, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Pegram's Farm, Va., October 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the recent campaign from the time it joined the brigade at Alexandria, Va., April 24, to May 12, 1864:

We marched with the brigade to Catlett's Station, where we relieved the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, performing garrison duty, and where we remained until May 4, when we marched to Warrenton Junction, and reported to Colonel Morrison, commanding Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers. On the 5th we marched to Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan River, which we crossed on the morning of the 6th, and were temporarily assigned to the Fifth Corps at about 12 m.

* Shows 2 men killed and 3 men wounded; total, 5.

† Shows 5 men killed, 2 officers and 39 men wounded, and 1 officer and 9 men missing; total, 56.

‡ For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

We were then ordered to the extreme left of the army, and reported to the commanding officer of the Second Corps. On the 7th we were relieved and rejoined our corps and brigade proper. On the 8th marched with the brigade, and on the 9th marched in advance of brigade and division, which marched for Spotsylvania Court-House. At 9 a. m. crossed Ny River. By direction deployed two companies on our left as skirmishers before crossing, and two companies in front at crossing (the command then consisted of eight companies). Having crossed and gained a hill beyond without serious opposition the skirmishers in front were thrown to the right to protect that flank. It now became evident that the enemy were making preparations to drive us from the hill. They opened a sharp fire of musketry on our front, which we soon silenced. They then, under cover of the woods, advanced on our left so as to enfilade our line. We then changed front to rear on first company and took advantage of a sunken road running perpendicular to our front, which enabled us still to retain the crest of the hill. Lieutenant-Colonel McElroy, commanding, then reported to Colonel Christ that if the enemy advanced we could not hold the position. He directed us to hold it as long as possible. Were joined by one company of our skirmishers from the left before crossing the river. We kept up a constant fire on the enemy, who advanced on our right and left, very nearly enveloping us, consisting, as nearly as I could judge, of four regiments dismounted cavalry. When they were within 30 yards of us Colonel McElroy ordered us to fall back. Up to this time no other troops were engaged, the brigade being in line about 200 yards in rear. In falling back we were in some confusion, but reformed on the left in line with our brigade. This was the first time the regiment was ever under fire. It was assembled on the 21st of April, and, with the exception of four days, had been on the move, some of the men never before having had arms in their hands. On the 10th and 11th we were not engaged, but occupied position on the extreme left of the corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. AVERY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,

A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Third Div., Ninth Corps.

HDQRS. SIXTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

Before Petersburg, Va., August 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this regiment during the second epoch after I assumed command at 9 a. m., May 12, 1864:

The regiment had just been relieved from the skirmish line, and I was ordered to report with it to Colonel Marshall, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, who was protecting the left flank of the corps with skirmishers. I was ordered to deploy my men until I had extended the line from the left of the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry to Ny River, and hold the rest of my command in reserve. To do this it required four companies as skirmishers. After lying in this position for about one hour, I was ordered by Colonel Marshall to march with my reserve to the right and in rear of the First Division of this corps, leaving the skirmish line of Captain House, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. I was placed with my four

companies in the third line of battle on the left of the division, supporting the Tenth U. S. Infantry. We lay in this position the remainder of the day, not engaged, but losing a few men from the enemy's sharpshooters. At night we were moved back about 50 yards and lay on our arms. On the morning of the 13th we were placed in position on the front line about 400 yards from the enemy by Colonel Humphrey, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, and the skirmishers under Captain House joined. Here we lay until the morning of the 18th, when we were moved out to support the skirmish line. In so doing the enemy shelled us very severely, but our loss was slight. On the 19th we moved to the corps to the left, and threw up rifle-pits, in which we lay until the commencement of the march to the North Anna, May 21. We lost more or less men every day from the enemy's fire, and I respectfully refer you to the accompanying list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. AVERY,

Major, Comdg. Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,

A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Third Div., Ninth Corps.

HDQRS. SIXTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,

Before Petersburg, Va., August 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment during the march from Spotsylvania to North Anna River, and the action at the latter place:

We marched with the brigade on the 21st [May] and reached the North Anna on the 23d. Bivouacked for the night in range of the enemy's guns, and on the morning of the 24th we were ordered to prepare to cross the line and attack the enemy with the rest of the corps, but after the reconnaissance it was decided not to, and this regiment was moved down to the support of the pickets. We took up a position under cover and remained in it until the movement commenced to the Pamunkey. We lost a few men on picket, but the regiment was not engaged. The men suffered on the march for want of shoes.

For the loss I respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of killed and wounded.†

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. AVERY,

Major, Comdg. Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,

A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Third Div., Ninth Corps.

HDQRS. SIXTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

Before Petersburg, Va., August 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment after I assumed command May 31, 1864:

We were in support of First Brigade, Third Division. We moved forward 200 or 300 yards, but were not engaged. At night we slept

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 149.

† Embodied in revised statement, p. 162.

on our arms, and on the 1st of June occupied the same position until about dark, when the regiment was moved to the extreme left of the division, supporting the Fifty-first Pennsylvania. We had hardly got into position when the enemy made an attack on the First Division of this corps, which joined us on the left, and forced it back in some confusion. At the request of a staff officer of the First Brigade, I formed four companies on the left of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, perpendicular to the main line, the commanding officer of the Fifty-first at the same time having extended his line to the left. I moved the rest of the regiment into the gap caused by this between the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and One hundred and ninth New York. We became engaged on the left with the enemy, who were occupying the pits thrown up by the First Division, but after about twenty minutes, firing the enemy retired and the pits were occupied by skirmishers. In the morning we were ordered back to our position of the 30th May, and marched that afternoon with the brigade. In the fight of the 2d the regiment was not engaged. On the 3d we formed the connection between the Second and Third Divisions, but were not engaged. On the 4th we marched with the brigade and relieved a part of the Second Corps at Cold Harbor. Nothing occurred worthy of note until June 7, when the enemy attacked a working party of this regiment which was in front of the pickets. The party which was to support them on the right ran without firing a shot, and this compelled them to retire, which they did in some confusion, as the enemy had outflanked them and got in their rear.

I am sorry to report the death of Lieutenant Evans, a brave officer, who fell while attempting to get his men out of their perilous position.

Before night the ground lost was regained and the fatigue party brought inside the picket-line. Nothing further occurred except the usual picket-firing until we started for the James River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. AVERY,

Major, Comdg. Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. THOMAS MATHEWS,

A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Third Div., Ninth Corps.

No. 246.

Report of Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell, Seventh Maine Battery.

SEVENTH MAINE BATTERY VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report in obedience to Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, under date of August 5, 1864:

FIRST EPOCH.

My battery was ordered into position at the Lacy house about 9.30 a. m., May 6. At 7 p. m., by order of Col. C. S. Wainwright, chief of artillery, Fifth Corps, took position at the rear of the line of the Sixth Army Corps. Was withdrawn at daylight the morning of

May 7, and ordered into position west of the Lacy house on the line of the Fifth Army Corps. Joined the Third Division, of the Ninth Army Corps, on the march toward Chancellorsville the evening of the same day.

SECOND EPOCH.

Arrived at the Ny River at 9.30 a. m. May 9, and by order of General O. B. Willcox, placed three guns in position near the Gayle house, and opened fire on the enemy's lines. At night crossed the Ny River with one section of my battery, and threw up a redoubt on a hill to the left of the road. On the morning of the 10th, by order, placed two guns in position on the line of the Third Division; one gun bearing to the right, and one to the left of the road leading to Spotsylvania Court-House. At the time of the advance of the line, the evening of the 10th, three of my guns were placed on the line to the right of the road, bearing on the woods. One gun remained in position on the road, and the left section, under Lieutenant Bundy, advanced with the Second Division to the Beverly house. The left section was relieved during the night, and joined the four guns on and to the right of the road. All my guns opened rapidly as the line advanced. My battery recrossed the Ny River the afternoon of the 11th, when the troops fell back, but during the night was placed in position again on the line of the Second and Third Divisions. On the morning of the 12th the left section, under Lieutenant Bundy, was advanced across the ravine to the right of the road, and took position on the front line, throwing shot and shell through the open space in the woods on the enemy's lines. Subsequently the right section, under Lieutenant Thorp, joined this section. These two sections lost quite severely during the day in killed and wounded. About 8 a. m. the center section, under Lieutenant Staples, was placed in position on the pine knoll, about 500 yards to the right and front of the guns already in position, and opened with shell and case-shot, firing over the Second Division, the line of fire being almost at right angles to the line of the Third Division. My battery was several hundred yards farther advanced than any other battery of the corps. At the time that the troops of the Third Division were partially withdrawn, the lines of the enemy pressed forward close to the position of my guns, appearing in sight on the left flank of the pieces most advanced, and being short of ammunition, I considered it prudent to withdraw, and accordingly passed through the line of batteries on the crest of the hill to my left and rear, crossed the ravine, and placed my guns in position on the hill, near the old house that was used during the engagement as a hospital. From this position I threw canister upon the rebel brigade when it charged upon the guns of the Nineteenth New York battery, of the Second Division. Subsequently, when the enemy made demonstrations from time to time to the left, indicating that his forces were on the road leading to the Court-House, I turned my guns in that direction, shelling the road and the woods on the right. During the night, my battery, in company with others of the corps, passed to the rear of our lines, through the woods, and parked in rear of the lines of the Second Corps. On the morning of the 14th my battery joined the Ninth Corps. During the night of the 17th, in conformity with orders, I placed four guns on the right

the lines of the Ninth Corps, and opened rapidly, shelling the woods when our troops advanced against the enemy at daylight. My guns were withdrawn at dark, and joined the division as it marched to the left of the turnpike road past the Beverly house. During the night of the 19th my battery was placed in position on the front line of the First Division, and remained on this line until the night of the 21st.

THIRD EPOCH.

My battery took up the line of march with the Third Division the evening of the 21st of May, and arrived at the North Anna River on the afternoon of the 23d. Threw up redoubts during the night, about 1,000 yards from the river, on the line of the Third Division. On the afternoon of the 24th had a sharp artillery duel with the enemy, silencing his fire.

The morning of the 25th received orders to place one section to the right of the Third Division line, on the bank of the river, to support the line of the First Division across the river. Marched with the division the morning of the 27th.

FOURTH EPOCH.

My battery was on the march with the division the 27th and 28th of May, and crossed the Pamunkey the night of the 28th. The caissons, battery wagon, and forge were in the advance with the corps train on the march from the North Anna River to the Pamunkey, and many of the horses became exhausted and worn out by the rapidity of the movements of the train. In addition, the animals were entirely without forage, save what was gathered on the way. Sunday morning, the 29th, advanced 2 miles with the division, and took position, but subsequently went into park for the night. On the morning of the 30th advanced with the division to the Totopotomoy, and placed one section in position, bearing across the creek. The 31st one section was sent to the front, on the Third Division line. On the night of the 1st of June my battery, following the Third Division train, passed to the left, in rear of the line of battle. Continued still farther to the left the morning of the 2d, and took position on the line of the Third Division the afternoon of the same day, when the troops wheeled into position to resist the pressure of the enemy on our right flank. All my guns opened rapidly against the rebel infantry and artillery, and continued rapid firing until dark. We strengthened our works during the night, and opened fire again on the morning of the 3d on the enemy's artillery, throwing solid shot with marked effect. About 8 o'clock, by order of General O. B. Willcox, commanding Third Division, I placed four guns within 350 yards of the rebel works. With the assistance of a detail of men, I had a redoubt thrown up in two hours, and turned my guns on the rebel works. When the corps was ordered to advance, I opened with shot and shell against the enemy's works, firing with all possible rapidity for ten minutes. Withdrew from the position after dark, and occupied the works held in the morning. In the engagements of the 2d and 3d of June I had 1 man severely wounded, and lost considerable in horses and material. During the afternoon of the 4th moved to near the cross-roads at Cold Harbor.

My battery was ordered into position the night of the 6th, and remained until the night of June 12, when the battery joined the Third Division on the march toward White House.*

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. TWITCHELL,

Captain, Commanding Seventh Maine Battery, Vet. Vols.

Capt. ROBERT A. HUTCHINS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Ninth Corps.

No. 247.

Report of Capt. Jacob Roemer, Thirty-fourth New York Battery.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH NEW YORK BATTERY,

August 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward following report of the Thirty-fourth New York Battery of the present campaign from May 4, 1864, to July 30, inclusive:

FIRST EPOCH.

From May 4 to battle of Wilderness.

May 4, 1864, marched to Rappahannock Station and encamped for the night. The 5th. marched to the Rapidan and crossed it on a pontoon; encamped 1 mile from the river. The 6th, marched to the Wilderness or Cedar Grove and went into position; changed position at 12 o'clock midnight. The 7th, at 2 a. m., ordered to keep a vigilant guard in front, and open fire if the enemy should press our pickets. Fired 5 rounds at 5 a. m. and 14 rounds at 7 p. m.; received no casualties during the battle.

SECOND EPOCH.

From battle of Wilderness to battle at Spotsylvania.

Evening of 7th received orders to be ready to march at moment's notice; withdrew from position, ready to march at 11 p. m. The 8th, detained in column all night until 7 a. m., when we marched to Chancellorsville; encamped at 5 p. m. The 9th, marched to Gage's Hill. At 9 a. m. one section ordered into position, the two remaining sections to be ready for any emergency. At 10 a. m. ordered forward with the battery, when a general engagement took place from 10 a. m. until 7 p. m.; fired 380 rounds. The 10th, quiet all the morning. At 4 p. m. the enemy attacked us on our front, toward Spotsylvania Court-House, and our left flank during a heavy rain-storm. Our fire was very effective, silencing the enemy's batteries on our front and left flank. We fired 340 rounds, the battery receiving the congratulations of the general commanding for its accurate firing. Preparations for a heavy attack were visible during the day, but owing to our exposed position was not made. A feint withdrawal was made to draw the enemy out of his works. The 11th, at 5 p. m., advanced and took our former position at the Beverly house, remaining quiet all night. The 12th, the enemy opened a brisk fire at 6 a. m. with six guns on our four pieces from the front and left, but the morning being heavy or misty, did not reply until it cleared up, then went to work and silenced their battery. At 2 p. m. an engagement took place on our center. The battery was ordered to

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

support, and a heavy artillery engagement ensued; fired 552 rounds of our own shell and then borrowed from other batteries. Casualties, 2 men wounded, and 3 horses killed and 4 wounded. Ammunition having been expended, the battery was withdrawn from the field at dark.

THIRD EPOCH.

March to North Anna River.

The 13th, remained quiet all day. The 14th, ordered in position; breast-works thrown up. The 15th, engaged in strengthening breast-works. Quiet all day. The 16th, fired 18 rounds at the enemy during the day. The 17th, quiet all day. The 18th, the enemy attacked us. We fired about 300 rounds. The 19th, marched about 3 miles to our left. The 20th, quiet all day. 21st, ditto. 22d, ordered to cut woods and throw up breast-works; in the evening marched toward the North Anna. 23d, continued march and arrived at bank of river and encamped; threw up breast-works during the night. The 24th, engagement ensued, lasting all day; fired 473 rounds, principally at enemy's works on opposite bank of river. The 25th, opened again at 5 a. m.; fired 37 rounds. The 26th, fired 49 rounds at the enemy at the request of General Warren, of Fifth Corps, to help him advance across the river.

FOURTH EPOCH.

27th, ordered to march at 11.15 p. m. toward the Pamunkey. 28th, crossed the Pamunkey 11.30 a. m.; encamped 1 mile from south bank of river. 29th, marched to Hanover town, took position, and commenced to throw up breast-works. At night withdrew and encamped 1 mile in rear. 30th, marched about 3 miles south of our former position and went into position again with six pieces. 31st, quiet all day. June 1, turned in one section to ordnance department. 2d, advanced about 3 or 4 miles; went into position about 2 a. m., the enemy having flanked us; fired 237 rounds. 3d, opened fire in same position early in morning at 1 o'clock; advanced about one-half a mile for purpose of silencing enemy's battery; fired 228 rounds during [day]; withdrew to former position about 7 p. m.; remained about two hours; ordered to move farther back and go into camp at 12 midnight. The enemy opened fire in our front; changed camp to a more secure position at 2 p. m. On 6th instant, ordered into position at Cold Harbor; threw up works during night. The next day fired 57 rounds. The 9th, changed position of three pieces to Fort Fletcher; quiet all day strengthening work. The 10th, fired 60 rounds. The 11th, fired 64 rounds. The 12th, picked up 27 unexploded fuse shell that the enemy had fired, refixed them, and sent them back from whence they came; fired 53 rounds with reduced cartridges and increased elevation.*

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB ROEMER,

Captain, Comdg. Thirty-fourth New York Battery.

Capt. R. A. HUTCHINS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Ninth Corps.

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 248.

*Reports of Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero, U. S. Army, commanding
Fourth Division.*

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Miller's House, on Plank Road east of Alrich's, May 15, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that at 12.30 p. m. this day the Second Ohio Cavalry, stationed at Piney Branch Church, were compelled to fall back, being attacked by superior forces, consisting of one brigade of cavalry, with two pieces of artillery. I immediately ordered the Fourth Division in readiness, and marched the Twenty-third U. S. Colored Troops to support the cavalry. On arriving at Alrich's, on the plank road, I found the Second Ohio driven across the road, and the enemy occupying the cross-roads. I ordered the colored regiment to advance on the enemy in line of battle, which they did, and drove the enemy in perfect rout. Not being able to pursue with infantry, the Second Ohio formed and gave chase to Piney Branch Church, which they (the Second Ohio) now occupy. All quiet elsewhere. Our loss amounted to about 8 or 10 wounded. The enemy lost some 5 horses killed. I have changed my position to a more secure one, to protect the trains and roads leading to the army. I have since learned from one of my scouts that Hampton's brigade is in full retreat, in perfect disorder, toward Todd's Tavern.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. FERRERO,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,

Chief of Staff.

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HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Salem Church, Va., May 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was attacked by a strong force of cavalry and artillery at 5 p. m. last evening. At the same time heard heavy firing on my left and rear. The enemy were defeated in their attempt to break through my lines. Captured several prisoners belonging to Ewell's corps. I have given instructions for all trains proceeding [to the front] to take the Massaponax Church road. I would suggest that my lines be drawn back closer to Fredericksburg, as my left is too open and I have not troops enough to cover the extent of country intervening between Salem Church and Massaponax road. I await orders with reference to this change. I would add that we are constantly menaced by the enemy, both in small and large parties. The amount of cavalry that I have, being about 700 men, is insufficient to do the duty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. FERRERO,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,

Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Salem Church, Va., May 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that an attack was made on my lines yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock by a brigade or more of the enemy's cavalry. At the same time heavy musketry and artillery firing was heard to my left and rear and not far distant. We held the enemy in check until dark, and up to this hour (— a. m.) have heard nothing more of them. We took several prisoners belonging to Ewell's corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Wright's Tavern, Va., May 26, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 19th instant at 5.30 p. m. my outpost, on the road leading from Alsop's to Silver's, on the plank road, was driven in and attacked by a strong force, consisting, as far as I was able to judge, of cavalry and artillery, and seemed to be determined to penetrate my lines. The Second Ohio Cavalry was ordered to engage the enemy until I could bring infantry supports. At the same time heard heavy firing of musketry and artillery on our left and rear. I immediately formed my division in line. Had a slight skirmish with the enemy, but night setting in, the firing ceased. Advancing a short distance I found that the enemy had retreated. We captured 5 prisoners belonging to Ewell's corps. Our losses were very small.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., August 1, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division during the present campaign:

FIRST EPOCH.

In compliance with orders, the division broke camp at Manassas Junction, Va., on the 4th day of May to join the balance of the corps, then moving toward the Rapidan to join the Army of the Potomac, reaching Catlett's Station about 2 a. m. of the 5th. Bivouacked till 8 o'clock, when we moved forward, crossing the Rappahannock at 2 p. m., and reached Mountain Run at 6 p. m. Bivouacking till 4 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, marched to the Rapidan and crossed that river at Germanna Ford, and relieved

troops guarding the bridge. At 7 o'clock orders were received from Lieutenant-General Grant to report with my division to Major-General Sedgwick, commanding Sixth Corps. Upon reporting to General Sedgwick I received orders from him to pass along a road which would be indicated by a guide, and to attack and press the enemy with all dispatch. While marching to execute this order another order was received from Major-General Sedgwick to leave two regiments at Germanna Ford to guard the bridge; place one brigade on the road at Beale's house, and the rest of the division on the first road on the right after leaving the second line of works. This disposition of the division was about to be made when an order was received from Lieutenant-General Grant to relieve Colonel Marshall's (Provisional) brigade, and the heavy artillery regiments guarding the roads leading to the Jacobs' Ferry road, leaving enough troops to guard the bridge and trains, and to move the latter to the south side of the river and park them. This order was at once carried into effect, and the ground covered from the right of the Sixth Corps to the Rapidan. The division remained in this position, when, at 8.30 p. m., word was received from Lieutenant-General Grant that the Sixth Corps had been forced back from its position, and that there was every probability that before morning the enemy would intervene between this division and the balance of the army, and that if I should learn such to be the case to move at once across Germanna Ford and down the river to Ely's Ford, there cross to the south side, and there remain with the wagon train until I received further orders. At 9.30 p. m. I received an order from Lieutenant-General Grant to move my troops, with everything at the river, up the plank road to near his headquarters. Should I not start before the enemy intervened, then go by Ely's Ford to Chancellorsville. Deeming it impossible to move everything with the necessary dispatch up the plank road, I ordered all the trains and the Third New Jersey Cavalry to cross the river and proceed to Ely's Ford, and there recross and proceed to Chancellorsville. I then drew in my pickets, and with my infantry and the Second Ohio Cavalry moved up the plank road toward Lieutenant-General Grant's headquarters. Owing to the large space of ground covered by my division and the long distance the regiments were separated from each other, it was necessarily some time before the division could be collected together, and it was nearly 6 o'clock when the division moved up the plank road, the skirmishers of the enemy appearing on the right flank and rear of my column as we advanced, but without doing us any harm or affecting the morale of my division. Upon reporting to Lieutenant-General Grant, I received orders from him to move my colored troops alone to Dowdall's Tavern and Chancellorsville, a brigade at each place to cover the trains of the army then assembling between those two points, to inform Major-General Burnside of the receipt of this order, and as we arrived at Dowdall's to report to Major-General Sheridan, commanding cavalry, for further orders. In compliance with orders from Major-General Sheridan, I placed one brigade and a section of the Third Vermont Battery at the head of the Furnace road and one brigade on the Ely's Ford road. On the 9th instant, in compliance with orders received, I relieved the troops guarding the plank road, looking toward Old Wilderness Tavern. This disposition of my division covered the extreme right of this army, extending from Todd's Tavern to Banks' Ford. The Fifth New York, Third New Jersey, and Second Ohio Cavalry, having reported

to me for duty, in compliance with orders from Major-General Burnside, were constantly employed and patrolling the different roads leading from my position.

SECOND EPOCH.

While the division occupied the last-named position, the Second Ohio Cavalry, stationed at Piney Branch Church, were compelled to fall back, being attacked by a superior force, consisting of one brigade of cavalry and two pieces of artillery. I immediately ordered the Fourth Division in readiness, and marched the Twenty-third U. S. Colored Troops to support the cavalry. On arriving at Alrich's, on the plank road, I found the Second Ohio driven across the road and the enemy occupying the cross-roads. I ordered the colored regiments to advance on the enemy in line of battle, which they did, and drove the enemy in perfect rout. Not being able to pursue with infantry, the Second Ohio formed and gave them chase to Piney Branch Church, which they (the Second Ohio) now occupy.

THIRD EPOCH.

This division remained in the above position until the 17th instant. In compliance with verbal instructions from Lieutenant-General Grant, I moved the division and occupied a position near Salem Church, extending from the left of the main road to Fredericksburg to the road leading along the Rappahannock. On the 20th instant an attack was made by a strong force of the enemy's cavalry and artillery at 5 p. m.; at the same time heard firing on my left and rear. The enemy was defeated in their attempt to break through my line. I captured several prisoners belonging to Ewell's corps. I have given instructions for all trains proceeding to the front to take the Massaponax Church road.

FOURTH EPOCH.

The division remained in this position until the 21st instant, when I received orders from Lieutenant-General Grant to make such disposition of my forces as best to cover Fredericksburg and the roads leading from there to Bowling Green; to take up and maintain a line from Banks' Ford, via Tabernacle Church road, to Port Royal road; to make my headquarters at or near Owen's, where I would concentrate my main force. The same day I also received orders from Lieutenant-General Grant to move with the trains of the army, and make such disposition of my command as best to cover them. The main trains of the army having moved to Bowling Green, I moved on the 22d in rear of the trains, and marched as far as Willboro's house, on the Bowling Green road, where I bivouacked for the night. Leaving Willboro's at 4 p. m. of the 23d, the division moved to Milford Station, still keeping in rear of the trains. On the 24th instant, the trains being concentrated near Wright's Tavern, I placed a brigade and a battery in advance of them, on the road leading to North Anna River, leaving a brigade and battery at Milford Station to protect their right flank and rear. On the 27th instant, the trains having been ordered to move, the division moved from Wright's Tavern to Newtown, King and Queen County, where we bivouacked for the night. The mounted cavalry which had been operating with

me up to this time, this day reported to Major-General Sheridan, commanding the cavalry, in compliance with orders received from headquarters Army of the Potomac. Leaving Newtown on the morning of the 28th, we marched to Dunkirk, and crossed the Mattapony at that place. On the 29th moved to the Pamunkey, near Hanover town, leaving one regiment to guard the pontoon bridge across the Mattapony until it was taken up.

On June 1 the division crossed the Pamunkey, and one brigade and a battery placed at Haw's Shop, and one brigade and a battery on the road leading toward Hanover Junction. On the 2d, in compliance with orders received from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I moved and occupied a position with the dismounted cavalry and one brigade of infantry, covering the approaches toward New Castle and the right of the army. On the 6th, in compliance with orders received from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I concentrated my command at Old Church Tavern, and occupied a position covering the approaches from New Castle Ferry, Hanover town, Haw's Shop, and Bethesda Church. On the 10th the cavalry of the enemy made an attack on the Haw's Shop road on the cavalry of General Wilson, then on picket and vedette duty in my front. The division remained in the above position until the 12th instant, when, in compliance with orders received from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I moved from this position as far as Tunstall's Station, having in view the protection of the trains of the army.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. FERRERO,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters Ninth Army Corps.

No. 249.

Itinerary of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps.†

By General Orders, No. 9, headquarters Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps, dated May 4, 1864, this brigade was formed, comprising at that time the Thirtieth, Thirty-ninth, and Twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops. On May 7 the Forty-third U. S. Colored Troops was also assigned (by verbal orders) to this brigade.

May 4.—Left camp at Manassas Junction, Va., and marched to Catlett's Station.

May 5.—Marched to 4 miles southeast of Rappahannock Station.

May 6.—Marched to and crossed Rapidan River at Germauna Ford.

May 7.—Marched to Chancellorsville and took up position at forks of United States and Ely's Fords roads; remained in the neighborhood of Chancellorsville until the 15th.

May 15.—The brigade moved toward Fredericksburg on plank road, and encamped on the farm of a Mr. Silver.

May 17.—Marched to Salem Church, Va.

May 21.—Left plank road and encamped on Telegraph road 3 miles south of Fredericksburg.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

† From returns for May and June.

May 22.—Marched to and down Bowling Green pike.

May 23.—Marched to Milford Station.

May 25.—Marched to Wright's Tavern, south of Po River.

May 26.—Returned to Milford Station.

May 27.—Marched to Mattacocy bridge.

May 28.—Marched via Newtown to Dunkirk and crossed Mattaponi River.

May 29.—Marched to Pamunkey River near Hanover town.

May 31.—Crossed Pamunkey River and encamped on south side.

It has been the duty of this brigade during the last month to accompany, as a guard, the trains of the Army of the Potomac during the campaign in which that army was and is engaged. It is still engaged in that duty.

June 2.—Left camp near Hanover town, Va.; marched 6 miles and encamped on farm of Edward Ruffin, 1 mile from Old Church.

June 6.—Moved to Old Church and fortified.

June 10.—Union cavalry pickets driven into Old Church by rebel cavalry; repulsed and driven back by infantry pickets of this brigade.

June 11.—This brigade went in support of cavalry reconnaissance in direction of Bethesda Church and Shady Grove Church road; reconnaissance successful; no infantry loss.

June 12.—Left Old Church; marched 12 miles in direction of White House.

No. 250.

*Itinerary of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps.**

This brigade was organized per General Orders, Nos. 8 and 9, dated headquarters Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps, near Manassas Junction, Va., May 3 and 4, respectively:

May 4.—Left the junction.

May 6.—Crossed the Rapidan and joined the Army of the Potomac.

May 15.—Was engaged in a skirmish near Chancellorsville, and lost 2 men wounded in the Twenty-third Regiment. Have been guarding the wagon-train since.

June 1.—Moved across the Pamunkey River to Haw's Church.

June 2.—Moved to near Cold Harbor, where we remained until the 5th, when we moved back to Old Church Tavern. We remained here until the 12th, when we went to White House.

No. 251.

Report of Lieut. George W. Silvis, Battery D, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

CAMP OF BATTERY D, PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated August 5, 1864, I have the

*From returns for May and June.

honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this battery in the operations of this campaign :

FIRST EPOCH.

Crossed the Rapidan on the 5th of May, 1864, and by command of Major-General Burnside reported to General Ferrero, commanding Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps. Remained at Germanna Ford until the morning of the 7th of May, when we moved to Mine Run, and after halting for a few hours proceeded to Chancellorsville.

SECOND EPOCH.

Remained in camp until the morning of the 9th of May, when we were ordered into position in a field-work erected near Chancellorsville. Remained with horses hitched and in readiness to move until the morning of the 15th, when we moved about 3 miles and again encamped. On the afternoon of the 17th we moved to Salem Church. On the afternoon of the 19th were ordered to harness and be in readiness to move, which order was countermanded during the night, and we remained in camp until the morning of the 21st.

THIRD EPOCH.

On the morning of the 21st of May left Salem Church and marched several miles in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House. Halted for the night. On the morning of the 22d moved to near Guiney's Station, on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad. During the afternoon of the 23d marched to near Bowling Green. Remained at Bowling Green until the morning of the 25th, when we crossed the River Po and proceeded to Wright's Tavern. During the afternoon of the 27th we recrossed the Po River and halted at Milford Station until 9 o'clock in the evening, when we again commenced the march and proceeded to Shiloh Church, which place we reached on the morning of the 28th. On the afternoon of the 28th we marched to near Dunkirk. On the morning of the 30th of May crossed the Mattapony River at Dunkirk and encamped for the night near Hanovertown, where we remained until the 31st of May.

FOURTH EPOCH.

On the 31st of May crossed the Pamunkey River near Hanovertown and encamped on the south side, where we remained until June 2, then marched 6 miles in the direction of White House and halted for the night. On the morning of the 3d of June marched 2 miles and halted for the night on road leading to Bottom's Bridge. Remained there until the 6th of June and then marched to Old Church Tavern and went into camp. During the afternoon of the 10th of June were ordered to hold ourselves in instant readiness to move; at about 3 o'clock left camp and moved into an adjoining field, where we remained until about 5 o'clock, when we were ordered to return to camp. Remained there until the 12th, and then marched in the direction of White House; halted for a few hours on the morning of the 13th, and then proceeded to New Kent Court-House, when we halted for the night. On the morning of the 14th marched for a few miles and encamped on the road between New

Kent Court-House and the Chickahominy until the evening of the 15th. Spent the night of the 15th on the road near the Chickahominy River.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. SILVIS,

Lieutenant, Comdg. Battery D, Pennsylvania Vol. Arty.

Capt. GEORGE A. HICKS,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Fourth Div., Ninth Army Corps.

No. 252.

Report of Capt. Romeo H. Start, Third Vermont Battery.

THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY, VERMONT VOLS.,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, 1864, I would most respectfully submit the following report of the operations and movements of the Third Battery Light Artillery, Vermont Volunteers, from the crossing of the Rapidan, May 6, 1864, to the assault on Petersburg, July 30, 1864, viz:

Crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford on the morning of May 6, 1864, and went into position near the ford and remained until 1 a. m. of the 7th instant. On the 7th instant moved from the ford to Piney Church, Va., where the command remained until the 9th instant. On the afternoon of the 9th instant moved from Piney Church, Va., to Chancellorsville, Va., and went into position on the pike running to Orange Court-House, Va. Remained in position at this point until the morning of the 18th instant when the command moved to Salem Church, Va., on the road running from Chancellorsville to Fredericksburg, Va., where the battery again went into position, and remained until the 22d instant, when it moved to Bowling Green, Va., where it arrived on the 23d instant. Moved across the Mattaponi and encamped. On the morning of the 27th broke camp, recrossed the Mattaponi, and moved to Newtown, Va., and encamped for the night. On the 28th instant moved from Newtown, Va., crossed the Mattaponi near Dunkirk, Va., and encamped. On the 29th instant moved from the Mattaponi near Dunkirk to the Pamunkey and encamped. On the 30th instant broke camp and crossed the Pamunkey and encamped again on the south bank near Hanover town, Va. Moved from this point on the morning of the 31st to near New Castle, Va., and encamped, where the command remained until the morning of June 1, 1864, when it moved to Braxton's house. Remained at this point until June 5, 1864, when the command moved to Old Church Tavern and went into position, where it remained until the 13th instant, when it moved to New Kent Court-House and encamped. On the 14th marched from New Kent Court-House to near Slatersville, Va., and encamped. On the 15th moved to a point on the Chickahominy near Long Bridge, and halted for the completion of the pontoon bridge at that point.*

ROMEO H. START,

Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. SAMUEL CHAPIN, A. A. A. G.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 253.

*Report of Capt. John B. Eaton, Twenty-seventh New York Battery,
Reserve Artillery.*

TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
August 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the operations of the present campaign:

FIRST EPOCH.

At the crossing of the Rapidan my battery was attached to the Reserve Artillery, Ninth Corps, under command of Capt. John Edwards, Third U. S. Artillery, and in common with the other batteries of the reserve was not engaged during the battle of the Wilderness, though in position near the Wilderness Tavern during the engagement of May 6.

SECOND EPOCH.

The artillery of the reserve, including my battery, joined the Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac, on the 7th, marched with it to Piney Grove Church, and was held in reserve during most of the fighting at Spotsylvania.

THIRD EPOCH.

Marched from Piney Grove Church on the 10th and reached Fredericksburg on the 15th. On the 17th the Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac, was broken up, and the Reserve Artillery, of the Ninth Corps, ordered to Belle Plain, which we reached on the 18th. Left there on the 24th for Port Royal, but my own battery was detached on the same day and ordered to Fredericksburg, where I arrived that night. Left there and marched to Port Royal on the 28th with a column of provisional troops under command of Col. J. F. Staunton.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Left Port Royal on the 31st with a brigade of heavy artillery and pontoon train, commanded by Col. A. A. Gibson, Second Pennsylvania Artillery. Crossed the Mattaponi June 2, and the Pamunkey on the 4th, rejoining the Ninth Corps and being attached to the First Division (General Crittenden), then at Woody's farm.

Remained at or near Cold Harbor until June 12, under fire much of the time, but not actively engaged. Marched on the night of the 12th toward the Chickahominy.*

Very respectfully,

JNO. B. EATON,

Captain, Comdg. Twenty-seventh New York Battery.

Lieut. SAMUEL CHAPIN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 254.

Report of Maj. Peter McLennan, Twenty-second New York Cavalry, of operations May 7-8.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Fredericksburg, Va., May 9, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 7th instant, I immediately took command of this regiment, and now have the honor to report the situation of the regiment at that time and its services since.

A little before I took command the regiment had been lying on the west side and near the plank road, 3 miles south of Germanna Ford, in line, with squadrons inverted. I was personally present with the vedettes, and was retiring before the enemy's fire of musketry, toward the main body, when I found the main body, had fallen back 200 yards across the plank road, except the first squadron, which I ordered to remain; but being informed that the order was to fall back, I permitted the squadron to wheel about by platoons and fall back to the line of the main body, when it again wheeled about to face the enemy, and I was in the act of dressing it on the line of the regiment as the orderly handed me your order, as senior officer, to take command of the regiment and to report to the lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth New York Cavalry for orders. I immediately reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond, of the Fifth New York Cavalry, and received the order to fall back on the command of Major-General Sedgwick. At the moment that I received that order the enemy opened fire upon my right (then left) and center with three pieces of artillery, throwing shell with great rapidity at short range. Soon after the enemy opened with artillery a portion of the regiment retreated southward toward the headquarters of Major-General Sedgwick with some precipitation and confusion. I ordered the remainder to fall back toward the command of General Sedgwick, which was done in good order. After this portion of my command had retired beyond the range of the artillery, I rode forward to rally the rest of my command. While engaged in so doing one of your aides-de-camp met that portion of the regiment that last retired and ordered it to resume a position facing the enemy. I rallied the portion that had first retired and formed it, by order of Major-General Sedgwick, near his headquarters. I then returned to look after the other portion of the regiment and found it engaged with the enemy, skirmishing near the place from which it had retired unsupported, the Second Ohio Cavalry that had been there having left. With this portion of my command I remained until midnight, occupying nearly the same ground on which the skirmishing took place.

Early on the morning of the 8th instant, by order of Major-General Hancock, through Captain Briscoe, I took position as rear guard of the Second Army Corps on its march toward the south on the Rockville road. In moving forward, and when about 3 miles south of the Fredericksburg and Orange road, my command was fired upon by a concealed enemy from behind trees, stumps, and logs in the woods on the west side of the intrenchments. I returned the fire, but the horses not having been trained to military noises, caused some confusion, and I thought best to move forward and form with the infantry. Accordingly, I moved forward about one-fourth mile, formed into line, and by advice of the colonel in command of the

rear guard of infantry, I dismounted a portion of my command and deployed them in and in front of the intrenchments as skirmishers. In that way I moved forward about one-half mile, after giving orders to the officers in charge of the horses to come forward and keep near the dismounted men. The officer in charge of one company (G) did as ordered, kept near the skirmishers under the crest of a ridge, and came along safely, but those of Companies E, F, and L, in charge of Lieutenant Beeby, for some unexplained reason, did not follow, and those together with Lieutenant Beeby and the men that remained with him are missing. Upon learning that the lieutenant did not come forward, I immediately sent out scouting parties, at first 6 men and a sergeant, and afterward 10 men, who volunteered to go in search of the missing horses and men. Both parties returned and reported that they could find nothing of either. Believing that Lieutenant Beeby had taken some other road into the lines of the army, I moved forward and reported to Major-General Hancock, near Todd's Tavern. I was then ordered to join the remainder of my command that had preceded me at Fredericksburg, where I arrived this day. In these two days' marching and skirmishing my regiment lost 3 men killed, 8 wounded, and 96 men and 1 officer missing, besides 1 officer known to be a prisoner. I also lost 27 horses killed, 241 missing, and 4 died of fatigue and want of forage.

It may be proper to state that for various reasons I am of the opinion that the men and horses in charge of Lieutenant Beeby are still in the U. S. service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. McLENNAN,

Major, Comdg. Twenty-Second New York Cavalry.

Major-General MEADE,

Commanding Army of the Potomac.

No. 255.

*Reports of Maj. Gen. William F. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding
Eighteenth Army Corps, of operations May 29-June 12.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,

June 2, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that yesterday at 4.30 p. m. the Eighteenth Corps assaulted the enemy's lines in front and carried them at all points. The Third Division, under the command of Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, consisting of brigades of Colonel Drake and Colonel Barton, charged across an open field, 1,250 yards in width, swept by a cross-fire of the enemy's artillery, carried the edge of the woods, and drove the enemy from their intrenchments, which were protected by slashings and entanglements, taking some 250 prisoners, which in the haste of the moment were sent to the headquarters Sixth Corps. The division of General Ricketts, coming up on the left, aided General Devens in holding the pits so gallantly taken. A very few minutes after Colonel Henry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Corps, charged the enemy's lines on the right of my front, and after a short but severe struggle carried them, but was unable to hold them, owing to the fact that a redoubt of the enemy behind his rifle-pits completely

commanded (Colonel Henry's position) them. General Martindale, with his division, consisting of two brigades, except two regiments, which before the attack had been sent to the assistance of General Wright, held the right flank during the movement, and at the partial success of Colonel Henry was ordered to sweep down in rear of the rifle-pits, which he either held or commanded. Darkness coming on before he could make the necessary changes in his lines, I was forced to countermand the order, and our lines were drawn back to the position indicated to you in my dispatch of last night. The brigades of Colonel Barton and Colonel Henry held their portion of the line with scarcely any ammunition until nearly 7 o'clock this morning, when the troops received a fresh supply by the kindness of General Wright. I cannot commend too highly to the notice of the commanding general the conduct of Colonel Drake, who fell severely wounded leading the advanced line of General Devens, and Colonel Barton, who led the supporting line and so gallantly held what Colonel Drake had taken.

Respectfully, &c.,

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
June 4, 1864.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In my dispatch to you, June 2, reporting my operations of the 1st instant, I find I have made an error which I hasten to correct. In a verbal report to me, I understood General Devens, commanding Third Division of my corps, positively to say that his first line preceded the first line of Sixth Corps on his left in the assault in the woods and the capture of the rifle-pits. In a further conversation with him this morning, he says this was not so, and that he was preceded by the first line of the Sixth Corps. I regret exceedingly the injustice unintentionally done the Sixth Corps, and beg that my dispatch be corrected to this extent.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

STONINGTON, CONN.,
August 9, 1864.

SIR: My continuous and active service in the field has prevented me from making out reports of certain operations of the troops under my command at an earlier date, and as many of the subordinate reports have not been made to me for reasons similar to those which have delayed mine, I can now give but a résumé, and propose to include in the report to your headquarters operations of my command while with the Army of the Potomac, and not under the orders of General Butler. On the 27th of May I received orders to con-

centrate my command, consisting of the two white divisions of the Eighteenth Corps, and the divisions of Generals Ames and Turner of the Tenth Corps, in rear of the lines at Port Walthall, preparatory to embarkation at Bermuda Hundred, to join the Army of the Potomac. My orders were to land on the north side of the Pamunkey to protect the engineer troops, who were to be sent to work on the bridges at that point. The following is the order upon which I moved :

WASHINGTON, *May 28, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General SMITH :

Lieutenant-General Grant directs that on reaching White House you will put the railroad bridge there in condition for crossing troops and artillery, and leave a sufficient force to hold it. Ask General Butler to give you artillery enough for that purpose. The railroad bridge corps will immediately leave Alexandria with men and materials for executing the work. As soon as you occupy the place telegraph here your progress in ascending the river and landing.

HALLECK,
Major-General.

My command consisted very nearly of 16,000 infantry, sixteen pieces of artillery, and one squadron of cavalry of about 100 men. As I knew of no landing-place on the north side of the Pamunkey near the White House, I had asked permission from Washington, through General Butler, to land at West Point and march to the designated point, but this was refused. I, however, took the responsibility of sending General Ames and one brigade in fast steamers to land at West Point, and march to protect my landing if it should become necessary, and requested Admiral Lee to give orders to Captain Babcock, U. S. Navy, to cover the landing of this brigade by gun-boats. The necessary orders were promptly given by the admiral, with his usual zeal in all his co-operations. By Sunday morning, 11 a. m., 29th, the embarkation was so far advanced that I started to overtake the head of my command. On arriving at Fort Monroe, a telegram gave me information that General Grant had crossed the Pamunkey with the greater part of the Army of the Potomac, and then, deeming my proper course to be up the Pamunkey, landing at the White House, I immediately gave the necessary orders, and reached the landing at the White House, with my headquarters, on Monday, May 30, at 11 a. m. The transports were as rapidly unloaded as the inadequate means of landing would admit, and several fast steamers were sent back to assist in towing barges and schooners, and in aiding other steamers which had run aground on the shoals in the James River. During the night of the 30th and morning of the 31st, I received three copies of the following order :

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Hanovertown, Va., May 28, 1864—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. F. SMITH,

Commanding Eighteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The Army of the Potomac is now crossing to the south side of the Pamunkey River and massing at this place ; the most of it has already crossed. You will leave a garrison at the White House until it is relieved by General Abercrombie's command from Port Royal, and with the remainder of your command move direct to New Castle, on the south side of the Pamunkey, and there await further orders. Order the garrison left by you at White House, on being relieved, to follow after and join you.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant :

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

As my troops had not all arrived, and none of my wagons or ammunition, I sent to ask if my command should move as I then stood, or wait until I could take supplies with me, but later in the day, upon the receipt of a letter from General Grant, I determined not to wait for a reply to my first letter, but to march at once. I left General Ames with about 2,500 men to garrison White House, and marched about 3.30 p. m. with about 10,000 men and my artillery, and without wagons to carry supplies or extra ammunition. About 10 p. m. I reached Bassett's house near Old Church, and distributed my troops to cover the roads leading to New Castle Ferry. The men had had but little experience in heavy marching, and that, together with the heat of the day, caused much straggling, which I was unable to prevent, as my provost guard had not arrived when I left the White House. From Bassett's I sent to inform General Grant of my position, and asking further orders. The next morning at daylight I received an order to proceed at once to New Castle Ferry, and place myself between the Fifth and Sixth Corps. Deeming time to be of great importance, I moved the command, without allowing the men time to get their coffee. On reaching New Castle Ferry I found that we were in the broad valley lands of the Pamunkey, surrounded by hills within artillery range, which, if occupied by the enemy, would force us to carry them by assault. The Fifth and Sixth Corps were not in this vicinity. I at once sent Captain Farquhar, of the Engineers, to say to the lieutenant-general that I was certain from my position there was some mistake in the order, and to ask that it be rectified. While my lines were being formed I began the construction of a bridge across the river, and during these operations, Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock, of General Grant's staff, arrived to say there had been a mistake in my order, and that it should have been to march to Cold Harbor instead of New Castle Ferry. The command was immediately marched back over the road we had just traveled, and in the direction of Cold Harbor. The day was intensely hot and the dust stifling, and fatigue and exhaustion thinned my ranks during the march. On the road I received the following orders from General Meade :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 1, 1864—12 m.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH,
Commanding Eighteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : As soon as General Wright opens the road from Old Church to Cold Harbor, you will follow him, and take position on his right, endeavoring to hold the road from Cold Harbor to Bethesda Church. General Wright is ordered to attack as soon as his troops are up, and I desire you should co-operate with him and join in the attack. The enemy have not long been in position about Cold Harbor, and it is of great importance to dislodge and, if possible, to rout him before he can intrench himself.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

My scant force would not have filled the space between the Fifth and Sixth Corps, and, making that connection, I should have had no lines with which to make an attack, and as I could not obey both requirements of the order, I determined to aid in the attack, and began the formation of my lines immediately. At this time I sent an aide to General Meade to say that I had no ammunition save what my men had on their persons, and to ask that a supply might be sent to me to hold in reserve. On reconnoitering the ground in my

front and on my right, where I had no support, I found the roads from Mechanicsville and Bethesda Church uniting in quite open country, and with topographical features such that if that junction were held by the enemy they would command the ground over which my attack was to be made. I was, therefore, obliged to give up my third line of battle to extend my line to hold this point. My line was formed thus : General Devens on the left, connecting with the Sixth Corps in two lines ; General Brooks next on the right, in two lines, with half a line in reserve ; General Martindale on the right, in battalions in column closed in mass, the masses being in echelon, with the right refused. The left divisions occupied a narrow strip of woods, the rebel lines being in another wood separated from us by cleared ground, varying in width from 1,200 yards to 300 yards. While my lines were being formed General Wright sent to ask me for re-enforcements, as the enemy was turning his left flank. Two regiments were sent to him from General Martindale's command, and shortly after a message was received from General Wright to the effect that it was exceedingly important for him to begin the attack, and I determined to move forward, leaving General Martindale to form his troops and hold the roads and our right flank. General Devens' front line then advanced, crossed the 1,200 yards of open ground under a murderous fire, entered the woods, the second line moving up to support the first. The two lines captured the rifle-pits and about 250 prisoners. Pushing in through the woods they came upon another opening, in which was a rebel line of works too strong to attack, and so they held the line of woods. The leading brigade of General Brooks' division pushed through the clearing in their front, driving the enemy before them, until on reaching the second clearing they were met by so heavy a fire as to cause them to fall back within the woods. The leading brigade of General Devens' division lost heavily in officers and men ; among others its gallant commander, Colonel Drake, One hundred and twelfth Regiment New York Volunteers, and when the fight was over was commanded by a major. The brigade of Colonel Barton (Devens' division) held gallantly what had been won until other troops could be thrown in to support them on the flank. The brigade of Col. Guy V. Henry, Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers, intrenched themselves in the woods they had gained. The advance of my lines, with the necessity of firmly holding the roads on my right, caused an extension of my front, which properly filled left me only one thin line of battle in General Martindale's front, a partial second line with General Brooks, and the same with General Devens. While arranging my troops for the night to hold what they had gained, my aide returned from headquarters and informed me that General Meade had said, in answer to my request for ammunition, "Why the hell didn't he wait for his supplies to come up before coming here?" My justification was the orders I had received from the lieutenant-general, and the fact that he knew my condition when I moved. During the posting of my troops the following letter was sent to headquarters :

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
June 1, 1864.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac :

GENERAL : All the infantry ammunition I have is upon the persons of my men. Will you please make some arrangement to send me a supply immediately. At 11 o'clock this morning none of my supply train of wagons had arrived. I have

only one wagon per regiment, and some brigades have less. I would respectfully ask that a supply train be sent to the White House at once to the quartermaster and commissary of this corps for supplies; forage gives out to-night, rations to-morrow night. I have one regiment with Austrian rifles, one with Spencer, and one with Sharps carbines,

Respectfully, &c.,

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Later in the night, being compelled to make other dispositions, I sent this note, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
June 1, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that my line extends from the Woody house across the Bethesda Church road, partially along a rifle-pit occupied by the enemy when I assaulted, the left brigade occupying a line of pits taken from the enemy to-day, making my line like a very obtuse V. On the right, General Martindale is spread out in one thin line without any reserves. The center, by General Brooks, has a partial second line, his Third Brigade forming a second line to General Devens, who is on my extreme left. I have already had the honor to report my necessities and requirements for ammunition, and having now given the present condition of my situation, must leave it for the general commanding to determine as to how long I can hold this line if vigorously attacked, one division being almost entirely out of ammunition, and one brigade of General Brooks having but a small supply on hand. Fearful that the note of mine to General Meade may have miscarried, I again state that I have one regiment armed with Austrian rifles, one with Sharps, and one with Spencer carbines. I have not yet been able to ascertain the extent of my loss to-day. I have to request that medical stores be sent to my wounded, as I left before mine had been sent to me.

Respectfully, &c.,

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

The brigades of General Devens held the pits that night with hardly any ammunition, and Colonel Henry had not enough left to resist a serious attack. About 12.30 p. m. I received the following order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 1, 1864—10.05 p. m.

Major-General SMITH:

You will make your disposition to attack to-morrow morning on Major-General Wright's right, and in conjunction with that officer's attack. This attack should be made with your whole force, and as vigorous as possible. You will send orders to the telegraph office at General Wright's headquarters and keep me frequently advised of your operations. I have had no report of your operations this afternoon.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

To which I returned the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
June 1, 1864.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Your order for an attack in the morning is received. I have endeavored to represent to you my condition. In the present condition of my line an attack by me would be simply preposterous; not only that, but an attack on the part of the enemy of any vigor would probably carry my lines more than half their length. I have called on General Wright for about 100,000 rounds of ammunition, and have asked it to-night. Deserters report the enemy massing on my right for an attack early in the morning.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

About 2.30 a. m., June 2, the following order was received :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 2, 1864—[12.30] a. m.

Major-General SMITH,
Commanding Eighteenth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that the attack ordered for this morning shall take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Such examinations and arrangements as are necessary will be made immediately.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

About 7 a. m. I received from General Wright a supply of ammunition sufficient to fill up my boxes. I then had at that time one thin line of battle and my boxes filled with ammunition. During the morning, by order of Major-General Meade, General Devens' division was relieved by the Second Division, Sixth Corps, and Major-General Birney's division was posted on my right flank and remained there through the day. The day was spent in readjusting my lines and strengthening my position. During the afternoon the following circular order was received :

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 2, 1864—2.30 p. m.

The attack ordered for 5 p. m. this day is postponed to 4.30 a. m. to-morrow. Corps commanders will employ the interim in making examinations of the ground in their fronts, and perfecting their arrangements for the assault.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Anxious to have as far as possible a co-operating attack, I sent to Major-General Wright to ask his plan of attack and signifying my willingness to make mine subordinate to it. His reply was that he was going to assault in his front. I was, therefore, forced to make mine independently, yet keeping up the communication with the Sixth Corps. In front of my right was an open plain, swept by the fire of the enemy, both direct and from our right; on my left the open space was narrower, but equally covered by the artillery of the enemy. Near the center was a ravine, in which the troops would be sheltered from the cross-fire, and through this ravine I determined that the main assault should be made. General Devens' division had been placed on the right to protect our flank and hold as much as possible of the lines vacated by the troops moving forward. General Martindale with his division was ordered to move down the ravine, while General Brooks with his division was to advance on the left, taking care to keep up the connection between Martindale and the Sixth Corps, and if, in the advance, those two commanders should join, he (General Brooks) was ordered to throw his command behind General Martindale, ready to operate on the right flank, if necessary. The troops moved promptly at the time ordered, and, driving in the skirmishers of the enemy, carried his first line of works or rifle-pits. Here the command was halted under a severe fire to readjust the lines. After a personal inspection of General Martindale's front, I found that I had to form a line of battle faced to the right to protect the right flank of the moving column, and also that no farther advance could be made until the Sixth Corps advanced to cover my left from a cross-fire. General Martindale was ordered to keep his column covered as much as possible, and to move only when General Brooks moved. I then went to the front of General Brooks' line to

reconnoiter there. General Brooks was forming his column when a heavy fire on the right began, which brought so severe a cross-fire on Brooks that I at once ordered him not to move his men farther, but keep them sheltered till the cross-fire was over. Going back to the right, I found that Martindale had been suffering severely, and having mistaken firing in front of the Sixth Corps for that of Brooks had determined to make the assault, and that Stannard's brigade had been repulsed in three gallant assaults. The following report was made at that time to General Meade :

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
June 3, 1864.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac :

GENERAL : General Martindale got into so hot a place that he was forced to assault the works without the assistance of the column of General Brooks. The assault was made three times, and each time repulsed. While I was on the front of General Brooks the enfilading fire of the enemy was so heavy as to force me to give the order to General Brooks not to attempt to advance his column of attack until this fire was slackened. This fire being entirely on my right, I have had nothing but artillery to use against it, and have therefore been unable to silence it. My troops are very much cut up, and I have no hopes of being able to carry the works in my front unless a movement of the Sixth Corps on my left may relieve at least one of my flanks from this galling fire.

Respectfully,

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

In answer to which I received the following dispatch from the chief of staff of the Army of the Potomac :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 3, 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General SMITH,
Commanding Eighteenth Corps :

General Wright has been ordered to assault and to continue his attack without reference to your advance, and the commanding general directs that your assault be continued without reference to General Wright's. General Wright had but a very short time before the receipt of your communication, through Major West, reported that he was waiting for your advance to enable him to assault.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

General Devens' command held my right flank, and had been so much cut up in officers and men during the two days previous that I did not deem it in condition to do more than act on the defensive. Of the two brigades of General Martindale's division, General Stannard's had been too much reduced by the assault to be sent in again, and Colonel Stedman's brigade, in addition to having been repulsed, was holding a line that I could not neglect. Of the three brigades of General Brooks' division two had suffered severely during the first advance, and the holding of the ground gained under a terrible cross-fire. There was left of fresh troops only the brigade of General Burnham, which was ordered to the front to form a column of assault, in obedience to the wishes of General Meade. The enemy on my right, having a strong position and no force in their immediate front, was at liberty to play on my advance with a severe flank fire that went through the width of my line and into the right of the Sixth Corps. I did what was possible to silence this fire with artil-

lery, but could not prevent it from being very destructive. About 11 o'clock the following note was received from Major-General Meade:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 3, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General SMITH:

Your note in reference to artillery ammunition received. General Hunt was and is directed to provide you all the ammunition you require, and additional batteries if you could use them. This order will be reiterated, and I beg you will call and expend as much as your judgment dictates, without regard to General Hunt's strictures. I am sorry to hear Martindale is unable to assault. I have just heard from Warren, who is forcing the enemy back on his right. I have directed him to push forward his left, in order to relieve the attack you are able to make.

Respectfully,

GEO. G. MEADE.

After the reception of the above note, I wrote as follows to General Meade:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
June 3, 1864.

General MEADE,

Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Please send me two fresh batteries of rifle guns. It will save time and the danger of sending fresh men forward with ammunition. The sharpshooters trouble my batteries very much, and I am obliged to keep my batteries in the same position and at work. My last four regiments that I have got for an assault are now forming for an attack, but I dare not order it till I see more hopes of success to be gained, either by General Warren's attack or otherwise.

Respectfully, &c.,

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

After this, Colonel Comstock, senior aide to the lieutenant-general, was sent to reconnoiter my front, and the next order I received was as follows:

ORDERS.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 3, 1864—1.30 p. m.

For the present all further offensive operations will be suspended. Corps commanders will at once intrench the positions they now hold, including their advanced positions, and will cause reconnaissances to be made with a view to moving against the enemy's works by regular approaches from the advanced positions now held. Should the enemy assume the offensive and succeed in breaking through any point in our lines, the corps commanders nearest to the assaulted point will throw their whole force upon the enemy's column making the assault.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The troops were put under cover as rapidly as possible, and the front line strengthened. The fight was an artillery affair, and between sharpshooters was kept up during the day. Toward sunset I received the following order:

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 3, 1864—6.30 p. m.

TO CORPS COMMANDERS:

The commanding general directs you to report the condition of affairs in your front, and what it is practicable to do to-morrow.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

In obedience to it I made this report :

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
June 3, 1864.

General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac :

GENERAL : In reference to the condition of affairs in my front, I would respectfully state that I now hold and have held all that I have gained, and am intrenching myself as rapidly as possible. In reference to what it may be practicable to do to-morrow on my front, I can only say, that what I failed to do to-day—namely, to carry the enemy's works on my front by columns of assault, is the most practicable point (on my front)—I would hardly dare to recommend as practicable to-morrow with my diminished force. General Ames' column is reported quite near here, which will a little more than make good my loss of to-day.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Toward the close of the day some regiments which had been detained by want of transportation came up to me, and during the night General Ames with his command joined me. General Devens, who had done duty during the 3d, and carried about on a stretcher, was relieved, on account of his health, by General Ames. From this time until the night of the 12th the time was spent in making approaches nearer to the works of the enemy, in strengthening our own position, and in artillery and sharpshooting contests. Many valuable officers fell during these days.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

CHIEF OF STAFF,
Army of the Potomac.

No. 256.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Gilman Marston, U. S. Army, commanding
First Brigade, First Division, of operations June 1-10.*

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Cold Harbor, Va., June 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to submit the following statement of the operations of this brigade from the 1st to 10th instant :

Marching from Old Church on the morning of the 1st instant, and arriving near Cold Harbor about 5 p. m., the brigade was immediately formed in columns of division, and in the attack of that evening moved in support of the Second (Burnham's) Brigade.

At dark two regiments, the Ninety-eighth and One hundred and thirty-ninth, were, by order of the brigadier-general commanding the division, sent forward to the assistance of Brigadier-General Devens, and placed on the right of his line. Subsequently the Eighty-first and Ninety-sixth Regiments were formed on the right of the Ninety-eighth in line of battle, connecting with the line of the Third (Colonel Henry's) Brigade. This position I continued to occupy until sundown on the 2d instant, when the Ninety-eighth

and One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiments having sustained serious losses, were withdrawn, the Eighty-first and Ninety-sixth Regiments remaining there throughout the night. The ground occupied by the brigade on the right of General Devens was most difficult to attain in the night time, it being covered with thick wood and intersected by ravines. It was likewise in close proximity to the rifle-pits of the enemy, from which a murderous fire was kept up on my entire line. The casualties in the brigade while this position was thus held were very large. It rarely happens that any troops are required or can be made to occupy for so long a period a position so exposed, and where no effectual fire can be returned.

About 8 o'clock on the evening of the 2d instant orders were received to advance on the enemy at 4.30 the next morning. Accordingly, at that hour the brigade was formed for the attack. The Ninety-eighth, Colonel Wead, in line of battle, the Eighty-first, Lieutenant-Colonel Raulston (Colonel De Forest having gone to the rear sick, as he says, the day before), the Ninety-sixth, Major Pierce, and the One hundred and thirty-ninth, Lieutenant-Colonel Perry, in columns of division, supported by the Third Brigade, Colonel Henry, and the Second Brigade, General Burnham. The column moved in the above order at about 5 o'clock, and on the left of the ravine, very soon encountering the fire of the enemy from their rifle-pits in front and formidable earth-works on the right flank. When the march of the column had disclosed the obstacles to be encountered the whole brigade sprang forward with loud cheers, quickly driving the enemy from their rifle-pits in front, the Eighty-first and portions of the other regiments passing over them and into the open space beyond. Here the fire of the rebels concealed in another line of rifle-pits in front and from the inclosed works on the right was too murderous for any troops long to sustain. The ground was swept with canister and rifle-bullets until it was literally covered with the slain. Colonel Wead and Lieutenant-Colonel Perry, both most gallant and accomplished officers, here yielded their lives in the service of their country. Many brave officers of the line also perished in the vain attempt to drive the enemy from their strong position. When it was apparent that further effort would only result in useless slaughter, the men returned, a portion to the partial cover of the embankment from which the enemy had been driven, and the rest to the shelter of the wood through which they had advanced. At midnight the brigade was withdrawn to the open ground in rear of the wood through which the advance had been made in the morning with ranks terribly thinned, but with undiminished courage and faith in our ultimate success. No troops could have behaved with more gallantry than the First Brigade in the action of the 3d instant.

The losses of the brigade in killed, wounded, and missing (and all the missing are believed to be dead) amount to 574, including 23 commissioned officers.

Since the 3d instant the brigade has, in its turn, held the front lines of the division taken from the enemy on that eventful day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GILMAN MARSTON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. THEODORE READ,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 257.

Report of Capt. William Kreutzer, Ninety-eighth New York Infantry, of operations June 1-8.

HDQRS. NINETY-EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

June 10, 1864.

SIR : In obedience to orders from your headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my regiment since our arrival at this place :

About 4 o'clock on the evening of June 1 our regiment was assigned a position on the left of the One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Volunteers in the third line of battle. Our regiment was formed in close column by division, and advanced with the lines in front. After the enemy was driven from their first line of intrenchments, we deployed and marched by the left flank a few hundred yards, and about 8 o'clock in the evening were temporarily assigned to General Burnham's command. General Burnham assigned us a position on the right of the Sixth Corps, about 20 paces in rear of the One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Volunteers. This position the regiment occupied until about 10 o'clock, when General Burnham directed Colonel Wead to move to the right of the One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Volunteers and occupy the rifle-pits to their right and front, which had not yet been occupied by our troops. An officer was sent by General Burnham to direct us to the new position. In making this maneuver we exposed ourselves to an enfilading fire from the enemy; lost about 60 men killed and wounded, and failed to obtain possession of the pits, the enemy holding them in force.

After remaining in line of battle during the 2d we were relieved about dark and marched to the rear of corps headquarters, where we remained during the night. Early on the morning of the 3d the regiment formed, by order of General Marston, and marched to the front and was placed on the left of the One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers, and constituted a part of the first line of battle. In the charge of that morning Colonel Wead was killed and our regiment experienced a loss of about 45 men killed and wounded. After the enemy was driven from the rifle-pits the regiment occupied the second line during the remainder of the day and until late in the evening, when it was ordered to the rear to recuperate. On the night of the 4th our regiment relieved the One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers and Tenth New Hampshire at the front. On the night of the 5th we were relieved by the Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers, and ordered to their rear, where we remained until the evening of the 7th, when we relieved the One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers in the second line. On the 8th we were relieved by the Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers and ordered to the rear in our present position. During the operations of these four days we have had killed 15, wounded 84, missing 5; total, 104.

I remain, yours, truly,

WM. KREUTZER,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Captain LAWRENCE,
A. A. G., First Brig., First Div., 18th Army Corps.

No. 258.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Hiram Burnham, U. S. Army, commanding
Second Brigade, of operations June 1-10.*

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Cold Harbor, Va., June 10, 1864.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from the 1st instant up to this date :

- On the morning of June 1 the brigade left bivouac near New Castle and marched in the direction of Cold Harbor, near which place the enemy were encountered at about 4 p. m. Here two regiments of my command, the One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers and Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, were drawn up in line as a support for the Third Brigade, Colonel Henry commanding, while the other two regiments were placed on the right of the brigade, the Thirteenth New Hampshire in the first line with the Tenth New Hampshire for its support ; General Martindale's division connected with my right. Just before dark an advance was ordered. My brigade, in connection with the forces on its left, moved forward through the woods and up to the open field in front of the enemy. After a short halt here by order of General Brooks, I moved my command forward to support our forces which had already gained the woods in front and were hotly engaged with the enemy. In executing this movement the Thirteenth New Hampshire, Col. A. F. Stevens, having no force on its right, encountered a heavy fire from the enemy and suffered quite severely, but behaved gallantly and moved up to an advanced position, which it held until dark, when, as it was somewhat detached from the remainder of the brigade, and in a position which did not conform to the formation of our lines, I withdrew it and placed it in the second line. The Tenth New Hampshire, which had supported the movement of the Thirteenth, was also placed in the second line. My other two regiments, One hundred and eighteenth New York and Eighth Connecticut, advanced until they filled a space between the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania and the troops on its left, when they were halted and pickets thrown out in their front. During the night these two regiments intrenched themselves in pursuance of orders. Shortly after dark the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Lieut. Col. John Coughlin, was moved into a position in the open field on the right of Colonel Henry's brigade. At about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant I changed the position of this regiment by throwing its right forward considerably and ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Coughlin to throw up a rifle-pit to protect his men, which he succeeded in doing before daylight. At the same time I placed the Thirteenth New Hampshire in the edge of the woods in rear of the Tenth New Hampshire for the double purpose of supporting that regiment and protecting our right as much as possible. At daylight, by order of General Brooks, I moved the Eighth Connecticut and One hundred and eighteenth New York to the right so that they connected with the Tenth New Hampshire and relieved a portion of Colonel Henry's brigade with them, placing them in the front line. My command remained in this position until the morning of the 3d, strengthening the rifle-pits and keeping up a desultory firing at the enemy.

On the 3d instant the enemy was attacked at about 5 a. m. The Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Coughlin, were deployed as skirmishers to cover the advance of the assaulting column, and when the attack was made they succeeded, after a gallant fight, in capturing and holding a portion of the enemy's first line of rifle-pits. This regiment remained in front during the day, holding its position with tenacity and suffering considerably. The remaining three regiments of the brigade were held in reserve in the position which they occupied in the morning until about noon, when, by order of General Brooks, I moved to the left and took up a position immediately on the right of the Sixth Corps. Here I massed my command in column by divisions, forming an assaulting column for the purpose of storming the enemy's works in front. The Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Burpee, reported to me for this purpose and was assigned a place in the column. Subsequently, however, the order for an assault upon the enemy's works was countermanded, and my command was moved into a sheltered position farther to the right, where it remained until dark. At 9 p. m., by order of General Brooks, I withdrew the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers from the position it had held during the day, and with two of my regiments relieved a part of Colonel Henry's brigade on the second line of pits. At 3 a. m. on the morning of the 4th, with my other two regiments, the Thirteenth New Hampshire and One hundred and eighteenth New York, I relieved that portion of Colonel Henry's brigade which held the front line of rifle-pits, and at about the same time the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers relieved the Second New Hampshire (a regiment of General Martindale's division), also in the first line; and during the 4th these three regiments held the front line, strengthening the rifle-pits, and constantly skirmishing with the enemy. On the evening of the 4th my command was relieved by General Marston. From that time to the present I have alternated with the other brigades of the division in holding the front line every third day. Some unimportant skirmishing has occurred meanwhile, but nothing to which I need call attention in this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BURNHAM,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. THEODORE READ,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 259.

Report of Capt. Charles M. Coit, Eighth Connecticut Infantry, of operations June 1-9.

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Cold Harbor, Va., June 11, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of my command since June 1, 1864:

At 6 a. m. June 1 we left our bivouac, 12 miles from White House Landing, Va., marching with the column toward New Castle,

Va. During the afternoon we halted near the enemy's lines, Cold Harbor. After resting about an hour, we formed in line of battle, the left of the brigade resting on the right of the Sixth Corps, our position being between the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers on the right and the One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers on the left. In this line we moved forward to the support of the advanced line, halting 100 paces in the rear of that line. About 7 p. m., the advanced line having been withdrawn to the right, we advanced, crossing an open field in our front, and moved into the woods beyond, where we constructed temporary breast-works, and, having ascertained through scouts sent out that the pickets of the brigade to the right and left of us did not connect, by direction of Captain Clark, assistant adjutant-general, pickets from our right were posted to cover our front. Our loss during the day was 2 killed and 4 wounded. Before daylight the next day, June 2, we were ordered to relieve the Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers, who were occupying the front lines to our right, forming on the left of the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers. During the day, under a heavy fire, we completed a breast-work which had been commenced on this line within 200 yards of the enemy's works. Our loss this day was 1 killed and 6 wounded. On the forenoon of the next day, June 3, this regiment, with the One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers and Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, was formed in massed column by division, the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers having the center, for the purpose of charging upon the enemy's works. In this order we marched to our advanced line, and there remained until 4 p. m., when the order for the charge was countermanded and we were withdrawn to a more sheltered position. In the evening we advanced to the support of the front line, relieving the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and during the night completed breast-works commenced by them. Our loss this day was 1 killed and 12 wounded.

Between 3 and 4 a. m. June 4, by order of General Martindale, we advanced to the extreme front, relieving the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, and immediately commenced and finished during the day a line of breast-works, our left connecting with a line being erected by the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. About midnight we were relieved by the One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, and withdrawn to one of the rear lines. Our loss this day was 1 killed and 6 wounded. In this position we remained until the evening of the 6th, with the loss of 1 man wounded, when we advanced and relieved the Ninety-second New York Volunteers, in which position we remained for twenty-four hours as support for the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers. Lost, 1 man wounded.

On the evening of the 7th we were relieved by the One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Volunteers and withdrawn to the rear lines, where we remained until the evening of the 9th. Loss during the two days, 1 killed and 1 wounded.

Recapitulation of losses : Killed, 6 ; wounded, 31 ; total, 37.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. M. COIT,

Captain, Commanding Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

No. 260.

Report of Col. Aaron F. Stevens, Thirteenth New Hampshire Infantry, of operations June 1-10.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGT. NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLS.,
Near Gaines' Hill, Va., June 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with circular of this date, to present the following report of the operations of my regiment since the 1st instant:

On that day we reached what seems to be known as Gaines' farm, and, having formed in line of battle on the right of Colonel Foster's brigade, and holding the advance, we moved forward in search of the enemy. My regimental front was covered by Company I (Captain Goss), deployed as skirmishers. Our line was formed in the edge of the woods nearly opposite the burned church. We advanced in line through the woods, and about sunset took a position in the edge of the woods in the rear of an open space commanded by the enemy's artillery and musketry. Here we were ordered to advance upon the enemy's battery, and moved across the field under a heavy fire from the enemy. As we advanced, I found on my left flank a line of fire from the edge of the woods, directly across my advance, and in fact firing directly upon my ranks. Subsequently I found that it was the One hundred and eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, formed in line of battle in the edge of the woods nearly perpendicular to our line of advance, and sweeping the field with their fire. Up to this time my command had suffered severely in the advance across the field. I halted it in view of closing its ranks, and again advancing after the firing of the regiment on our left had been stopped. About this time Colonel Henry, commanding Third Brigade, came up and inquired if there was no way in which the enemy's battery could be taken. I spoke to him about the firing on our left by the One hundred and eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and told him that I could not think of advancing until that firing was stopped. He rode into where the regiment was, and succeeded in stopping it. On his return I called his attention to the size of my command, and told him I had great doubts of being able to accomplish the object with that force. Colonel Henry replied that he had himself made the attempt that afternoon and failed, and that he considered it impracticable, and that if I would take charge of the troops there he would report the same to General Brooks. On his return he informed me that General Brooks' instructions were to hold our position. In the mean time all the troops had moved to the left far enough to be screened from the enemy's observation and fire by the corner of the woods. My regiment remained in this position until dark, when, under your direction, we took position still farther to the left, and in support of the One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers, where it remained during the night.

On the morning of the 2d we retired to a position at the edge of the woods immediately in rear of the field over which we had advanced on the preceding day. Here we intrenched, and remained until the morning of the 3d, when we moved with the brigade to the left and front, and took position in column by division, with a view to charge the enemy's batteries in front. We remained in this po-

sition until late in the afternoon, and then moved to the right into the ravine, and that night took position in the vicinity of the rifle-pits thrown up by Colonel Stedman.

On the morning of the 4th we moved out and took position on the extreme left of General Brooks' front, relieving the Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers. Here we intrenched and remained until the morning of the 5th, when we were relieved by a portion of the Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers.

On Monday night, the 6th, we again occupied the same intrenchments, relieving the Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers. That night, at my request, General Brooks ordered out several detachments of pioneers to bury our dead in front of the line. They reported to me, and after throwing out vedettes from my regiment between the working party and the enemy, they succeeded in partially accomplishing their purpose. On Tuesday night we were relieved, and on Thursday night we were again ordered into the same intrenchments, which we now occupy.

I have had the honor to forward from time to time a list of the casualties in those operations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. STEVENS,

Colonel, Comdg. Thirteenth Regt. N. H. Vols.

Capt. C. A. CLARK,

A. A. G., Second Brig., First Div., 18th Army Corps.

No. 261.

Report of Col. Guy V. Henry, Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations June 1-10.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., EIGHTEENTH CORPS,

June 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade since June 1, 1864 :

On the afternoon of that day we found ourselves in the presence of the enemy near Cold Harbor. A line of battle was at once formed in a strip of timber concealing us from view and protecting us from fire. On our right was the brigade of General Marston, while General Devens' troops were in position on the left. Skirmishers from the Ninety-second New York were thrown out, and within a half hour the entire brigade was ordered forward in line of battle through the woods to the open plain in front, partially occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters and skirmishers. Charging across this field to a thickly wooded ravine and up a slight ascent, my brigade drove the enemy from several small detached works to their first line of rifle-pits, and followed them over these through the thicket to the open space beyond, where they were very strongly intrenched behind works which my brigade was unable to carry. I therefore fell back under a heavy fire, and reformed my line on the edge of the woods.

This position I held until the morning of the 3d. At an early hour that day my brigade took its place in close column by division behind a similar formation of General Marston, and the combined force made an assault at about daylight on the enemy. The bri-

gade in front of me being unable to withstand the murderous fire with which they were met, came back in some confusion upon the head of my column, which, however, was but little disordered thereby. I threw forward three of my regiments to occupy an advanced line of pits, from which the enemy had retreated before our attacking force. The remainder of my brigade were ordered to lie down and act as reserve until further instructions reached us. In accordance with directions soon after received, I sent the Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers to re-enforce Burnham's brigade in a contemplated charge upon the position in front of us. This disposition of my command remained unchanged until evening, when the Twenty-first Connecticut rejoined me, and I held my line as taken after the charge. During the night following my working parties were active, and succeeded in rendering our advance secure against attack. On the morning of the 4th I was relieved from the skirmish line by Burnham's brigade, which, with the command of General Marston, has since alternated with us in watching the movements of the enemy along the front of our division.

My losses during these engagements have been 460 as the aggregate of killed, wounded, and missing, including the lieutenant-colonels commanding the Fortieth Massachusetts, Ninety-second New York, and Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers, and many other valuable officers and men killed or mortally wounded.

GUY V. HENRY.

Capt. THEODORE READ,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 262.

*Report of Maj. Hiram B. Crosby, Twenty-first Connecticut Infantry,
of operations June 3.*

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST REGT. CONNECTICUT VOLS.,

June 12, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle of Cold Harbor on the 3d of June, this duty now devolving upon me in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Burpee, who was in command of the regiment during that engagement:

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 3d our brigade was formed in close column by division, the Twenty-first Connecticut being at the head of the column, with their bayonets fixed, upon which they were instructed to place their sole reliance in storming the enemy's works. The brigade of General Marston, also in close column by division, was in the advance. The two brigades at about daylight made an assault on the strongly intrenched line of the enemy, who immediately opened upon the advancing column with such a rapid and effective fire of musketry and artillery that the brigade in our front was thrown back with heavy loss and in great confusion upon the head of our column, which, notwithstanding, held its ground with the steadiness of veterans. The Twenty-first Connecticut was now deployed in line of battle on the advanced ground we then held to guard against a threatened assault on the part of the enemy. The

regiment was here exposed to a sharp fire of shot and shell, both direct and enfilading, from the enemy's works, which were barely 200 yards distant, but protected partly by the formation of the ground, which gave the men some shelter while lying down, the casualties, which otherwise would have been very heavy, were comparatively light. We held this position some three hours, and were then sent to re-enforce General Burnham's brigade in a contemplated charge upon the same works from another point farther to the left. General Burnham's brigade was formed in close column by division, the Eighth Connecticut to lead the charge and the Twenty-first Connecticut to follow in line of battle, with orders to rely upon the bayonet alone in carrying the enemy's works. The enemy, however, appearing in such force along that portion of their line against which our assault was to be directed, the order was subsequently countermanded. The regiment behaved with great steadiness throughout the whole engagement, receiving well-merited compliments from brigade and division commanders. A list of the casualties is annexed.

With profound sorrow I announce the death of Lient. Col. Thomas F. Burpee, who was mortally wounded at daybreak on the 9th of June while going the rounds as brigade officer of the day. He survived only until the evening of the 11th. Lieutenant-Colonel Burpee had borne his part with distinguished valor all during the Bermuda Hundred campaign. His coolness and good judgment at the battle of Drewry's Bluff will not soon be forgotten by his comrades in that hard-contested action. At Cold Harbor he was equally conspicuous for gallantry. While in command of the regiment he was able and efficient, always discharging with promptitude every duty, particularly if concerning the comfort and welfare of his men, by whom he was much loved and respected.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM B. CROSBY,
Major, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. H. J. MORSE,
Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

No. 263.

*Report of Capt. James F. Brown, Twenty-first Connecticut Infantry,
of operations June 3-12.*

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST REGT. CONNECTICUT VOLS.,
In the Field, Va., September 3, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since the action at Cold Harbor, Va., on the 3d of June:

At 8 p. m. of that day, after a few hours' relief from the advanced position we had taken in the morning, we were again ordered to the front to construct a line of works within a hundred yards of the enemy's position, and covering the ground we had gained from him during the day. The work was pushed steadily forward, with only occasional interruptions from the enemy's pickets, who were but a few yards from our own, until near daylight of the 4th, when we were relieved and posted in one of the interior lines, where we remained until the evening of the 5th, getting a little much needed

rest. From the 5th to the 12th the Third Brigade (in which this regiment has been during the entire campaign) alternated with the other two brigades of the First Division, Eighteenth Corps, in duty on the picket-line. At 11 p. m. of the 12th, the regiment being at the front, I received orders to send to the rear all the men not absolutely needed to hold the line we occupied. I sent four companies and posted the remainder in the most advantageous position, the enemy during this time dropping his mortar shells very accurately into our works, with very little damage, however, to our men.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BROWN,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. H. J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

No. 264.

*Report of Col. Andrew Elwell, Twenty-third Massachusetts Infantry,
First Brigade, Second Division, of operations May 31-June 10.*

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,

In the Field, Va., June 10, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to circular order from brigade headquarters I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry since landing at White House:

Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and I, having landed May 31, rested a short time and then took up their line of march for the interior. Late in the evening they bivouacked for the night. Starting early on the morning of the 1st instant, we advanced about 5 miles and then halted several hours. I then took the road to the left, and toward evening found the Sixth Army Corps engaged with the enemy. Went under fire as support to the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, but were not actively engaged and met with no casualties. At night the regiment withdrew and took position in the rifle-pits on the right and there remained until the night of the 2d, when it was deployed along the road leading to the position of the Fifth Corps to protect the wagon train. Immediately upon returning to our position upon the morning of the 3d we moved off through the woods to the left, and having formed close column by division advanced upon the works of the enemy. The assault was unsuccessful, the loss being 3 killed, 46 wounded, and 5 missing. At night the regiment was relieved and took position behind the breast-works. During the afternoon we were joined by Companies G and K, which had been detained in the James River, as the boat in which they embarked at City Point ran aground. Upon the morning of the 4th the regiment remained in the breast-works, and has since occupied about the same position.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. ELWELL,

Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. L. KENT,

A. A. A. G., First Brig., Second Div., 18th Army Corps.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

No. 265.

Report of Col. Josiah Pickett, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations May 27-June 12.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH REGT. MASSACHUSETTS VOLS.,
New Berne, N. C., December 16, 1864.

SIR: * * * The Eighteenth Army Corps were now ordered to intrench their front, the regiment working day and night, also furnishing heavy details for picket duty up to the 27th [May], when marching orders were again received. We marched to City Point, and, embarking on transports, were landed at White House on the 30th.

Marched the following day in the direction of Richmond, and bivouacked at night at Church Tavern, within 12 miles of the rebel capital. Moved next day toward Cold Harbor, reached there at 4 p. m., and joining the Army of the Potomac, formed line of battle immediately, taking position in the interval between the Fifth and Sixth Corps, and soon became engaged with the enemy. Heavy skirmishing during the night and following day.

On the morning of the 3d of June we were ordered to assault the enemy's works. The movement was made in column by division, the regiment charging gallantly for some distance through a most galling fire, until within a few yards of their intrenchments, when they were met by a storm of bullets, shot, and shell that no human power could withstand. Checked in their attempts to break the rebel line, and with two-thirds of their number killed or disabled, the regiment still determinedly held the position gained, protecting themselves as best they could by the nature of the ground until dark, when, with their hands and tin cups, rifle-pits were constructed, thus rendering the position tenable. In this desperate assault the regiment displayed the most heroic bravery. Remaining in the rifle-pits, with continuous skirmishing but trifling loss, until the 12th, we were ordered to march to White House.

Our casualties in this engagement were: Killed, 4 officers, 23 men; wounded, 11 officers, and 128 men; missing, 2 officers, and 47 men.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. PICKETT,

Colonel Twenty-Fifth Regt. Massachusetts Vol. Infantry.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM SCHOULER,

Adjutant-General, Massachusetts.

No. 266.

Itinerary of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps.†

May 4.—This brigade left Williamsburg, Va., and proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, Va., and participated in the fight near Petersburg; also at Drewry's Bluff, where a considerable number of men were lost.

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

† From returns for May and June.

May 28.—Embarked from Bermuda Hundred.

May 30.—Arrived at White House.

June 3.—This brigade participated in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. ; lost severely.

June 12.—Left Cold Harbor and marched to White House.

June 13.—Embarked on transports and arrived at Bermuda Hundred.

June 14.—Since this date have been engaged in the siege of Petersburg, Va.

No. 267.

Report of Lieut. Col. William C. Moegling, Eleventh Connecticut Infantry, of operations June 1-3.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 1, 1864.

SIR : I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command in the battle of Cold Harbor on the 3d instant [ultimo] :

The regiment left New Castle in the morning of the 1st, and after a severe march in an extremely hot day, arrived near Gaines' Mill, where an engagement was then taking place, and at once took position, formed in double column in the rear of the First Brigade as a support. Afterward the regiment deployed and took position on the right of the line to protect the flank, throwing out two companies as skirmishers. The regiment received a few shell from the enemy's battery on the right, and lost 4 men wounded. On the 2d the regiment bivouacked on the field, and at 4.30 o'clock on the morning of the 3d took its place in the brigade and advanced with it toward the enemy. The regiment was formed in close column. The caps were taken from the pieces and bayonets fixed. The regiment then advanced through the woods toward the enemy's works, which were in an open field and about 400 yards from the edge of the woods. Over this open space the regiment charged with the rest of the brigade. The men advanced with a cheer and in excellent order, not a man flinching ; but the fire of the enemy was very heavy, and several discharges of canister were thrown by the enemy. The regiment in my front became disordered and the men fell back and the charge was repulsed with pretty heavy loss. The regiment retired in the woods where it was reformed, and immediately advanced again with the brigade toward the left, supporting the First Brigade, being under a heavy fire during the entire day, and losing a number more men.

The casualties in this battle were as follows, viz : Field officer killed, 1 ; staff and line officers wounded, 5 ; enlisted men wounded, 72 : enlisted men killed, 6.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. C. MOEGLING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. S. R. REYNOLDS,
A. A. G., Second Brig., Second Div., 18th Corps.

No. 268.

*Itinerary of the First Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps.**

June 1.—Report of the month of May left the brigade en route from the White House, on the Pamunkey River, and from whence, after a heavy march of 25 miles, it reached Cold Harbor, Va., where an engagement was going on, and was marched straight into battle about 2 p. m. The enemy were strongly posted in thick woods behind well-constructed breast-works, with slashed timber in front, and in order to reach them the brigade had to cross an open plowed field, fully 1,250 yards wide, intersected by a high fence, and under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. Reaching the edge of the field the troops moved across at a double-quick, and carried without halting the rifle-pits of the enemy, driving him in great confusion entirely from the woods and half way across the open ground to his works beyond. The possession of this second line of works, however, enabled the enemy to bring a heavy enfilading fire on the brigade's right flank, notwithstanding which, galling and destructive as it was, the brigade held the position throughout the night. In this gallant charge the brigade captured over 400 prisoners. The conduct of the brigade on this occasion deserves more than common mention. After they had received the order to charge they neither faltered nor wavered, and though greatly fatigued by heavy marches and night labor, they went as directed to and over the enemy's works as if there had been no obstacle in their path, and with a dash of enthusiasm that could hardly have been anticipated.

June 2 to 11.—Holding the intrenchments in front of the enemy, on picket, and other similar duties.

June 12.—Received orders to proceed to the White House, where the brigade embarked for Point of Rocks, rejoining Tenth Army Corps.

No. 269.

Report of Col. William B. Barton, Forty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations June 1.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, June 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a brief report of the part taken by my command in the action of the 1st instant near Cold Harbor, Va.

I formed line of battle at 2 p. m. in rear of Second Brigade, Third Division, and at 5 p. m. advanced to the support of the first line, which had already been hotly engaged. In order to reach the position of the enemy, who was very strongly posted in a thick woods, behind well-constructed works, with slashed timber in front, it was necessary to cross an open plowed field, not less than 1,250 yards in width, intersected by a high fence, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. Having reached the edge of this field I moved at a double-quick across it, and carried without halting the enemy's rifle-pits, driving him in great confusion entirely from the woods and half way across the open ground to his works beyond. The possession of this second line of works enabled the enemy to

*From return for June.

bring a heavy enfilading fire on my right flank, and under this galling and destructive fire, and with heavy loss, the position was held during the night. I do not think that I overestimate when I state the number of prisoners taken in this charge at over 400.

It should be stated by way of explanation, and in justice to the brigade commanded by the late Col. J. C. Drake, and which formed the first line, that although it had encountered a very destructive fire, and suffered quite severely, portions of it were in the edge of the woods in front of the enemy's works when my line advanced, and assisted materially in holding the lines, taking also a considerable number of prisoners.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of my command on this occasion. After they had received the order to charge they neither faltered nor wavered, but, although greatly fatigued by heavy marches and night labor, they went as directly to and over the enemy's works as if there had been no obstacle in their path, and with a dash of enthusiasm that could hardly have been anticipated. I do no injustice to others to particularly mention as worthy of commendation, Capt. James M. Nichols, Lieut. William E. D'Arcy, and Adjutant Taylor, Forty-eighth New York State Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonald and Captain Pell, Forty-seventh New York State Volunteers; Maj. E. L. Walrath, Capt. S. P. Smith, and Adjutant Sanford, One hundred and fifteenth New York State Volunteers, and Captains Finley and Littell, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. I am also indebted to my staff for the faithful manner in which they aided me during the afternoon. A list of the casualties of my command, amounting to 224, has already been forwarded to division headquarters.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. BARTON,

Colonel Forty-eighth N. Y. State Vols., Comdg. Brig.

Lieut. D. BEEBE,

A. A. A. G., Third Div., Eighteenth Army Corps.

No. 270.

Report of Lieut. Col. Zina H. Robinson, Ninth Maine Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 1-2.

HDQRS. NINTH REGIMENT MAINE VOLS.,
THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,*

Near Petersburg, Va., June 27, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part in action of June 1 and 2 at Cold Harbor, Va., sustained by the regiments under my command:

Although fatigued by a heavy march and having eaten nothing since the afternoon of May 31, at the order to advance the whole brigade, with a simultaneous cheer, burst from the woods and swept through the field into the woods beyond. At the edge of woods encountered a line of shoal rifle-pits, which the enemy evacuated at our approach, and retreated to their first line of intrenchments, 100 yards in rear. We succeeded in forcing them from that line, also taking a number of prisoners, but being exposed to an enfilading fire

*Late Second Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps.

from right and left, and the men thoroughly exhausted, were in time forced to retire, taking position behind the crest of a slight elevation, some 50 or 75 yards in front of their works, holding our position until re-enforced by portions of the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New York, Colonel Barton's brigade, when we again advanced under a heavy fire, and succeeded in capturing their works, taking more prisoners, advancing some 200 yards beyond their lines. The exact number of prisoners captured by any one regiment can not be arrived at with any degree of accuracy, the regiments being so intermingled. I should judge, however, that the prisoners taken by my regiment were from 75 to 100. While not wishing to detract from the honor or praise of any regiments I claim that my regiment was the first into the woods, and the colors of the Ninth Maine the first to be planted on the intrenchments. That to Colonel Barton's brigade belongs the credit of the capture I deny, as emphatically as I deny that to Ricketts' division belongs the credit that should be given to yours.

I forwarded report as directed by you, but not until the day you retired from the front, and it has probably been mislaid at brigade headquarters. I also notified the commanding officers of the regiments in brigade as you desired, and the reports made and given to Lieut. W. L. Hughes, acting assistant adjutant-general.

Z. H. ROBINSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Ninth Maine Regiment.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES DEVENS.

No. 271.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for.
Ammerman, Robert W.	Private, Company B, 148th Pennsylvania Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Capture of battle-flag of the 8th North Carolina at Spotsylvania, Va.
Begley, Terrence.	Sergeant, Company D, 7th New York Heavy Artillery.	June 3, 1864	Capture of flag at Cold Harbor, Va.
Benjamin, Samuel N.	First Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Artillery.	July, 1861, to May, 1864	Particularly distinguished services, as an artillery officer, from Bull Run to Spotsylvania, Va.
Bishop, Francis A.	Private, Company C, 57th Pennsylvania Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Capture of flag at Spotsylvania, Va.
Burke, Michael.	Private, Company D, 125th New York Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Capture of flag at Spotsylvania, Va.
Casey, David	Private, Company C, 25th Massachusetts Infantry.	.....	Bravery at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va.
Cohn, Abraham	Sergeant-Major, 6th New Hampshire Infantry.	May 6, 1864	Gallantry in action at the Wilderness, Va.
Fasnacht, Charles H.	Sergeant, Company A, 99th Pennsylvania Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Capture of flag of the 2d Louisiana Tigers at Spotsylvania, Va.
Freeman, Archibald.	Private, Company E, 124th New York Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Capture of flag of the 17th Louisiana at Spotsylvania, Va.
Harris, George W.	Private, Company B, 148th Pennsylvania Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Capture of flag at Spotsylvania, Va.
Jones, William	First Sergeant, Company A, 73d New York Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Capture of flag of the 65th Virginia at Spotsylvania, Va.
Karpeles, Leopold.	Color-sergeant, Company E, 57th Massachusetts Infantry.	May 6, 1864	Gallantry in action at the Wilderness, Va.
Kemp, Joseph B.	First Sergeant, Company D, 5th Michigan Infantry.	May 6, 1864	Capture of flag of the 31st North Carolina at the Wilderness, Va.
Lower, Cyrus B.	Private, Company K, 13th Pennsylvania Reserves.	May 7, 1864	Gallant services and for soldierly qualities in voluntarily rejoining his command after having been wounded at the Wilderness, Va.
Lynch, John B.	Private, Company D, 3d Indiana Cavalry.	May 6, 1864	Carrying dispatch from the President to General Grant.
Kindig, John M.	Corporal, Company A, 63d Pennsylvania Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Capture of flag of the 28th North Carolina at Spotsylvania, Va.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for.
Marsh, Albert...	Sergeant, Company B, 64th New York Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Capture of flag at Spotsylvania, Va.
Mitchell, Alexander H.	Captain, Company A, 105th Pennsylvania Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Capture of flag of 18th North Carolina at Spotsylvania, Va.
Morgan, Lewis...	Private, Company I, 4th Ohio Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Do.
Morse, Charles E.	Color-sergeant, 62d New York Infantry.	May 5, 1864	Bravery in action at the Wilderness, Va.
Opel, John N....	Private, Company G, 7th Indiana Infantry.	May 5, 1864	Capture of flag of the 50th Virginia at the Wilderness, Va.
Preston, Noble D.	Captain, Company A, 10th New York Cavalry.	June 11, 1864	Bravery in action at Trevilian Station, Va.
Robinson, Thomas.	Private, Company H, 81st Pennsylvania Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Capture of flag at Spotsylvania, Va.
Rought, Stephen.	Sergeant, Company A, 141st Pennsylvania Infantry.	May 6, 1864	Capture of flag of the 13th North Carolina at the Wilderness, Va.
Rounds, Lewis...	Private, Company D, 8th Ohio Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Capture of flag at Spotsylvania, Va.
Russell, Charles L.	Corporal, Company H, 92d New York Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Capture of flag of the 42d Virginia at Spotsylvania, Va.
Schlachter, Philip.	Private, Company F, 73d New York Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Capture of flag of the 15th Louisiana at Spotsylvania, Va.
Thompson, William P.	Sergeant, Company G, 20th Indiana Infantry.	May 6, 1864	Capture of flag of the 55th Virginia at the Wilderness, Va.
Weeks, John H.	Private, Company H, 152d New York Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Capture of flag and color bearer at Spotsylvania, Va.
Westerhold, William.	Sergeant, Company G, 52d New York Infantry.	May 12, 1864	Capture of flag of the 23d Virginia at Spotsylvania, Va.
Whitman, Frank M.	Private, Company G, 35th Massachusetts Infantry.	Sept., 1862, and May, 1864.	Distinguished services in action at Antietam, Md., and Spotsylvania, Va.

No. 272.

*Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, early in May, 1864.**

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET.

KERSHAW'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW.

Kershaw's Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. HENAGAN.

- 2d South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Franklin Gaillard.
 3d South Carolina, Col. James D. Nance.
 7th South Carolina, Capt. James Mitchell.
 8th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Eli T. Stackhouse.
 15th South Carolina, Col. John B. Davis.
 3d South Carolina Battalion, Capt. B. M. Whitener.

Wofford's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. WOFFORD.

- 16th Georgia, ————
 18th Georgia, ————
 24th Georgia, ————
 Cobb's (Georgia) Legion, ————
 Phillips (Georgia) Legion, ————
 3d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters.

Humphreys' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS.

- 13th Mississippi, Maj. George L. Donald.
 17th Mississippi, ————
 18th Mississippi, Capt. William H. Lewis.
 21st Mississippi, Col. D. N. Moody.

Bryan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GOODE BRYAN.

- 10th Georgia, Col. Willis C. Holt.
 50th Georgia, Col. Peter McGlashan.
 51st Georgia, Col. Edward Ball.
 53d Georgia, Col. James P. Simms.

* About the time of the beginning of hostilities in the Wilderness.

FIELD'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CHARLES W. FIELD.

Jenkins' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MICAH JENKINS.

1st South Carolina, Col. James R. Hagood.
 2d South Carolina (Rifles), Col. Robert E. Bowen.
 5th South Carolina, Col. A. Coward.
 6th South Carolina, Col. John Bratton.
 Palmetto (South Carolina) Sharpshooters, Col. Joseph Walker.

Law's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. MCIVER LAW.

4th Alabama, Col. Pinckney D. Bowles.
 15th Alabama, ————
 44th Alabama, Col. William F. Perry.
 47th Alabama, ————
 48th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William M. Hardwick.

Anderson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE T. ANDERSON.

7th Georgia, ————
 8th Georgia, ————
 9th Georgia, ————
 11th Georgia, ————
 59th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Bolivar H. Gee.

Gregg's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN GREGG.

3d Arkansas, Col. Van H. Manning.
 1st Texas, ————
 4th Texas, Col. John P. Bane.
 5th Texas, Lieut. Col. King Bryan.

Benning's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY L. BENNING.

2d Georgia, ————
 15th Georgia, Col. Dudley M. Du Bose,
 17th Georgia, ————
 20th Georgia, ————

ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. E. PORTER ALEXANDER.

Huger's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. FRANK HUGER.

Fickling's (South Carolina) battery.
 Moody's (Louisiana) battery.
 Parker's (Virginia) battery.
 Smith's, J. D. (Virginia), battery.
 Taylor's (Virginia) battery.
 Woolfolk's (Virginia) battery.

Haskell's Battalion.

Maj. JOHN C. HASKELL.

Flanner's (North Carolina) battery.
 Garden's (South Carolina) battery.
 Lamkin's (Virginia) battery (unequipped).
 Ramsay's (North Carolina) battery.

Cabell's Battalion.

Col. HENRY C. CABELL.

Callaway's (Georgia) battery.
 Carlton's (Georgia) battery.
 McCarthy's (Virginia) battery.
 Manly's (North Carolina) battery.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. RICHARD S. EWELL.

EARLY'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY.

Hays' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HARRY T. HAYS.

5th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Bruce Men-
ger.
6th Louisiana, Maj. William H. Man-
ning.
7th Louisiana, Maj. J. Moore Wilson.
8th Louisiana, ————
9th Louisiana, ————

Pegram's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

13th Virginia, Col. James B. Terrill.
31st Virginia, Col. John S. Hoffman.
49th Virginia, Col. J. Catlett Gibson.
52d Virginia, ————
58th Virginia, ————

Gordon's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. GORDON.

13th Georgia, ————
26th Georgia, Col. Edmund N. Atkinson.
31st Georgia, Col. Clement A. Evans.
38th Georgia, ————
60th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Berry.
61st Georgia, ————

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON.

Stonewall Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. WALKER.

2d Virginia, Capt. Charles H. Stewart.
4th Virginia, Col. William Terry.
5th Virginia, ————
27th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Charles L.
Haynes.
33d Virginia, ————

Jones' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. JONES.

21st Virginia, ————
25th Virginia, Col. John C. Higgin-
botham.
42d Virginia, ————
44th Virginia, ————
48th Virginia, ————
50th Virginia, ————

Stewart's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. STEUART.

1st North Carolina, Col. Hamilton A.
Brown.
3d North Carolina, Col. Stephen D.
Thruston.
10th Virginia, ————
23d Virginia, ————
37th Virginia, ————

Stafford's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LEROY A. STAFFORD.

1st Louisiana, ————
2d Louisiana, Col. Jesse M. Williams.
10th Louisiana, ————
14th Louisiana, ————
15th Louisiana, ————

RODES' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ROBERT E. RODES.

Daniel's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JUNIUS DANIEL.

32d North Carolina, ————
 43d North Carolina, ————
 45th North Carolina, ————
 53d North Carolina, ————
 2d North Carolina Battalion, ————

Doles' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE DOLES.

4th Georgia, ————
 12th Georgia, Col. Edward Willis.
 44th Georgia, Col. William H. Peebles.

Ramseur's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN D. RAMSEUR.

2d North Carolina, Col. William R. Cox.
 4th North Carolina, Col. Bryan Grimes.
 14th North Carolina, Col. R. Tyler Bennett.
 30th North Carolina, Col. Francis M. Parker.

Battle's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CULLEN A. BATTLE.

3d Alabama, Col. Charles Forsyth.
 5th Alabama, ————
 6th Alabama, ————
 12th Alabama, ————
 26th Alabama, ————

Johnston's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT D. JOHNSTON.

5th North Carolina, Col. Thomas M. Garrett.
 12th North Carolina, Col. Henry E. Coleman.
 20th North Carolina, Col. Thomas F. Toon.
 23d North Carolina, ————

ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. ARMISTEAD L. LONG.

*Hardaway's Battalion.**

Lieut. Col. ROBERT A. HARDAWAY.

Dance's (Virginia) battery.
 Graham's (Virginia) battery.
 Griffin's, C. B. (Virginia), battery.
 Jones' (Virginia) battery.
 Smith's, B. H. (Virginia), battery.

*Braxton's Battalion.**

Lieut. Col. CARTER M. BRAXTON.

Carpenter's (Virginia) battery.
 Cooper's (Virginia) battery.
 Hardwicke's (Virginia) battery.

*Nelson's Battalion.**

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM NELSON.

Kirkpatrick's (Virginia) battery.
 Massie's (Virginia) battery.
 Milledge's (Georgia) battery.

Cutshaw's Battalion.†

Maj. WILFRED E. CUTSHAW.

Carrington's (Virginia) battery.
 Garber's, A. W. (Virginia), battery.
 Tanner's (Virginia) battery.

Page's Battalion.†

Maj. RICHARD C. M. PAGE.

Carter's, W. P. (Virginia), battery.
 Fry's (Virginia) battery.
 Page's (Virginia) battery.
 Reese's (Alabama) battery.

* Under the special direction of Col. J. Thompson Brown.

† Under the special direction of Col. Thomas H. Carter.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. AMBROSE P. HILL.

ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD H. ANDERSON.

Perrin's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ABNER PERRIN.

8th Alabama, ——— ———.
 9th Alabama, ——— ———.
 10th Alabama, ——— ———.
 11th Alabama, ——— ———.
 14th Alabama, ——— ———.

Harris' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL H. HARRIS.

12th Mississippi, ——— ———.
 16th Mississippi, Col. Samuel E. Baker.
 19th Mississippi, Col. Thomas J. Hardin.
 48th Mississippi, ——— ———.

Mahone's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE.

6th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Henry W. Williamson.
 12th Virginia, Col. David A. Weisiger.
 16th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Richard O. Whitehead.
 41st Virginia, ——— ———.
 61st Virginia, Col. Virginius D. Groner.

Wright's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. AMBROSE R. WRIGHT.

3d Georgia, ——— ———.
 22d Georgia, ——— ———.
 48th Georgia, ——— ———.
 2d Georgia Battalion, Maj. Charles J. Moffett.

Perry's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD A. PERRY.

2d Florida, ——— ———.
 5th Florida, ——— ———.
 8th Florida, ——— ———.

HETH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY HETH.

Davis' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. DAVIS.

2d Mississippi, ——— ———.
 11th Mississippi, ——— ———.
 42d Mississippi, ——— ———.
 55th North Carolina, ——— ———.

Cooke's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. COOKE.

15th North Carolina, ——— ———.
 27th North Carolina, ——— ———.
 46th North Carolina, ——— ———.
 48th North Carolina, ——— ———.

Kirkland's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. KIRKLAND.

11th North Carolina, ——— ———.
 26th North Carolina, ——— ———.
 44th North Carolina, ——— ———.
 47th North Carolina, ——— ———.
 52d North Carolina, ——— ———.

Walker's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY H. WALKER.

40th Virginia, ——— ———.
 47th Virginia, Col. Robert M. Mayo.
 55th Virginia, Col. William S. Christian.
 22d Virginia Battalion, ——— ———.

Archer's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES J. ARCHER.

13th Alabama, ——— ———.
 1st Tennessee (Provisional Army), Maj. Felix G. Buchanan.
 7th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Shepard.
 14th Tennessee, Col. William McComb.

WILCOX'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CADMUS M. WILCOX.

Lane's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LANE.

7th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. William Lee Davidson.
 18th North Carolina, Col. John D. Barry.
 28th North Carolina, _____.
 33d North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Robert V. Cowan.
 37th North Carolina, Col. William M. Barbour.

Scales' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED M. SCALES.

13th North Carolina, Col. Joseph H. Hyman.
 16th North Carolina, Col. William A. Stowe.
 22d North Carolina, _____.
 34th North Carolina, Col. William L. J. Lowrance.
 38th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. John Ashford.

McGowan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL MCGOWAN.

1st South Carolina (Provisional Army), Lieut. Col. Washington P. Shooter.
 12th South Carolina, Col. John L. Miller.
 13th South Carolina, Col. Benjamin T. Brockman.
 14th South Carolina, Col. Joseph N. Brown.
 1st South Carolina (Orr's Rifles), Lieut. Col. George McD. Miller.

Thomas' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD L. THOMAS.

14th Georgia, _____.
 35th Georgia, _____.
 45th Georgia, _____.
 49th Georgia, Lieut. Col. John T. Jordan.

ARTILLERY.

Col. R. LANDSAY WALKER.

Poague's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. POAGUE.

Richards' (Mississippi) battery.
 Utterback's (Virginia) battery.
 Williams' (North Carolina) battery.
 Wyatt's (Virginia) battery.

Pegram's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM J. PEGRAM.

Brander's (Virginia) battery.
 Cayce's (Virginia) battery.
 Ellett's (Virginia) battery.
 Marye's (Virginia) battery.
 Zimmerman's (South Carolina) battery.

McIntosh's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. DAVID G. MCINTOSH.

Clutter's (Virginia) battery.
 Donald's (Virginia) battery.
 Hurt's (Alabama) battery.
 Price's (Virginia) battery.

Cutts' Battalion.

Col. ALLEN S. CUTTS.

Patterson's (Georgia) battery.
 Ross' (Georgia) battery.
 Wingfield's (Georgia) battery.

Richardson's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES RICHARDSON.

Grandy's (Virginia) battery.
 Landry's (Louisiana) battery.
 Moore's (Virginia) battery.
 Penick's (Virginia) battery

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JAMES E. B. STUART.

HAMPTON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WADE HAMPTON.

Young's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PIERCE M. B. YOUNG.

7th Georgia, Col. William P. White.
 Cobb's (Georgia) Legion, Col. G. J. Wright.
 Phillips (Georgia) Legion, ————.
 20th Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. John M. Millen.
 Jeff. Davis (Mississippi) Legion, ————

Rosser's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. ROSSER.

7th Virginia, Col. Richard H. Dulany.
 11th Virginia, ————.
 12th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Mas-
 sie.
 35th Virginia Battalion, ————.

Butler's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MATTHEW C. BUTLER.

4th South Carolina, Col. B. Huger Rutledge.
 5th South Carolina, Col. John Dunovant.
 6th South Carolina, Col. Hugh K. Aiken.

FITZHUGH LEE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE.

Lomax's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LUNSFORD L. LOMAX.

5th Virginia, Col. Henry C. Pate.
 6th Virginia, Col. John S. Green.
 15th Virginia, Col. Charles R. Collins.

Wickham's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM.

1st Virginia, ————.
 2d Virginia, Col. Thomas T. Munford.
 3d Virginia, Col. Thomas H. Owen.
 4th Virginia, ————.

WILLIAM H. F. LEE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. F. LEE.

Chambliss' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. CHAMBLISS, Jr.

9th Virginia, ————.
 10th Virginia, ————.
 13th Virginia, ————.

Gordon's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. GORDON.

1st North Carolina, ————.
 2d North Carolina, Col. Clinton M. Andrews.
 5th North Carolina, Col. Stephen B. Evans.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

Maj. R. PRESTON CHEW.

Breathed's Battalion.

Maj. JAMES BREATHED.

Hart's (South Carolina) battery.
 Johnston's (Virginia) battery.
 McGregor's (Virginia) battery.
 Shoemaker's (Virginia) battery.
 Thomson's (Virginia) battery.

No. 273.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

May 5, 1864—11 p. m. (Received 6th.)

The enemy crossed the Rapidan yesterday at Ely's and Germanna Fords. Two corps of this army moved to oppose him—Ewell's, by the old turnpike, and Hill's, by the plank road. They arrived this morning in close proximity to the enemy's line of march. A strong attack was made upon Ewell, who repulsed it, capturing many prisoners and four pieces of artillery. The enemy subsequently concentrated upon General Hill, who, with Heth's and Wilcox's divisions, successfully resisted repeated and desperate assaults. A large force of cavalry and artillery on our right flank was driven back by Rosser's brigade. By the blessing of God we maintained our position against every effort until night, when the contest closed. We have to mourn the loss of many brave officers and men. The gallant Brig. Gen. J. M. Jones was killed, and Brig. Gen. L. A. Stafford, I fear, mortally wounded while leading his command with conspicuous valor.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

Via Orange Court-House, May 6, 1864—8 p. m.

(Received 4.45 a. m., 7th.)

Early this morning as the divisions of General Hill, engaged yesterday, were being relieved, the enemy advanced and created some confusion. The ground lost was recovered as soon as the fresh troops got into position and the enemy driven back to his original line. Afterward we turned the left of his front line and drove it from the field, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in our hands, among them General Wadsworth. A subsequent attack forced the enemy into his intrenched lines on the Brock road, extending from Wilderness Tavern, on the right, to Trigg's Mill. Every advance on his part, thanks to a merciful God, has been repulsed. Our loss in killed is not large, but we have many wounded; most of them slightly, artillery being little used on either side. I grieve to announce that Lieutenant-General Longstreet was severely wounded and General Jenkins killed. General Pegram was badly wounded yesterday. General Stafford, it is hoped, will recover.

R. E. LEE.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,

Via Orange Court-House, May, [8], 1864—2.30 p. m.

After a sharp encounter with the Fifth Army Corps (Warren's) and Torbert's division of cavalry, General R. H. Anderson, with

the advance of the army, repulsed the enemy with heavy slaughter and took possession of the Court-House. I am the more grateful to the Giver of all victory that our loss is small.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

May 8, 1864—9 p. m.

After the repulse of the enemy from Spotsylvania Court-House this morning, receiving re-enforcements, he renewed the attack on our position, but was again handsomely driven back.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, *May 10, 1864.*

(Via Guinea's, 11th. Received 2.45 p. m.)

General Grant's army is intrenched near this place on both sides of the Brock road. Frequent skirmishing occurred yesterday and to-day, each army endeavoring to discover the position of the other. To-day the enemy shelled our lines and made several assaults with infantry against different points, particularly on our left, held by General R. H. Anderson. The last, which occurred after sunset, was the most obstinate, some of the enemy leaping over the breast-works. They were easily repulsed, except in front of Doles' brigade, where they drove our men from their position and from a four-gun battery there posted. The men were soon rallied, and by dark our line was re-established and the battery recovered. A large body of the enemy moved around our left on the evening of the 9th and took possession of the road about midway between Shady Grove Church and the Court-House. General Early with a part of Hill's corps drove them back this evening, taking one gun and a few prisoners. Thanks to a merciful Providence our casualties have been small. Among the wounded are Brigadier-Generals Hays and H. H. Walker.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

(Same to the President and General Bragg.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

May 11, 1864.

SIR: Yesterday evening the enemy penetrated a part of our line and planted his colors upon the temporary breast-works erected by our troops. He was immediately repulsed, and among the brave men who met him the Twentieth North Carolina Regiment, under Colonel Toon, of the brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. R. D. Johnston, captured his flag. It was brought to me by Maj. John S. Brooks, of that regiment, who received his promotion for gallantry in the battle of Chancellorsville, with the request that it be given to

Governor Vance. I take great pleasure in complying with the wish of the gallant captors, and respectfully ask that it be granted, and that these colors be presented to the State of North Carolina as another evidence of the valor and devotion that have made her name eminent in the armies of the Confederacy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS, *May 12, 1864.*

(Via Guiney's Station. Received Hanover Junction, 13th.)

This morning at dawn the enemy broke through that part of our line occupied by Johnson's division and gained possession of a portion of our breast-works, which he still holds. A number of pieces of artillery fell into his hands. The engagement has continued all day, and, with the exception indicated, we have maintained our ground. In the beginning of the action we lost a large number of prisoners, but, thanks to a merciful Providence, our subsequent casualties were not large. Major-General Johnson and Brigadier-General Steuart were taken prisoners. The brave General Perrin was killed and Generals Walker (of the Stonewall Brigade) and Daniel severely wounded.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
Via Guiney's Station, May 16, 1864.

The enemy has made no movement against our position to-day. He has retired his right and extended his left toward Massaponax Church, occupying the line of the Ny River, his main force being apparently east of that stream.

R. E. LEE.

His Excellency PRESIDENT DAVIS.

HANOVER JUNCTION, *May 23, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 4.50 a. m., 24th.)

About noon to-day the enemy approached the Telegraph bridge over the North Anna. In the afternoon he attacked the guard at the bridge and drove it to this side. About the same time the Fifth Corps (General Warren) crossed at Jericho Ford, on our left. Was attacked by A. P. Hill and his advance checked.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON.

TAYLORSVILLE, *May 24, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

The enemy has been making feeble attacks upon our lines to-day, probably with a view of ascertaining our position. They were easily

repulsed. General Mahone drove three regiments across the river, capturing a stand of colors and some prisoners, among them 1 aide-de-camp of General Ledlie.

R. E. LEE.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

Atlee's, May 28, 1864—6 p. m.

SIR: The army is in front of this position extending toward Totopotomoy Creek. As far as I can ascertain none of the enemy have advanced south of that creek. I believe that he is assembling his army behind it. General Fitzhugh Lee's division of cavalry engaged the enemy's cavalry near Haw's Shop about noon to-day and drove them back upon their infantry, which prisoners stated to be the Fifth and Sixth Corps. I have not, however, received very definite information as yet either as regards their positions or numbers.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 1, 1864.

There has been skirmishing along the lines to-day. General Anderson and General Hoke attacked the enemy in their front this forenoon and drove them to their intrenchments. This afternoon the enemy attacked General Heth and were handsomely repulsed by Cooke's and Kirkland's brigades. Generals Breckinridge and Mahone drove the enemy from their front, taking about 150 prisoners. A force of infantry is reported to have arrived at Tunstall's Station from the White House and to be extending up the York River railroad. They state that they belong to Butler's forces.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 2, 1864—8 p. m.

SIR: Yesterday afternoon the enemy's cavalry were reported to be advancing by the left of our line toward Hanover Court-House and Ashland. General Hampton, with Rosser's brigade, proceeded to meet them. Rosser fell upon their rear, charged down the road toward Ashland, bearing everything before him. His progress was arrested at Ashland by the intrenchments of the enemy, when he changed his direction and advanced up the Fredericksburg railroad. General William H. F. Lee came up at this time with a part of his

division and a joint attack was made. The enemy was quickly driven from the place and pursued toward Hanover Court-House until dark.

During the afternoon General Fitzhugh Lee was forced to retire from Old Cold Harbor, on our extreme right; and as it was evident that the enemy was moving in that direction our own line was extended accordingly, General Hoke occupying the extreme right. The enemy attacked in heavy force and succeeded in penetrating between Hoke and Anderson, where there was an interval in our line, causing the right of Anderson and the left of Hoke to fall back a short distance. General Hoke subsequently recovered his position and General Anderson's right assumed one a short distance in rear of that it first occupied. This morning, the enemy's movement to our right continuing, corresponding changes were made in our line, Breckinridge's command and two divisions of General Hill being placed on the right. General Early, with Ewell's corps and Heth's division, occupied our left, and was directed to endeavor to get upon the enemy's right flank and drive [him] down in front of our line. General Early made the movement in the afternoon and drove the enemy from his intrenchments, following him until dark. While this attack was progressing General Hill re-enforced Breckinridge with two brigades of Wilcox's division and dislodged the enemy from Turkey Hill, in front of our extreme right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 3, 1864—8.45 p. m.

SIR: About 4.30 a. m. to-day the enemy made an attack upon the right of our line. In front of General Hoke's and part of General Breckinridge's line he was repulsed without difficulty. He succeeded in penetrating a salient on General Breckinridge's line and captured a portion of the battalion there posted. General Finegan's brigade, of Mahone's division, and the Maryland Battalion, of Breckinridge's command, immediately drove the enemy out with severe loss. Repeated attacks were made upon General Anderson's position, chiefly against his right, under General Kershaw. They were met with great steadiness and repulsed in every instance. The attack extended to our extreme left, under General Early, with like results. Later in the day it was twice renewed against General Heth, who occupies Early's left, but was repulsed with loss. General Hampton encountered the enemy's cavalry near Haw's Shop, and a part of General William H. F. Lee's division drove them from their intrenchments. General Fitzhugh Lee's division occupies the south side of the Chickahominy as far as Long Bridge, with pickets extending across to the James.

Our loss to-day has been small, and our success, under the blessing of God, all that we could expect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 4, 1864—8.30 p. m.

SIR: Last night, after the date of my dispatch, Generals Breckinridge and Finegan were attacked by the enemy as they were preparing to re-establish their skirmish line. The enemy was soon repulsed. Immediately afterward an attack was made upon General Hoke's front, with a like result. Up to the time of writing nothing has occurred along the lines to-day except skirmishing at various points. The position of the army is substantially unchanged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 5, 1864—8.30 p. m.

SIR: Nothing has occurred on the lines to-day except slight skirmishing. There is no apparent change in the position of the enemy. No movement on his part has been discovered,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 6, 1864—8.30 p. m.

SIR: There has been very little skirmishing on the lines to-day. It was discovered early this morning that the enemy had withdrawn from the front of General Early, on our left, and from most of the front of General Anderson, in the center.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 7, 1864—7 p. m.

SIR: The operations of to-day have been unimportant. Slight skirmishing has taken place along the lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 8, 1864—8 p. m.

SIR : The enemy has been unusually quiet to-day along the whole extent of his lines, and nothing of importance has occurred. Two divisions of his cavalry, under General Sheridan, are reported to have crossed the Pamunkey yesterday at New Castle Ferry, and to have encamped last night at Dunkirk and Aylett's, on the Mattaponi. They were accompanied by artillery, ambulances, wagons, and beef-cattle.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 9, 1864—9.30 p. m.

SIR : The enemy has been quiet to-day—apparently engaged in strengthening his intrenchments. Skirmishing on the lines has been very light.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 10, 1864—8.30 p. m.

SIR : The enemy has made no movement to-day. The skirmishing along the lines has been somewhat more active and systematic than during the last two days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 11, 1864—6.30 p. m.

SIR : The enemy has been quiet to-day, with the usual skirmishing along the lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 13, 1864—10 p. m.

SIR: A dispatch just received from Major-General Hampton states that he defeated the enemy's cavalry near Trevilian with heavy loss, capturing 500 prisoners, besides the wounded. The enemy retreated in confusion, apparently by the route he came, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

At daybreak this morning it was discovered that the army of General Grant had left our front. Our skirmishers were advanced between 1 and 2 miles, but failing to discover the enemy were withdrawn, and the army was moved to conform to the route taken by him. He advanced a body of cavalry and some infantry from Long Bridge to Riddle's Shop, which were driven back this evening nearly 2 miles, after some sharp skirmishing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Richmond.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 14, 1864—9 p. m.

SIR: The force of the enemy mentioned in my last dispatch as being on the Long Bridge road disappeared during the night. It was probably advanced to cover the movement of the main body, most of which, as far as I can learn, crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge and below, and has reached James River at Westover and Wilcox's Landing. A portion of General Grant's army upon leaving our front at Cold Harbor is reported to have proceeded to the White House and embarked at that place. Everything is said to have been removed and the depot at the White House broken up. The cars, engine, railroad iron, and bridge timber that had been brought to that point have also been reshipped.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Richmond, Va.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 15, 1864—6 p. m.

SIR: After the withdrawal of our cavalry yesterday evening from in front of the enemy's works at Harrison's Landing his cavalry again advanced on the Salem Church road, and this morning were reported in some force on that road and at Malvern Hill. General William H. F. Lee easily drove back the force at the latter point, which retreated down the river road beyond Carter's Mill. A brigade of infantry was sent to support the cavalry on the road to Smith's Store and drove the enemy to that point without difficulty. Nothing else of importance has occurred to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Richmond, Va.*

No. 274.

Report of Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY CORPS, ARMY OF N. VIRGINIA,
February 28, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery serving with this army during the campaign of 1864:

The campaign opened with active movements on May 4. The artillery force of the army as then distributed will be seen in the following tables:

Artillery serving with First Corps, Brig. Gen. E. P. Alexander, chief, commanding.

HUGER'S BATTALION.^a

Lieutenant-Colonel HUGER.
Major JORDAN.

	Guns.
Smith's battery	4
Moody's battery	5
Woolfolk's battery	4
Parker's battery	4
Taylor's battery	4
Fickling's battery	4
Total	25

HASKELL'S BATTALION.^b

Maj. JOHN C. HASKELL.

Garden's battery	4
Flanner's battery	4
Ramsay's battery	6
Lamkin's battery ^c	
Total	14

CABELL'S BATTALION.^d

Colonel CABELL.
Major HAMILTON.
Major GIBBES.

Manly's battery	4
McCarthy's battery	4
Callaway's battery	3
Carlton's battery ^e	4
Total	15

^a This battalion had recently arrived with General Longstreet's corps from East Tennessee, and was recruiting near Cobham's Depot, Albemarle County, when it received orders to march on May 4 via Orange Court-House to Richards' Shop, south-east of the Wilderness.

^b This battalion was still near Cobham's Depot, where it had wintered, when it received orders to march as above.

^c This battery was equipped; armed with small guns.

^d This battalion had wintered near Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan, on picket duty. Ordered to march to Richards' Shop; also to join its command.

^e This battery accompanied Daniel's brigade to Germanna Ford on 4th; rejoined its battalion on 5th.

This artillery rendezvoused and bivouacked at Richards' Shop on the night of the 5th, and at 3 a. m. on the 6th marched for Parker's Store, on the plank road, in rear of the battle-field of the Wilderness, where it was obliged to halt, there being no suitable ground for more artillery on the front. Cabell's and Huger's battalions proceeded that evening under orders to New Hope Church, still farther to the right, where they remained until the morning of the 8th. Haskell's battalion remained in rear of the battle-field, for service if required, till the morning of the 8th.

Artillery serving with Second Corps, Brig. Gen. A. L. Long, chief, commanding.

HARDAWAY'S BATTALION.^a

Lieutenant-Colonel HARDAWAY.
Major WATSON.

	Guns.
Dance's battery	4
Smith's battery	4
Griffin's battery	4
Graham's battery	4
Jones' battery	4
Total	20

NELSON'S BATTALION.^a

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM NELSON.

Kirkpatrick's battery	5
Milledge's battery	4
Massie's battery	4
Total	13

BRAXTON'S BATTALION.^a

Lieutenant-Colonel BRAXTON.
Major MOORMAN.

Cooper's battery	4
Carpenter's battery	4
Hardwicke's battery	4
Total	12

CUTSHAW'S BATTALION.^b

Major CUTSHAW.
Major STRIBLING.

Carrington's battery	4
Garber's battery	4
Tanner's battery	4
Total	12

^a These three battalions were by General Long assigned to the special direction of Col. J. T. Brown.

^b These two battalions [with Page's battalion on p. 1038] were by General Long assigned to special charge of Col. Thomas H. Carter.

PAGE'S BATTALION.*

Maj. R. C. M. PAGE.

Fry's battery	4
Carter's battery	4
Reese's battery	4
Page's battery	4
Total	16

This artillery, which had wintered near Frederickshall, on the Virginia Central Railroad, and subsequently, as the spring opened, distributed in grazing camps near Liberty Mills, Orange County, received orders to march on May 4, and was early on the 5th all concentrated at Locust Grove, on the old turnpike between Orange Court-House and Fredericksburg, near the infantry of the Second Corps. Nelson's battalion was pushed forward with General Edward Johnson's infantry division, which was then deployed across the turnpike, the enemy, who had crossed at Germanna Ford, being in front. Milledge's battery was posted on the right of the road in front of Jones' brigade, but as the movement of the enemy required the brigade to change position, the battery was withdrawn.

The enemy being repulsed with loss in an attack then made, General Ewell established his line without further difficulty. The dense growth of the Wilderness left few openings for the use of artillery. Some of Nelson's guns were, however, posted on the right on a commanding ridge, with a small field in front, about a mile from the Lacy house. Two of his guns were also placed on the road leading to the Germanna plank road to operate with the troops of the left wing of the corps. The artillery thus posted was used several times during the day with good effect in repelling partial attacks of the enemy. While these dispositions were in progress the Third Corps was also put in motion, and its artillery distributed as below:

Artillery serving with Third Corps, Col. R. L. Walker, chief, commanding.

POAGUE'S BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel POAGUE.
Major WARD.

	Guns.
Richards' battery	4
Williams' battery	4
Wyatt's battery	2
Utterback's battery	2
Total	12

M'INTOSH'S BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel McINTOSH.
Major JOHNSON.

Donald's battery	1
Hurt's battery	2
Price's battery	4
Clutter's battery	4
Total	11

* See foot-note (b) p. 1037.

PEGRAM'S BATTALION. *a*

Lieutenant-Colonel PEGRAM.
Major MCGRAW.

Marye's battery.....	4
Ellett's battery.....	2
Brander's battery.....	3
Zimmerman's battery.....	3
Cayce's battery.....	4
Total.....	16

CUTTS' BATTALION. *a*

Colonel CUTTS.
Major LANE.

Ross' battery.....	5
Patterson's battery.....	4
Wingfield's battery.....	4
Total.....	13

RICHARDSON'S BATTALION. *a*

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHARDSON.
Major MILLER.

Penick's battery.....	3
Landry's battery.....	4
Grandy's battery.....	3
Moore's battery.....	4
Total.....	14

Early on the morning of May 5 this command was put in motion, attending Heth's and Wilcox's divisions, of the Third Corps, down the plank road toward the Wilderness, Poague's battalion in front. Heth's division, in the advance, having encountered a portion of the enemy's cavalry, Richards' battery was pushed forward and assisted in driving it back upon the main body. The head of column on the plank road, having about midday reached an opening to the left about 2 miles from the crossing of the Brock road, was halted, and observation from that opening, which was on an elevated ridge, having exhibited the enemy in force near the intersection of the Germanna road and old turnpike, dispositions were made for an encounter. The opening mentioned being the only place near the front where the artillery could be used, the general chief of artillery, with approval of the commanding general, directed Poague's guns, as a precautionary measure, to be placed in position. One gun of this battalion was also advanced down the plank road a few hundred yards to Heth's line of battle, and was effectively used in the bloody repulse given by Heth and Wilcox that afternoon to a very heavy assault of the enemy.

a These battalions, which had wintered near Cobham's and Lindsay's Depots, Virginia Central Railroad, Albemarle County, received orders to march on May 4, and bivouacked that night near Verdierville, on the plank road between Orange Court-House and Fredericksburg, except Cutts' battalion, which had wintered near Rapidan Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, on picket duty, and was directed to remain with Anderson's division, of the Third Corps, serving as a rear guard to the army.

While the artillery thus operating with the three infantry corps was being adjusted and arranged that serving with the cavalry was performing its part. Its composition was as follows:

Horse Artillery serving with Army of Northern Virginia, Maj. R. P. Chew, commanding.

BREATHED'S BATTALION.

Major BREATHED.

	Guns.
Thomson's battery <i>a</i>	4
Johnston's battery <i>a</i>	4
Shoemaker's battery <i>a</i>	4
McGregor's battery <i>b</i>	4
Hart's battery <i>c</i>	4
Total.....	20

Most of the Horse Artillery was thus operating with the cavalry on the right flank of our army, and there holding back the enemy as our heavier guns engaged his masses. On the morning of May 6 the battle of the Wilderness, which had begun the previous afternoon, was renewed with great vigor, and Poague's guns, posted near the plank road, as already described, were soon brought into requisition and proved to have been most advantageously placed. Opening upon the enemy, as with immense masses he pressed back the weary divisions of Heth and Wilcox, they at once checked his advance and enabled Longstreet's troops, just arriving on the field, to seize the favorable moment and compel him to recede with heavy loss. McIntosh's battalion was now placed in position some distance to the left of Poague's, and three of his guns (two Napoleons and a 24-pounder howitzer of Price's battery) were advanced on the plank road to co-operate with General Longstreet in his attack upon the enemy. They were well served and with good effect. Pegram's battalion was also placed in position about half a mile to the left of McIntosh's and assisted materially in driving back the enemy attempting to penetrate between our right wing, on the plank road, and Ewell's corps, constituting the left wing, on the old turnpike. Cutts' battalion was at a later hour also placed on the line near Pegram's. Richardson's guns meanwhile guarded the roads which centered upon our rear at Parker's Store on the plank road, and on the evening of the 6th relieved Poague's, which had been engaged for two days on the lines.

Simultaneously with these events on our right the artillery with the Second Corps, on the left, was participating in the battle on that front as far as the nature of the country admitted. Colonel Carter, under direction of General Long, massed a number of his guns on the extreme left to protect that flank, which the enemy was beginning to threaten, and those guns effectively aided Gordon's brigade, there posted, in repelling the attack which the enemy were not slow to make. Cutshaw's battalion was placed in position on the right of the turnpike, relieving some of Nelson's guns, and a portion of

a These three batteries marched from near Gordonsville on 4th, and engaged enemy on Catharpin road, with Rosser, under General Stuart, 5th.

b This battery left with General W. H. F. Lee near Orange Court-House.

c This, with General Fitzhugh Lee, engaged enemy at Todd's Tavern.

Hardaway's on the left, relieving others. Braxton's occupied the central space between the troops on the turnpike and those on the plank road. These guns also did well such work as offered, aiding in successfully driving back the enemy whenever and wherever he attempted to advance.

At an early hour of this memorable day Col. J. T. Brown, second in command of the artillery of the Second Corps, fell instantly killed by the bullet of a sharpshooter as he was seeking an advanced and favorable position for some of his guns, adding another honored name to the long list of martyr heroes whom the South, and especially his native Virginia, has to mourn. To the fine qualities of a Christian gentleman of superior and cultivated intellect were added in Colonel Brown very high excellencies as a soldier. Judicious, prompt, energetic, and of dauntless gallantry, he had rendered conspicuous service in every campaign of the war. His example will not be forgotten in the arm to which he was an ornament, nor his memory be uncherished by a grateful country. While the main armies were thus engaged from left to right on the 6th, the Horse Artillery was sharing the action with the cavalry on our right flank, Johnston's battery remaining in position near Shady Grove, Thomson's and Shoemaker's being engaged most of the day near Rowe's farm, and Hart's not far from Todd's Tavern.

On the 7th the enemy, apparently despairing of forcing our line, remained mainly passive and not many shots were fired. The general chief of artillery, under instructions from the commanding general, reconnoitered positions on the right and caused a road to be opened by portions of the artillery to facilitate a rapid movement in that direction. At the same time on the extreme left a reconnaissance was made by the chief of artillery Second Corps, under orders from General Ewell, with Jones' infantry brigade, attended by Carter's battery. Striking the Germanna road near Beale's house, this force encountered there, about a mile from the ford, several regiments of the enemy's cavalry. These received but a few cannon shots, when they dispersed, a few retreating toward the ford, the major number going toward the main body of the enemy. The ford and Germanna road being thus found virtually abandoned, it became obvious the enemy was contemplating another movement and leaving our immediate front. The battle of the Wilderness was over. The enemy, wholly repulsed and foiled, was leaving his dead and some of his wounded within the range of our guns. About dark of the 7th the general chief of artillery [was] directed by the commanding general to send to General Anderson, who had on General Longstreet's being wounded succeeded to the command of the First Corps, a staff officer who could guide that general along the new road cut out that day. The general chief of artillery went himself to General Anderson, described the route, and left an officer as guide. Here a circumstance occurred which should be specially noticed. General Anderson stated that his orders were to march by 3 next morning. He was preparing to start at 11 that night. Those four hours anticipated proved of incalculable value next day. The artillery of the First Corps, which, as already mentioned, had not been able to find opportunity in the battle of the Wilderness, received orders to march on the night of the 7th, and from its several positions struck into the column en route for Spotsylvania Court-House.

About 9 a. m. of the 8th the head of the column came in sight of the Court-House, and found the enemy just getting into view on the Fredericksburg road, driving back a small cavalry force which there opposed them. At the same time a strong infantry column assailed another cavalry force which disputed their entrance on the Todd's Tavern road. General Alexander, accompanying General Anderson with his advanced column, immediately sent Major Haskell with two batteries to the assistance of our cavalry. On the Todd's Tavern road two infantry brigades also went in support. These batteries were stubbornly engaged for two hours. Their ammunition being then exhausted and considerable loss experienced, they were withdrawn. During a part of the action they had suffered under a flank reverse fire from a battery belonging to that force of the enemy which had reached the Court-House by the other route. In the engagement Captain Potts, a most deserving, gallant, and efficient officer, was mortally wounded. Field's division meanwhile drove the enemy from the Court-House, and Huger's battalion was posted on the front. Upon the Todd's Tavern road, the enemy still pressing in force, more of our infantry had to be there concentrated, and five of Cabell's guns were sent under Major Hamilton to that line, and assisted materially in repelling the enemy's assaults. Subsequently, a front line having been selected by the general chief of artillery, under advice of General Stuart, crossing the Todd's Tavern road, on a piney knoll with an opening in front, five of Huger's batteries were placed in position on that line in very close proximity to the enemy, his guns being not more than 400 yards off, his sharpshooters scarcely over 100 yards. The same afternoon (8th) Ewell's corps (Second), which had left the Wilderness at dawn, arrived and bivouacked on the line which it was to occupy on the right of the Todd's Tavern road and beyond that wing of the First Corps. A few of its guns were put in position on the Court-House front, the rest parked for the night. The Third Corps, temporarily commanded by General Early (General Hill being unwell), remaining with its artillery as rear guard of the army, did not leave position at the Wilderness till late in the day of the 8th, and did not that night proceed beyond Shady Grove. One section of McIntosh's battalion was in the evening engaged with the rear guard of the enemy.

On the 9th, our line being established, most of the artillery was posted along its entire course and protected by slight earth-works: Cabell's battalion on the left flank, four Napoleons, under Major Gibbs, occupying the left of the line of battle, the remaining guns being on an interior or second line upon higher ground, so as to cover and assist the front line. Haskell's battalion and Woolfolk's battery, of Huger's battalion, on the second line, to Cabell's right, and Huger's five batteries close up to the enemy on the front line, crossing the Todd's Tavern road. Farther to the right Page's and Braxton's guns were in position, with the infantry (Second Corps) on the intrenched line of battle. On this part of the line, as at the Wilderness, dense woods prevented the effective use of much artillery. A portion of Hardaway's and Nelson's guns occupied the line much farther to the right on the left of the Court-House opening, Cutshaw's being in reserve. As the artillery of the Third Corps arrived in the course of this day it was posted on the line still farther to the right—Poague's guns on the left of the front to be occupied by this corps, Pegram's next, crossing the Fredericksburg road a

few hundred yards from the Court-House, and Cutts' on the extreme right, in advance of the road to Massaponax Church. Lieutenant-Colonel Pegram advanced with a section of Ellett's battery and co-operated with the cavalry in pressing back the enemy until our line was established. McIntosh's battalion remained with Mahone's division near the crossing of the Po River by the Shady Grove road to guard the left flank of our army, and Richardson's battalion was held in reserve. Along the left wing and left center there was on this day continual skirmishing. Our artillery, however, fired but little and almost entirely at the enemy's infantry.

The 10th was a day of more vigorous battle. The enemy made incessant attacks on Anderson's (First Corps) front, but were continually repulsed with great slaughter. The guns on the front line, and two others from Manly's battery brought forward about noon, again and again during the day mowed down the enemy's columns with canister at short range. Skirmishing also occurred during the forenoon on the left of Ewell's (Second Corps) front, occupied by Rodes' division, with Hardaway's guns, which had relieved Page's, but did not extend to its right, held by Johnson's division, where Nelson's guns had relieved Braxton's. Early on this day Richardson's battalion accompanied Heth's division in a flank movement conducted by General Early around our left upon the enemy's right, and was severely engaged. A section of Ellett's battery, Pegram's battalion, accompanied Richardson's battalion in this expedition and did good service. As our troops in this movement came upon the enemy's flank they were met by a galling fire from a number of batteries he had there posted; and Cabell's guns, from their elevated position on our left, were directed by the general chief of artillery to open upon those batteries, so as to draw their fire and aid Early's advance. The effect was as anticipated. Soon after McIntosh's guns from the east bank of the Po poured into the ranks of the enemy, retreating before General Early, a destructive fire; and some of the guns of this battalion advancing with a portion of Mahone's division as soon as the bridge was cleared, contributed still further to the good effect of the movement on that flank. On this day the enemy made also a demonstration against our right immediately at Spotsylvania Court-House, advancing several lines of infantry. Pegram's and Cutts' guns, however, opened upon them with vigor and speedily drove them back to the cover of their trenches. In the afternoon the enemy, having massed a large force in front of Second Corps' left center, under cover of a pine thicket, made a sudden attack upon Doles' brigade, which, having no skirmishers out, in consequence of the close proximity of the lines, was taken entirely by surprise. The brigade gave way for a season, and the enemy entered our works and captured Smith's battery, of Hardaway's battalion. Our infantry, being soon rallied and re-enforced, repulsed the enemy with considerable loss and recovered the guns. The captain had fought his battery until he was actually seized by soldiers from the enemy's ranks, and some of his men were carried off by the retreating foe and not recovered. On this occasion Hardaway's guns alone were engaged and were extremely well served. Two of Cutshaw's batteries were hastened up for the crisis and put in position to command the broken line. The men from one of these batteries (Graham's) being called for to work the guns on the line left weak handed by the capture of Smith's cannoners, sprang forward under their captain and served two of those guns with fine spirit.

Maj. David Watson, second in command of Hardaway's battalion, an accomplished gentleman, faithful patriot, and gallant soldier, fell at his post during this attack mortally wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Hardaway was also wounded—only slightly, however, though his clothes were riddled with bullets. He did not leave the field.

The enemy, thus punished along the entire line on the 10th, made no serious attack on the 11th. Heavy skirmishing, however, occurred from left to right, in which the artillery occasionally took part. Late in the afternoon of this day the commanding general, having reason to believe the enemy withdrawing, and intending to leave him no time to gain distance upon us, directed the general chief of artillery to have brought back from the front line before it should be entirely dark all guns so situated as to be difficult to withdraw at night, so that everything might be ready to march at any hour. Under this order General Alexander had his ammunition-chests in the trenches mounted on the caissons, and gun carriages taken to the vicinity of their guns, but retained the latter in position as the safest course. General Long having a more difficult route for his artillery on Johnson's front—by a narrow and intricate road through a wood—preferred executing the order literally, especially as the night promised to be very dark.* Nelson's and Page's battalions were accordingly withdrawn. This left unprotected an extensive salient of about a quarter of a mile across and nearly a mile around, which constituted the left of Johnson's line. A section of Page's battalion was sent, with a proper infantry guard, to escort a wagon train to Guiney's Depot, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad.

At 3 a. m. of the 12th Page's battalion was hastily summoned back to the line, it having been found that the enemy was preparing to make there a heavy attack. It was prepared and moved up with extraordinary speed and arrived at the proper point, but not in time to arrest disaster. Before the guns could be brought into action, or even more than one or two unlimbered, the enemy's masses had overpowered Johnson's division and taken possession of the Salient. All of Page's guns were enveloped and captured except 2, which succeeded in getting off. At the same time 2 of Cutshaw's batteries, which had the previous evening been posted on the left bank of the Salient to enfilade Doles' front, were also captured. The enemy could thus boast of getting 20 guns—12 from Page and 8 from Cutshaw. In addition to the unfortunate withdrawal of our guns the enemy was favored in his movement and we were obstructed in counteracting it by the extreme darkness of a very dense fog. Arrangements were made as soon as possible to check the enemy and prevent any additional damage. Braxton's and Nelson's and a portion of Hardaway's battalions were posted by Colonel Carter on a second line about the prolongation leftwise of that held by the guns near the Court-House. Other guns were also taken to the front near the gorge of the Salient. Major Cutshaw and Captain Garber, with their men that had escaped capture, reached some of the guns which the enemy could not carry off, and, turning them, used them with good effect. Captain Montgomery plied effectively also a single gun at short range, and with such constancy as to exhaust three caissons of ammunition. The enemy could not ad-

* See indorsements on General Long's report, p. 1088.

vance, but the pressure of his enormous force rendered it necessary to increase our own efforts. Hardaway's battalion was therefore moved forward and posted to command the rear of the Salient, Captain Dance in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Hardaway having been wounded in the act of advancing to the front. Colonel Cabell also came from the left with four of his guns and took position on the left of Dance's. These guns were brought up and used with admirable steadiness under a severe fire. McIntosh's battalion was in like manner brought to the support of this point. Only one section of it was, however, actively engaged. By these and other vigorous measures the enemy was prevented from profiting by the advantage he had gained. Repelled from the most of the Salient and kept at bay in its apex, he could not during the day carry off the guns he had captured.

While this contest was raging battle was also joined with great fury along the entire line. On the left from early dawn column after column of the enemy as it came up to assault was shattered by the tremendous destructiveness of missiles hurled upon them at close range from our guns. Batteries here posted on our second line participated in the action by firing upon the enemy's batteries, so as to draw their fire away from our line of battle. That fire from the enemy was at times most furious. One or two of our guns in the front line were struck and disabled, and First Lieut. Dent Burroughs, a gallant young officer, commanding Moody's battery, was killed by a shot which passed through the parapet. On the right center another salient of our line attacked by the masses of Burnside's corps was effectively swept by Nelson's, Poague's, and Pegram's guns. The enemy was here driven back in confusion, those guns contributing largely to the result. To the right our batteries engaged those of the enemy, so as to prevent their fire being concentrated on our center. Thus passed and closed this eventful day. At all points except at the prominent Salient the enemy had been repulsed with immense loss. There he had gained a lodgment and captured a number of guns and prisoners, but he had been effectually prevented from profiting by it, and had himself suffered severely. Our interior line was there well established and protected during the night with guns in position, so that by next morning the enemy was as far from his object as ever. The enemy now for some days remained quiet, and the time was improved on our part in strengthening our lines and reorganizing commands that had been seriously shattered. Major Cutshaw was assigned to the command of Hardaway's battalion and Major Page put in command of the combined remnants of his own and Cutshaw's battalions. While the artillery with the main army was thus engaged in this great conflict, that with the cavalry was actively operating—one portion with General W. H. F. Lee on our right flank, another with General Hampton on our left, and the remainder (Johnston's battery, Baltimore Light Artillery, and a section of Hart's battery, under Major Breathed) with Generals Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee in their pursuit of Sheridan attempting to raid into Richmond. In the severe conflict which ensued at the Yellow Tavern all these guns were used, though Hart's section and the Baltimore Light Artillery bore the brunt of the fight. The latter suffered most severely and lost a number of men and horses captured by the enemy.

On the 14th the enemy were found to have withdrawn from Anderson's front (our left), leaving his thickly-strewn dead unburied,

and among them many who had fallen wounded between the lines and had lain there perishing for days. His demonstration then appearing on our right Anderson's corps was on the night of the 15th transferred to that flank, extending our line in that direction to the Po. Huger's and Haskell's battalions were here placed in position and Cabell's held in reserve.

On the morning of the 18th the enemy again attempted to carry the line still held by the Second Corps near the scene of the former conflict. This time, however, he met guns in position to receive him. His heavy force was allowed to get within good range of our breast-works. There the guns under Colonel Carter (Hardaway's battalion and Page's reorganized) opened upon him a murderous fire of spherical case and canister which at once arrested his advance, threw his columns into confusion, and forced him to retreat in disorder. Heavily as he suffered on this occasion, our loss was nothing, and this was accomplished against a force of 12,000 picked infantry by twenty-nine pieces of artillery alone, but well handled. In the afternoon, General Ewell having determined to make a flank movement, Lieutenant-Colonel Braxton was directed to accompany him with six guns of select caliber. The roads, however, were found impracticable for artillery, and Colonel Braxton was ordered to return to his position on the line. Simultaneously with his attack on Ewell's front on this day the enemy assailed, but in a different manner, our line near the Court-House. Having gotten a number of guns into a position to enfilade part of our line, he attempted under cover of their fire to advance his front batteries. Pegram's and Cutts' guns promptly opened in reply. A furious cannonade ensued for about an hour. By that time the enemy's batteries in front were silenced and all further attempt to advance there was abandoned. In this cannonade Major McGraw, second in command of Pegram's battalion, was severely wounded, as were several other officers. Richardson's battalion on this day occupied the line to the right of Cutts' guns, those of First Corps being still farther to the right. The enemy, apparently satisfied with his fruitless efforts near Spotsylvania Court-House, made there no further attempt, and being found on the 21st shifting his position and moving beyond our right, our army was also on that day put in motion in the same direction. The Second Corps (Ewell's), then our left, having no enemy remaining on its front, moved with its artillery early in the day, passing the other corps, to the Telegraph road south of the Po, and then by that road toward Hanover Junction. Later in the day the Third Corps (Hill's) marched, accompanied by a portion of its artillery, toward the same point on a road nearly parallel to and not far to the west of the Telegraph road; and in the afternoon the First Corps (Anderson's) took up the line of march toward and on the Telegraph road, attended by Huger's and Haskell's battalions, Cabell's battalion, with others from the Third Corps, having previously marched by other roads a little to the west, so as to avoid crowding.

By the afternoon of the 22d our whole army had reached the south bank of the North Anna River near Hanover Junction, the First Corps occupying localities in the center near the Telegraph road bridge, the Second extending on its right down the river, and the Third on its left up the stream. General Breckinridge's division, which had just arrived from the Valley with two battalions of artillery, remained in reserve at Hanover Junction.

On the morning of the 23d eight guns of Huger's battalion, eight of Haskell's, and four of Cabell's were placed in position near the river to defend the Telegraph road and railroad bridges. Reconnaissances were also made for other positions above and below. That afternoon the enemy appeared in heavy force and engaged those batteries. One small body of infantry—one or two regiments left on the north side to defend that extremity of the Telegraph road bridge—had to retire before the enemy's superior numbers, but our guns kept the enemy himself from then attempting the bridge. While this occurred in the center, fords on the right were guarded by guns of the Second Corps, Braxton's battalion especially being posted advantageously for the purpose near the Doswell house. The enemy at the same time made a demonstration in force on our left, higher up the river at Jericho Ford, and forces of the Third Corps occupying that flank were sent to meet him, Poague's battalion accompanying Heth's division, and Pegram's co-operating with Wilcox. Most of the artillery was arranged on the right and rather in rear of the infantry, under cover of some rising ground. Simultaneously with the attack of our infantry the batteries were rapidly advanced to the crest of the hill and opened fire on the enemy's reserve line immediately at the ford. This fire was continued with vigor until the enemy's line gave way and disappeared. His batteries were soon after brought up and a sharp cannonade ensued, but without material results. Major Ward, second in command of Poague's battalion (a devout Christian, gallant soldier, and efficient officer), was here killed by a cannon shot. McIntosh's battalion was about the same time placed in position to cover Anderson's Ford, and was on this day partially engaged with the enemy's guns, having a limber blown up in Clutter's battery, and Lieutenant Pearce, commanding the battery, mortally wounded. Still farther to the right and nearer our center Major Lane, of Cutts' battalion, was assigned position with six rifles on a bluff back of the Montgomery house, which commanded both the Telegraph road bridge, below, and Anderson's Ford, above.

On the night of the 23d a new line of battle for our center and right was selected farther back from the river and on more advantageous ground, and on that line the guns of the First and Second Corps were posted from center to right as before. Portions of the enemy having crossed the river appeared in view of this line at several points on the 24th, and occasional skirmishing and cannon shots ensued, but no attack was made. On this day also the enemy continued demonstrating on our left, so as to require there on our part a considerable accumulation of force, Poague's battalion occupying position on the extreme left to Little River, Pegram's, McIntosh's, and Lane's guns retaining their places of the previous day, Richardson's accompanying Mahone's division, holding a second line near the Anderson house, and Braxton's, of the Second Corps, from the right wing, coming with Gordon's division as a support to the same point, their place on the right being supplied by Breckinridge's troops and guns. Lane's guns were used with good effect all this day, annoying and damaging the enemy as his troops would approach and cross the Telegraph road bridge. A severe fire from the enemy's batteries was brought to bear upon him, killing and wounding several men and shattering an ammunition-chest, but not otherwise interfering with his work.

Captain Wingfield and Private E. Hemington, with an intrepidity

deserving of honorable mention, extinguished the burning tow of the ammunition-chest, and thus saved the ammunition for use, and probably preserved valuable lives. Another instance of good conduct and skill in a part of Major Lane's command was brought to notice on this day in the safe arrival of Lieut. L. G. Rees with four guns which had been assigned to his charge in attendance upon McGowan's brigade as a rear guard to the Third Corps in its march from Spotsylvania Court-House. A body of the enemy having crossed North Anna River at a point below their own crossing and taken possession of their road, unexpectedly appeared before them. Lieutenant Rees, however, although closely pressed, rescued his command, with the loss of only 1 man mortally wounded, and by a circuit to the south of Little River joined his battalion on the 24th. Skirmishing continued on portions of this entire line at Hanover Junction until the 27th, when the enemy withdrew for another flank movement beyond our right.

Early on the 27th our army marched by the Telegraph road, and such others parallel thereto as were available, toward Ashland, and thence toward Atlee's Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, bivouacking after an exhausting day's march near Hughes' Shop.

On the next day (28th) our cavalry, with the Horse Artillery, being heavily engaged near Haw's Shop, on the road between Hanover-town (where the enemy had crossed the Pamunkey) and Atlee's Station, our army took position on the southwest bank of Totopotomoy Creek, General Breckinridge with his division and McLaughlin's battalion of artillery occupying the left and crossing the Hanover-town road, the First Corps, under General Anderson, with artillery in suitable position on his right, and the Second Corps, now under General Early, with a sufficient number of guns, still farther to the right, near and beyond Pole Green Church, the Third Corps, with its artillery, encamping in reserve to support Breckinridge.

On the 29th McIntosh's battalion was posted on the left of the Hanover-town road in aid of General Breckinridge's line, before which the enemy had appeared and was threatening in force, and the following day some of Major Lane's guns were placed on the same line between McIntosh's and those of General Breckinridge's command. Most of the guns on this line were repeatedly engaged, successfully repelling the heavy demonstrations of the enemy upon General Breckinridge on the 30th and 31st. Portions of Cabell's and Huger's battalions on Breckinridge's right, and so arranged as to enfilade his front, were all hotly engaged with the enemy's sharpshooters and artillery on those two days, and did much execution in the ranks of his infantry, apparently attempting to advance upon that line. While such engagement was going on upon Breckinridge's front, active movements also occurred upon our right, where the command of the artillery of the Second Corps had devolved upon Colonel Carter in consequence of General Long being unwell. Nelson's battalion on the evening of the 30th accompanied Rodes' division on the Old Church road and aided in an attack made by that division on the enemy's left flank and driving it from Johnson's farm to Bethesda Church. In the sharp engagement which occurred at the latter point First Lieutenant Ancell, of Massie's battery, a meritorious officer, was killed. This force having returned the same night to our selected line, Nelson's guns were placed in position, Hardaway's (whose commander had returned to duty on the 21st) being also posted on his left, Braxton's and Cutshaw's being in reserve.

On the night of the 31st the First Corps (Anderson's) with its artillery marched to the vicinity of Cold Harbor to co-operate with General Hoke in an attack upon the enemy's left, which it was expected to turn. For this attack Cabell's battalion was ordered to report to General Kershaw, Huger's to General Pickett, and Haskell's to General Field. Read's battalion had accompanied General Hoke from the south side of James River. Hoke's advance, supported by Kershaw, discovered the enemy strongly intrenched and in large force, obviously intending an attempt to turn our flank. His position was, after careful reconnaissance, deemed too strong to attack, and our troops began to fortify the line of battle, in which they happened to be formed. This had been but very partially done, when about 4 p. m. June 1 the enemy made a furious assault upon Hoke's line and the right of Kershaw's, separated from Hoke's by a narrow strip of swampy ground. Pushing a considerable force through this interval he compelled Kershaw's right brigade and Hoke's left to break their line and face the interval. This arrested his advance; he could make no farther progress. Dense wood prevented artillery being used in this conflict. During the night a Napoleon gun from Cabell's battalion, under Lieutenant Falligant, was advanced to the angle where Kershaw's line broke back to the rear, a position much exposed, the enemy's sharpshooters being within 50 yards, but enfilading and very badly annoying him. Others of Cabell's guns were also put in position in Kershaw's line, as were Huger's and Haskell's on those of Pickett's and Field's, extending to the left. On the next day (June 2) heavy skirmishing was kept up along Kershaw's front, and Lieutenant Falligant's gun constantly engaged the enemy, who repeatedly attempted its capture. It, however, successfully repelled their advances, expending upon them a large amount of ammunition. During these operations on our right fighting also occurred June 1, farther to the left. The enemy assailing the line defended by Hardaway's guns near the Mander house was handsomely repulsed. Under cover of a skirt of woods his first line of battle came within 50 yards of our works. It was, however, driven back in confusion by an effective fire of canister. These batteries being on Heth's front (Third Corps) were that night relieved by Poague's battalion. General Long on this day resumed command of artillery Second Corps.

The next day (June 2) the Second Corps, with Heth's division, advanced against the right flank of the enemy, making a wheel, the pivot of which was at the Johnson house. Cutshaw's battalion moved out in front of our works. The brigade supporting Stafford, of Gordon's division, being driven back and retreating through Garber's battery, stationed on and to the right of the Old Church road, Garber's guns opened with canister and sent the enemy retreating in terror. During this attack by the Second Corps and a portion of the Third, Haskell's battalion, on Field's front, was severely engaged, co-operating with it by a vigorous fire upon the flank of the opposing line. That night Cutshaw's battalion was relieved by Hardaway's. Kershaw's line was also during the night slightly changed and four additional guns of Cabell's battalion arranged in position. Falligant's gun was noiselessly removed by hand to a new location—the angle of the new line. During the operations of the main army the Horse Artillery was with the several cavalry divisions no less actively engaged. McGregor's battery, which, after being sharply engaged at Stanard's Mill, on the Po, from May 16 to the 19th, accompa-

nied General W. H. F. Lee's division as rear guard to the army marching to Hanover Junction, moved with the same division to Hanover Court-House on the 31st, and there encountering the enemy in force rendered efficient service. Lieutenant Ford, who with conspicuous gallantry commanded his section, was instantly killed by a minie-ball. Hart's battery participated in a slight engagement at Ashland on the 1st, and on the same day Shoemaker's and Johnston's, under Major Breathed, were warmly engaged at Bottom's Bridge and Cold Harbor.

At dawn on the 3d a very heavy attack was made by the enemy upon Hoke, Kershaw, and our forces on the left. Read's guns, on Hoke's line, and Cabell's, on Kershaw's, though exposed to a fierce fire of infantry and artillery, were used with great energy and success. Lieutenant Callaway, commanding one of Cabell's batteries, is especially commended for gallantry on this occasion. Huger opened to assist Kershaw on his right, and also to disturb the enemy in front, and as a demonstration which was followed by an advance of Pickett's skirmishers. Haskell also opened to aid the troops on his left, and drew upon himself a very serious fire. Hardaway's guns, beyond Haskell's, co-operated effectively by an oblique fire on the enemy's line, and Cutshaw's, some distance still farther to the left and advanced on a new line, delivered a telling enfilade fire on the enemy's line in front of Rodes' division. On the extreme left of our advanced line Poague's battalion operated with Heth's division. The division commander directed Lieutenant-Colonel Poague to post two batteries (Wyatt's and Richards') on his left flank. Colonel Poague having made a rapid reconnaissance of the position and discovered a heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers near at hand, reported to the division commander the disadvantages of the situation and indicated a better position. The former order was, however, reiterated, and in the attempt to obey it extremely heavy loss was suffered. The two batteries were, in fact, almost entirely crippled and many valuable lives lost to very little purpose. Wyatt's unprotected detachments were so rapidly cut up by the fire upon them at only 250 yards that they could only fire a few rounds. Richards' pieces were with much difficulty gotten to the works occupied by the infantry. They were there, however, used with some effect, as the enemy attempted to advance, the cannoneers being to some extent protected. On this occasion Lieutenant-Colonel Poague narrowly escaped death from a cannon shot, receiving a disabling contusion, and Captain Wyatt and Lieutenant Rives were killed. A number of men were also killed and wounded and many horses disabled.

The enemy was in this contest of June 3 bloodily repulsed along the entire line. While the portions of our forces mentioned were engaged in that good work, as described, Breckinridge's command and the Third Corps, except Heth's division and Poague's battalion, moved to the right and took position on or near Gaines' farm, with right flank resting on the Chickahominy, Pegram's battalion occupying Turkey Ridge, McIntosh's on Pegram's left (Dement's and Chew's batteries having been here added to this battalion), Richardson's battalion on McIntosh's left, Lane's on Richardson's left. A 24-pounder howitzer of McIntosh's battalion was adjusted a little in rear of the line and served as a mortar. It did good service in annoying the enemy's working parties. All the guns of this line were engaged in the battle of the 3d and materially assisted in

checking the enemy's advance. Lieutenant Hunton, of Price's battery, was instantly killed by a sharpshooter. Poague's two batteries, disabled in their severe service on the left, were subsequently withdrawn and steps taken for their restoration. His other two batteries held in reserve. On this day and the succeeding (June 3 and 4), by direction of the commanding general, the fords of the Chickahominy below the right of our line were examined by the general chief of artillery, and the batteries of the Louisiana Washington Artillery Battalion, which had arrived from the south side of James River, were posted to guard them as far down as the York River railroad bridge. Those guns of the Horse Artillery attending General Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry were placed in position, as were those of the Richmond Defense Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton, at Bottom's Bridge. At all these points the enemy appeared and made demonstrations as if with a view to crossing, but the fire which they received seemed to deter them from any heavy attack, though skirmishing was for some days continued at certain points. On the 7th, the enemy having withdrawn from Field's front, Haskell's battalion was transferred to the south bank of the Chickahominy and posted to command the Grape Vine and Federal Bridges. Meanwhile, and to the 13th, the enemy remained in force upon our front from Pickett's line to the extreme right, and fighting was incessant at very short range, the opposing lines being at some points not a stone's throw apart. Our guns were often used with excellent effect, especially a number of howitzers adjusted as mortars on some parts of the line. This mode of using guns became the more important from the fact that they were screened from the sharpshooting, which was ceaseless and frequently fatal, owing to the extraordinary proximity of the lines. Guns on our lines had to be covered from sight, and many valuable men were lost at them, particularly in Cabell's battalion. Among these was Captain McCarthy, First Richmond Howitzers, a veteran officer whose gallantry had been conspicuous on nearly every field fought by this army since its organization. He was on June 4 instantly killed by a minie-ball through the head. While the armies were thus engaged near Cold Harbor and Gaines' farm, Sheridan's cavalry attempted, against Lynchburg via Gordonsville, another raid in co-operation with Hunter's movement down the Valley, and on the 8th Hart's, Thomson's, Johnston's, and Shoemaker's batteries, under charge of Majors Chew and Breathed, moved with our cavalry force to intercept this raiding expedition. In a series of severe engagements, which occurred near Trevilian Depot, Virginia Central Railroad, these batteries materially aided in frustrating the enemy and compelling the abandonment of his enterprise.

On the 10th General Breckinridge's division, with McLaughlin's battalion of artillery, having marched for the Valley, and Lieutenant-Colonel King being relieved from his own battalion to accompany the expedition, Major Gibbes, who had been serving with Cabell's battalion, was assigned to the command of King's battalion, known as Thirteenth Virginia Battalion. On the morning of the 13th, it being discovered that the enemy had during the night left our front, our army was again put in motion, the Second Corps, under General Early, with Nelson's and Braxton's battalions, proceeding toward the Valley to meet the enemy advancing there under Hunter, and the remainder of the army marching by the right beyond White Oak Swamp to Riddle's Shop. Our cavalry there

holding the enemy in check was relieved by Wilcox's division, and the enemy pressed a considerable distance, one of Pegram's batteries assisting in the operation. Line of battle being formed near the intersection of roads at this point, Pegram's and McIntosh's battalions were placed in position, but the enemy attempted no farther advance. On this day (June 13) Read's battalion, accompanying Hoke's division, marched from Cold Harbor directly toward Petersburg, then threatened by the enemy, and arriving there on the afternoon of the 15th, was immediately, in part, put in position not far from Hare's house to co-operate with other guns on the east of the city.

During the 14th and 15th the First and Third Corps remained observing the operations of the enemy toward Malvern Hill, and on the morning of the 16th, General Grant's movement to the south side of James River being sufficiently developed, our forces were also put in motion in that direction. Huger's, Haskell's, and Gibbs' battalions crossed James River on the pontoon bridge near Drewry's Bluff, accompanying Pickett's and Field's divisions, and marched toward Bermuda Hundred. Skirmishing with the enemy ensued near Port Walthall Junction. The enemy was driven back, and on the next day (17th) the line previously held by General Beauregard, and evacuated by him because of the demand for all his force in the immediate defense of Petersburg, was recovered and part of the artillery placed on it in position.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,

Brig. Gen. and Chief of Arty., Army of Northern Virginia.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Army of Northern Virginia.

Report of Casualties in Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia, from May 4 to December 1, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
FIRST ARMY CORPS.								
Huger's battalion		7		30				37
Cabell's battalion		7		40				47
Haskell's battalion		15		51		2		68
Hardaway's battalion		2		2				4
Stark's battalion				2				2
Gibbs' battalion		7		13				20
Johnson's battalion		3		16				19
Total		41		154		2		197
SECOND ARMY CORPS.								
Field and staff			2	1			2	1
Page's battalion		11	2	20	7	137	9	168
Cutshaw's battalion	1	9	5	44		128	10	181
Hardaway's battalion	2	12	1	31	1	27	4	70
Nelson's battalion	5	84	1	85	1		7	109
Braxton's battalion		19	3	57	2	47	5	123
McLaughlin's battalion	1	7	4	25	1	61	6	93
Total	9	82	18	263	16	400	43	745

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

Report of Casualties in Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
THIRD ARMY CORPS.								
Pegram's battalion		12	4	62			4	74
Poague's battalion	3	13	9	57			12	70
McIntosh's battalion	2	3	4	35			6	38
Richardson's battalion		8		43				51
Lane's battalion	2	7	6	49			8	56
Owen's battalion		9	2	22			2	31
Washington Artillery Battalion		8		10				18
Total	7	60	25	278			32	338
ANDERSON'S CORPS.								
Stribling's battalion	1	40	4	87			5	127
12th Virginia Battalion		5	2	22	1	6	3	38
Moseley's battalion	1	17	3	47		24	4	83
Coit's battalion	2	29		27			2	56
Total	4	91	9	183	1	30	14	304
HORSE ARTILLERY.								
Breathed's battalion		5		23		51		79
Other battalions not reported								
Total		5		23		51		79
RECAPITULATION.								
First Army Corps		41		154		2		197
Second Army Corps	9	82	18	263	16	400	43	745
Third Army Corps	7	60	25	278			32	338
Anderson's corps	4	91	9	183	1	30	14	304
Horse Artillery		5		23		51		79
Total	20	279	52	901	17	483	89	1,663

*Armament of Artillery in the Army of Northern Virginia.**

Command.	Napoleons.	24-pounder howitzers.	12-pounder howitzers.	20-pounder Parrotts.	10-pounder Parrotts.	3-inch rifles.
First Corps, Brigadier-General Alexander :						
Cabell's battalion	9				4	2
King's battalion	11		2			1
Huger's battalion	5	3	4	2	1	8
Haskell's battalion (detached)	7				7	
Total First Corps	32	3	6	2	12	11
Second Corps, Brigadier-General Long :						
Hardaway's battalion	8			4	4	3
Cutshaw's battalion	5			4	4	3
Nelson's battalion	8				1	4
Braxton's battalion	4				4	3
Total Second Corps	25			8	13	13

* Original found among the Pendleton papers, dated by some one, and erroneously, June, 1863. Long and Alexander were not made brigadier-generals till September 21, 1863, and February 26, 1864, respectively.

Armament of Artillery in the Army of Northern Virginia—Continued.

Command.	Napoleons.	24-pounder howitzers.	12-pounder howitzers.	20-pounder Parrotts.	10-pounder Parrotts.	8-inch rifles.
Third Corps, Colonel Walker :						
McIntosh's battalion	10	1	.....	2	2	1
Pegram's battalion	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Richardson's battalion	5	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Poague's battalion	7	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Lane's battalion	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Third Corps	37	1	.....	2	23	8
Grand total	114	4	6	12	48	32

No. 275.

Report of Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps, of operations April 14–May 6.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *March 23, 1865.*

COLONEL : On April 11, 1864, I received orders at Bristol from the Adjutant and Inspector-General to report with the original portion of the First Corps (Kershaw's and Field's divisions and Alexander's battalion of artillery) to General R. E. Lee, commanding Army of Northern Virginia. On the 14th I reached Charlottesville, and awaited there the arrival of my troops, which were somewhat delayed by want of transportation on railroad. As the troops arrived they were encamped at points between Charlottesville and Gordonsville. On the 22d, in obedience to orders received from the commanding general, I marched my command to Mechanicsville, and encamped in the near neighborhood thereof. On the 2d [May] Field's division was moved to the north of Gordonsville to meet an expected advance of a portion of the enemy by way of Liberty Mills. On the 4th was advised by the commanding general that the enemy appeared to be moving toward Stevensburg, and, as directed by him, started about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and marched to Brock's Bridge, on the border of Orange County, a distance of about 16 miles. Early on the morning of the 5th resumed my march on the [Orange plank] and Catharpin roads to Richards' Shop on Catharpin road. During the latter part of this day's march Rosser was skirmishing in my front with his brigade of cavalry.

At 12.30 a. m. on the 6th started for Parker's Store, on the plank road, in obedience to orders received from the commanding general, who also informed me that Generals Hill and Ewell had been heavily engaged the previous day. Arriving at Parker's Store about dawn, I was directed to move my column down the plank road to relieve the divisions of Heth and Wilcox, which were in position in face of the enemy on the right and left of the plank road, at right angles with it and about 3 miles below Parker's Store. Kershaw's division was in the lead, arriving in rear of the line held by these two divisions, and when the head of my column had filed to the right, and had only time to deploy two regiments of Kershaw's old brigade, an advance was made by the whole line of the enemy, and the divisions

of Heth and Wilcox broke and retreated in some confusion. With considerable difficulty, but with steadiness, opening their ranks to let the retreating divisions through, Kershaw formed his line on the right and Field on the left of the plank road. Having checked the advance of the enemy, I ordered a general advance by my line, which was made with spirit rarely surpassed, and before which the enemy was driven a considerable distance. The woods were dense and the undergrowth almost impossible to penetrate. This success was not purchased without the loss of many of the bravest officers and men of my corps. The circumstances under which they fought were most unfavorable. Thrown suddenly, while still moving by the flank, and when hardly more than the head of the column could face the enemy, into the presence of an advancing foe with their ranks broken each instant by bodies of our retreating men, they not only held their own, but formed their line, and in turn, charging the enemy, drove him back in confusion over half a mile to a line of temporary works, where they were re-enforced by reserves. About 10 o'clock Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith and the other officers sent out to examine the enemy's position, reported that the left of the enemy's line extended but a short distance beyond the plank road. Special directions were given to Lieutenant-Colonel Sorrel to conduct the brigades of Generals Mahone, G. T. Anderson, and Wofford beyond the enemy's left, and to attack him on his left and rear—I have since heard that the brigade of General Davis formed a part of this flanking force—the flank movement to be followed by a general advance, Anderson's brigade on the right and Wofford's on the left, Mahone being in the center. They moved by the flank till the unfinished railroad from Gordonsville to Fredericksburg was reached. Forming on this railroad facing to the north, they advanced in the direction of the plank road till they encountered the enemy in flank and rear, who was then engaging the brigades of Gregg, Benning, and Law in front. The movement was a complete surprise and a perfect success. It was executed with rare zeal and intelligence. The enemy made but a short stand, and fell back, in utter rout with heavy loss, to a position about three-quarters of a mile from my front attack.

I immediately made arrangements to follow up the successes gained, and ordered an advance of all my troops for that purpose. While riding at the head of my column, moving by the flank down the plank road, I came opposite the brigades which had made the flank movement, and which were drawn up parallel to the plank road, and about 60 yards therefrom, when a portion of them fired a volley, which resulted in the death of General Jenkins, and the severe wounding of myself. I immediately notified the commanding general of my being obliged to quit the field, and the command devolved on Major-General Field.

To the members of my staff I am under great obligations for their valuable services. They conducted themselves with their usual distinguished gallantry. Much of the success of the movement on the enemy's flank is due to the very skillful manner in which the move was conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Sorrel.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying reports of subordinate commanders of corps.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. G.

No. 276.

Report of Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps, of operations May 30.

HEADQUARTERS LONGSTREET'S CORPS,

May 30, 1864—8 p. m.

GENERAL: General Field reports having come upon an intrenched line of the enemy, and owing to that circumstance and the approach of darkness I have suspended his movement and have drawn my whole line back to the left again, so as to connect with General Breckinridge, between whom and the left of my line a very wide gap had been made.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. ANDERSON,

Major-General.

Maj. Gen. J. A. EARLY,

Commanding Second Corps.

No. 277.

Diary of the First Army Corps.

May 7, Saturday.—During the morning there is occasional skirmishing on our lines, which are rectified and connected. At 11 p. m. we take up the line of march for Spotsylvania Court-House, in a shady grove, where we rest an hour at dawn on the 8th, Kershaw leading. We find Fitzhugh Lee hotly engaged on the Todd's Tavern and Spotsylvania Court-House road. We arrived in time to relieve him, but not to save the Court-House, which is, however, afterward occupied by us, the enemy being driven out. Kershaw's and Humphreys' brigades are turned off rapidly to the left of the road, and occupying some cover left by our cavalry, repulse the enemy with great slaughter. Wofford's and Bryan's brigades are sent against the Court-House by a detour, and finally occupy it. During the fight with the two first-named brigades, Haskell's battalion is sharply engaged and does good work. The enemy's forces comprise the Fifth Corps (Warren's). Ewell's corps arrives in the afternoon, and the enemy makes another attack on our position with their Sixth Corps, which is also repulsed, Rodde's division being thrown on Kershaw's right and relieving the attack. Commanding general arrives with Ewell.

May 9.—Quiet in morning. Troops in line all day. Trenches dug. An attack by us is proposed, which is, however, deferred in expectation of one from the enemy. In the afternoon an attack by General Johnson is projected, to be assisted by the advance of our skirmishers. For some reason Johnson does not attack. The enemy feels Field's skirmishers strongly late in the afternoon. At night Mahone's division is sent to the left of Field to hold the Shady Grove road.

May 10.—Reports current of the enemy having gained our rear toward Beaver Dam. Sharp skirmishing on the whole line during the morning and heavy shelling. Hutcheson, one of our couriers, killed at 10 a. m. The enemy begins a series of attacks on Field's

position; they continue at times during the entire day; all of them repulsed until 7 p. m., when the last and most desperate is made against Anderson and Gregg. Some of the enemy succeed in gaining the works, but are killed in them. The attack is repulsed with great slaughter to the enemy and little loss to us. At the same hour (7 p. m.) an attack is made on Ewell's lines, and succeeds in breaking through Doles' brigade. The enemy is driven back, however, leaving many dead near the works. Late in the night (at 10 and 4 o'clock) renewed attacks (feeble ones) are made on Field.

May 11.—Day opened with confident expectation of a renewal of the attacks of the enemy. Early reports four lines forming to attack our position. The day passes, however, without an attack in force, but with the usual skirmishing. Toward evening indications are apparent of the intended withdrawal of the enemy, and preparations are made to move after him.

May 12.—At 4.15 a. m. the enemy makes with an overwhelming force a sudden dash on J. M. Jones' brigade and breaks through Johnson's division, which is thrown back in great confusion. At the same time the artillery of that line, which had been withdrawn the night previous, just coming up into position, is captured, the horses killed, and the cannoneers taken prisoners. Guns not taken off. Gordon, with Early's division, attacks the enemy to recover our position. Anderson's division, except Wright's brigade, which is left at the bridge on the left, is drawn to the right to drive back the enemy. A violent battle ensues, lasting without intermission until 12 m., in which the whole of the Second Corps and part of the Third are engaged. It terminates on that part of the line by the enemy being driven from the ground they had gained, with the exception of a small part. During the action Wofford is sent to the support of Rodes. Between 9 and 10 a. m. Field sustains two violent assaults on a part of his line, which are again easily repulsed with great loss to the enemy. In the afternoon Jenkins [Bratton] and Humphreys are sent to report to General Ewell. At night a part of Ewell's line is thrown back to a new position, leaving, however, 18 guns in the hands of the enemy.

May 13.—Day quiet. In line before the enemy. Slight skirmishing and cannonading. Wofford, Bryan, and Jenkins [Bratton] returned by Ewell. Report of General Stuart's death received.

May 14.—Usual skirmishing. Enemy beginning to disappear in front of Field. Toward the afternoon Kershaw's skirmishers occupy the enemy's breast-works, which had been abandoned. Field ditto. At night Field is ordered to withdraw to the vicinity of the church near Spotsylvania Court-House. Kershaw is to push forward his skirmishers, but the night is so dark as not to permit it.

May 15.—Quiet. Thirteen caissons recovered from the enemy, who has retired from our immediate front. At 10 p. m. we received orders to remove to Early's right. The troops marched at 12 and 1 o'clock and we with them. As soon as day dawns they are got into position—Field on the line, Kershaw in reserve. No enemy in our immediate front. Headquarters established near a small house in rear of Crutchfield's.

May 17.—No change to-day. Quiet.

May 18.—At 4.45 a. m. the enemy makes an attack on Ewell with a furious cannonade. The attack is easily repulsed. All quiet on our line.

May 19.—Quiet on our part of the line. Toward evening Ewell undertakes a movement against the enemy's right, accomplishing, however, little save some information of the enemy's position. Kershaw is sent to occupy his trenches during his absence. Kershaw returns on the morning of the 20th.

May 20.—Quiet. Ewell's front reported to be uncovered.

May 21.—Ewell moves to our right and takes position along the Po. During the day the enemy is ascertained to be retiring from A. P. Hill's front. We prepare to move. Move in the afternoon by Dickerson's to the Mud Tavern, and thence down the Telegraph road, Ewell preceding us. Hill takes a western road. The supply trains and heavy baggage wagons moving via New Market, Chilesburg, and Island Ford. We march all night, halting on the Telegraph road at 3 a. m. on the 22d. After two hours' rest the march is resumed. The head of our column reaches the North Anna at 12.15 p. m. *May 22.* Corse's and Kemper's brigades, Pickett's division, join us; Barton with Hill's column temporarily. Troops are put in bivouac on the south side of the North Anna.

May 23.—Enemy reported advancing down Telegraph road. Our line is formed. The guard on the north side of the river is driven across. In the afternoon we sustained a severe cannonade, and have a chimney knocked over our party. At night the line is somewhat retired. Pickett reports to Hill.

May 24.—Day occupied in examining and improving the line. Rodes posted on our right, and at night Early and Gordon sent to his right. During the night the line is straightened by cutting off the angle near Law's brigade.

May 25.—Enemy strong in our front, and manifesting a disposition to extend to our right. Skirmishing in front.

May 26.—Lines unchanged. In the afternoon the enemy advances skirmishers on Law's and Ramseur's brigades, and is driven back. Wofford's and Bryan's skirmishers are also pressed.

May 27.—Early this morning the enemy is ascertained to have left our front and moved back across the river. The trains are at once sent back across South Anna by Ellett's Bridge. The troops march by the Fredericksburg railroad. Pickett's division moves with Hill, and joins us at night. We move by Ashland and encamp between the Half Sink and Hughes' Cross-Roads.

May 28.—Move early for Atlee's Station, or rather ordered to move early, but we are greatly impeded by the Second, which is on the same road and is ordered to move at the same hour. Order of march: Field, Kershaw, and Pickett. We go into bivouac between Hundley's Corners and Walnut Grove Church.

May 29.—Morning quiet. In the afternoon the enemy is reported advancing, and the troops are put under arms. Field is partly moved out, but returns and sends two regiments to fill with skirmishers the interval between Early's corps and Breckinridge.

May 30.—Early extends to the right and attacks the enemy's left with Pegram's brigade. Pickett starts to support the movement by going through the breast-works, but soon abandons it, and is put on Early's left. Field on his left and Kershaw on the left of the corps.

May 31.—Kershaw is taken out of line, and about 3 p. m. is sent to relieve the right of Early, the whole of whose corps is finally relieved by us, he taking our intrenchments. Kershaw moves down toward Gaines' Mill in the endeavor to connect with Hoke. Pickett takes the right of Early's old line, and Field is put on his left. Hoke on the extreme right.

June 1.—It was our intention to-day to make a strong movement by our right—Hoke toward old Cold Harbor and Kershaw toward Beulah Church, from the position to which he had gone last night—and orders were given to that effect. Hoke did not become engaged, but took a line on the right. Kershaw puts in his own brigade, supported by another. Keitt's big regiment gives way, and in the effort to rally it Keitt is mortally wounded. Pickett is closed into the right on Kershaw, and the latter on Hoke. Field closes in on Pickett. In the afternoon a furious attack is made on the left of Hoke and right of Kershaw, enemy penetrating an interval between them. Clingman's brigade gives way. Wofford's, on his left, being flanked, does the same. The Fifty-third Georgia, on Wofford's left, ditto. Kershaw brings up the Second and Third South Carolina Regiments and regains Bryan's lost ground and captures prisoners and a stand of colors. Hunton is sent to Hoke's support. Field sends Gregg's brigade to aid Wofford in retaking his position. The effort, however, is not made from Kershaw's direction, but Hunton assumes Hoke's left nearly on Clingman's original line, Wofford bending back his right to connect with him.

June 2.—The preceding is the condition of affairs to-day and we await the expected attack of the enemy. Kershaw's salient is weak, but is supported by Anderson's and Law's brigades, of Field's division. Heavy skirmishing continues during the whole day on our line. In the evening the Second Corps, under Early, moves out by its left, except Ramseur's division, and attacks the enemy's right. He gains some advantage and forces back the enemy's right. In the morning Breckinridge is posted on the heights to the right of Hoke, and A. P. Hill with two divisions moves to that point by Gaines' Mill. The enemy gives us a furious cannonade late.

June 3.—The expected battle begins early. Early renews his attack but appears to cease in about two hours without gaining much. Mean time the enemy is heavily massed in front of Kershaw's salient. Anderson's, Law's, and Gregg's brigades are there to support Kershaw. Assault after assault is made and each time repulsed with severe loss to the enemy. At 8 a. m. fourteen had been made and repulsed. Law wounded. At dark a final and furious assault is made on Martin, the right brigade of Hoke. Hunton also severely engaged.

June 4.—Heavy skirmishing. In the afternoon the enemy becomes unusually quiet, and from this some new movement is apprehended.

June 5.—Quiet and affairs unchanged.

June 6.—Enemy retires from Ewell's and Field's front. Hoke removed from the command of General Anderson. Enemy's line bends back from Pickett's.

June 7.—Early engaged in finding the enemy: Pickett's skirmishers supporting and co-operating with him.

June 8.—Orders are received to attack with Pickett at daylight to-morrow morning, if the enemy should be discovered to be withdrawing.

June 9.—Enemy still in force in front. Early removed from the left, and Field and Pickett extend to fill the old trenches as far as Dickerson's house.

June 10, 11, and 12.—No change in our line. Affairs quiet.

June 13.—The enemy is discovered to have disappeared from our front. The troops are at once put in motion. Kershaw, Pickett,

and Field crossing the Chickahominy at McClellan's Bridge; trains by new bridge. We march by Seven Pines and over to the Charles City road; move down that, turn off at Williams', and bivouac near the battle-field of Frayser's farm. A little skirmishing at Riddle's Shop by A. P. Hill.

June 14.—Quiet. No enemy immediately in front. Supposed to have crossed the James. In the evening orders are received to take position on Three-Mile Creek.

June 15.—Gary reports the enemy advancing and passed Nance's Shop. Movement suspended in consequence.*

No. 278.

Partial Return of Casualties in the First Army Corps.†

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Jenkins' (Bratton's) Brigade.</i>							
1st South Carolina.....	2	14	8	59			83
2d South Carolina (Rifles).....		14	14	79		2	109
5th South Carolina.....	2	16	10	85	3	13	129
6th South Carolina.....		9	5	80			94
Palmetto (South Carolina) Sharpshooters.....	3	8	8	95			114
Total Bratton's brigade a.....	7	61	45	398	3	15	529
<i>Law's Brigade.</i>							
4th Alabama.....	2	20	9	53		6	90
15th Alabama.....	1	20	4	59		7	91
44th Alabama.....	3	24	6	106		2	141
47th Alabama.....	4	29	4	57		17	111
48th Alabama.....		11	5	25		8	49
Total Law's brigade b.....	10	104	28	300		40	482
<i>Benning's Brigade.</i>							
2d Georgia.....	2	17	5	40		2	66
15th Georgia.....	1	20	3	43		6	73
17th Georgia.....	2	17	10	55		2	86
20th Georgia.....	2	18	4	67		4	95
Total Benning's brigade.....	7	72	22	205		14	320
<i>Anderson's Brigade.</i>							
7th Georgia.....		17	9	66		6	98
8th Georgia.....	2	11	6	58		15	92
9th Georgia.....	6	25	8	44		22	105
11th Georgia.....	1	21	7	54	1	26	110
59th Georgia.....	1	16	6	32		14	69
Total Anderson's brigade c.....	10	90	36	254	1	83	474

a One officer and 3 enlisted men died of wounds, and are counted among the killed. Brig. Gen. M. Jenkins, killed May 6, 1864, and Capt. W. H. Whitner, assistant adjutant-general, wounded May 6, 1864, not included in the above.

b One officer and 12 enlisted men died of wounds and are counted among the killed. Brig. Gen. E. M. Law, wounded June 3, not included in the above.

c One officer and 19 enlisted men died of wounds and are counted among the killed.

* For continuation of diary, see Vol. XL, Part I.

† Four brigades only reported.

No. 279.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations May 4-6.

On May 4, 1864, in camp near Gordonsville, Va., I received orders from the lieutenant-general commanding to put my division in motion to join the First and Third Corps between Orange Court-House and Fredericksburg. On arriving within 10 miles of the scene of action at the Wilderness we bivouacked on the Catharpin road on the afternoon of the 5th.

At 1 a. m. of the 6th put the command in motion and reached General Lee's position on the Orange plank road with the head of the column, and reported to Lieutenant-General Longstreet, who directed me to relieve the division of Major-General Wilcox, in our front. Proceeding with a staff officer of General Wilcox, who was to indicate the position, I moved the column down the road by a flank, preceding them by some 400 yards. During this movement the enemy attacked in our front on the plank road, and before I reached the scene of action our entire line in front of me fell back in confusion. Returning immediately to the head of my column, which had then arrived about opposite the position occupied by the commanding general, I directed Col. J. W. Henagan, commanding Kershaw's brigade, to file to the right and form line of battle with his left resting upon the plank road. Before this movement could be completely executed the retreating masses of Heth's and Wilcox's divisions broke through my ranks and delayed Colonel Henagan until they had passed to the rear. Almost immediately the enemy were upon us. Ordering Colonel Henagan forward to meet them with the right of his command, I threw forward the Second South Carolina Regiment on the left of the road and deployed and pushed forward Brigadier-General Humphreys with his brigade, also, on the right of the road, with his right resting on it, General Henagan having passed sufficiently to the right to admit of the deployment of General Humphreys to his left. This formation was made successfully and in good order under the fire of the enemy, who had so far penetrated into the interval between Henagan and the road as to almost enfilade the Second South Carolina, which was holding the left of the road, and some batteries which were there stationed. Humphreys was pushed forward as soon as he got into position and made for a time steady progress.

In the mean time General Bryan's brigade coming up, was ordered into position to Henagan's right. That officer, in obedience to orders, had pushed forward and driven the enemy in his front for some distance through the dense thicket which covered the country to the right of the plank road; but they being heavily re-enforced, forced him back to the line which Humphreys had by this time reached. Here the enemy held my three brigades so obstinately that I endeavored to bring up General Wofford's brigade to extend my right, but that officer not having arrived—marching as rear guard to the wagon train, and urged forward by the lieutenant-general commanding—I placed myself at the head of the troops and led in person a charge of the whole command, which drove the enemy to and beyond their original line and occupied their temporary field-works some half mile or more in advance. The lines being rectified, and Field's division and Wofford's brigade, of my own, having arrived, upon the

suggestion of Brigadier-General Wofford a movement was organized, under the orders of the lieutenant-general commanding, to attack the enemy in flank from the line of the Orange Railroad, on our right, with the brigades of General Anderson, of Field's division, and Brigadier-General Wofford's, of my own, supported by Mahone's brigade, while we continued to hold the enemy in front, who was at intervals bearing down upon our lines, but always without any success. This movement, concealed from view by the dense wood, was eminently successful, and the enemy was routed and driven pell-mell as far as the Brock road, and pursued by General Wofford to some distance across the plank road, where he halted within a few hundred yards of the Germanna road. Returning with General Wofford up the plank road, and learning the condition of things in front, we met the lieutenant-general commanding coming to the front almost within musket range of the Brock road. Exchanging hasty congratulations upon the success of the morning, the lieutenant-general rapidly planned and directed an attack to be made by Brigadier-General Jenkins and myself upon the position of the enemy upon the Brock road before he could recover from his disaster. The order to me was to break their line and push all to the right of the road toward Fredericksburg. Jenkins' brigade was put in motion by a flank in the plank road, my division in the woods to the right. I rode with General Jenkins at the head of his command, arranging with him the details of our combined attack. We had not advanced as far as the position still held by Wofford's brigade when two or three shots were fired on the left of the road, and some stragglers came running in from that direction, and immediately a volley was poured into the head of our column from the woods on our right, occupied by Mahone's brigade. By this volley General Longstreet was prostrated by a fearful wound; Brigadier-General Jenkins, Capt. Alfred E. Doby, my aide-de-camp, and Orderly Marcus Baum were instantly killed.

As an instance of the promptness and ready presence of mind of our troops I will mention that the leading files of Jenkins' brigade on this occasion instantly faced the firing, and were about to return it; but when I dashed my horse into their ranks, crying, "They are friends," they as instantaneously realized the position of things and fell on their faces where they stood. This fatal casualty arrested the projected movement. The commanding general soon came in person to the front, and ordered me to take position with my right resting on the Orange railroad. Though an advance was made later in the day, my troops became no more engaged, except General Wofford, who moved against the enemy in the afternoon on the left of the plank road, and met with some success in that quarter and suffered some loss.

I have not the particulars of casualties at hand, except those in Kershaw's brigade, which were 57 killed, 239 wounded, and 26 missing. Among the losses of that brigade were 2 of the most gallant and accomplished field officers of the command—Col. James D. Nance, commanding Third South Carolina Regiment, and Lieut. Col. Franklin Gaillard—both gentlemen of education, position, and usefulness in civil life and highly distinguished in the field. Captain Doby had served with me as aide-de-camp from the commencement of the war. He distinguished himself upon every battle-field, and always rendered me the most intelligent and valuable assistance in the most trying hour. Orderly Baum was on detached service

and was not called to the front by his necessary duties ; but during the entire day he had attached himself to the staff, and continued actively discharging the duties of orderly, although remonstrated with for the unnecessary exposure, until he lost his life. It is most pleasing to recall the fact that, going into this action as they did under the most trying circumstances that soldiers could be placed in, every officer and man bore himself with a devoted firmness, steadiness, and gallantry, worthy of all possible commendation.

J. B. KERSHAW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

No. 280.

Report of Brig. Gen. Goode Bryan, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 6.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
August 14, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action taken by the brigade I have the honor to command on May 6, in the battle known as the battle of Wilderness Run :

The command being in camp near Verdierville on the night of 5th, was put in motion toward Parker's Store, on the plank road leading to Fredericksburg, at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and after a rapid march of three hours reached the road and was immediately pushed to the front down the plank road. Some considerable confusion having arisen in a portion of Lieutenant-General Hill's corps, the march of the brigade was much obstructed by stragglers from this corps, and was forced from the plank road into the woods in its march to the front. At one time some fears were entertained that the many stragglers to the rear would cause some confusion in my own command, and that I should be unable to get them in good order to the front. These fears were soon removed, for both officers and men aided me in the endeavor to stop the tide of stragglers to the rear, whom they marched boldly to the front. About a mile down the plank road from Parker's Store I was ordered to file to the right of the road and form line of battle with my left resting on said road. Here again the discipline of the command was severely tried, for while forming line of battle in a dense thicket under a severe fire of the enemy the line was constantly broken through by men hurrying to the rear ; but having advanced my sharpshooters, under the command of Lieutenant Strickland, of the Tenth Georgia, to the front, he checked the enemy and allowed me to form line of battle, the men forming quickly, notwithstanding the cry of the stragglers. At the command forward the gallant fellows sprang forward with a shout, driving back the enemy's first line without firing a gun. The second line of the enemy was behind a line of log breast-works, which checked for a moment our rapid advance, but after a few well-directed volleys the enemy broke from the intrenchments, the command pursuing to the distance of about a mile to a swamp, when, the enemy being re-enforced and my ammunition being reduced to only 5 rounds, I ordered the command to fall back to the enemy's log breast-works, which I held till relieved by General Jenkins.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the bravery manifested by my command under the trying circumstances under which it went into the fights. Each brigade forming separately under a heavy fire; the line constantly being broken through while being formed; the dense character of the woods in which the line was formed rendering it impossible for either men or officers to see the character or numbers of the enemy we were to attack; all these things combined proved that both men and officers acted well and gallantly. For the part each regiment performed in the action I have the honor to refer you to the accompanying report of the colonels.*

I cannot close this report without mentioning the efficient aid rendered me by Captain Walker, my inspector-general, and the judicious assistance rendered me by Captain Kibbee, Tenth Georgia Regiment, acting assistant adjutant-general, and to the gallantry shown by my personal aide, Lieutenant Townshend, who was wounded early in these battles. To Couriers Morris and Dobbs I am indebted for much assistance in the fight for their bravery and energy, forcing to the front the few men who manifested a disposition to straggle to the rear.

The command lost, killed, 31 men and officers, and 102 wounded.
I am,

GOODE BRYAN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. M. GOGGIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 281.

Report of Col. James P. Simms, Fifty-third Georgia Infantry, commanding Bryan's brigade, of operations June 2-18.

HEADQUARTERS SIMMS' BRIGADE,
December —, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade since I have been commanding:

On the night of June 2 General Bryan turned over the command of the brigade to myself while occupying a position on the line at Cold Harbor. Immediately after he left I received orders to destroy the works which we occupied and withdraw before daylight, the line having been changed previously and works thrown up in rear of us by General Law's brigade. Accordingly, at the time specified the brigade was withdrawn and moved in rear of General Law's position for the purpose of allowing the men to rest, they being very much fatigued by the arduous labors of several days previous to that time. About the time that the men had stacked arms preparatory to rest an attack was made upon General Law's line. He sent a courier to me asking that I would move up to his assistance, as his works had not been well supplied with ammunition. The brigade was put under arms immediately and moved up to General Law's line through a heavy fire of musketry. The men moved up in gallant style, and very soon the enemy were forced to retire. The brigade lost several men and officers killed and wounded, among

*Not found.

whom was Lieutenant McLendon, acting aide-de-camp, while nobly discharging his duty. On the 4th we were ordered to take position on the line again to the right of the position occupied by General Law, which position was occupied by the brigade for several days. Here our line was in such close proximity to the enemy's works that a constant fire was kept up during the day between us and the enemy, resulting in loss to us, and to be supposed, in greater loss to them, as we finally almost silenced their sharpshooters entirely. During the night of the 12th the enemy abandoned their works in our front, and on the morning of the 14th we moved from there to Frayser's farm, at which place we remained until the 16th, when we moved in the direction of Petersburg, reaching there on the 18th. Very soon after our arrival were ordered upon the line, and before the troops could be arranged upon the line the enemy made an attack, which was very easily repulsed.*

I am, your obedient servant,

J. P. SIMMS,
Commanding Brigade.

Maj. J. M. GOGGIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 282.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Bratton, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, Field's division.

BRATTON'S BRIGADE,
Camp near Williamsburg Road, January 1, 1865.

In compliance with orders I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade since the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864:

The morning of May 7 found the brigade in line of battle on the right of and perpendicular to the plank road, along the ridge that had been so hotly contested on the morning before. A crude breast-work of logs was thrown up, and we remained in this position until about 9 p. m., when orders to move came. Skirmishing was more or less brisk all day. Our loss was 8 or 10 men wounded. We moved, in accordance with orders, across the railroad by the Catharpin road to Spotsylvania Court-House, and arrived in the vicinity on the next morning (the 8th) at about 10 o'clock to find the enemy's cavalry in possession of and between us and the Court-House. My brigade formed on the right of the road and moved down to the Court-House, the enemy retiring before us and abandoning the place without a fight. We then changed front to the left and moved up — — road to the Brock road, where Kershaw's and Humphreys' brigades were fighting. I took position on the right of Kershaw's brigade, where a much needed rest of two or three hours was enjoyed, when the enemy was discovered advancing upon us. This attack, which was probably only a reconnaissance, was easily repulsed, with only a loss of 2 or 3 to us, but of from 40 to 50 to them. In a short time, however, they advanced in two lines, directing their attack to my right, where they supposed there was no force to

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

oppose them. Humphreys' brigade and Rodes' division were thrown in just in time to meet them on the extension of my line. My right regiment (the Palmetto Sharpshooters, under Colonel Walker) only participated in this fight, in which the enemy were repulsed. My skirmishers were sent in pursuit of the broken and retreating masses and succeeded in capturing about 125 prisoners. Night came on and closed this day's operations.

On the next morning (the 9th) we were moved to the left across the Brock road and put in position on the right of our division, with my right resting on the Brock road, my line nearly perpendicular to it, and stretching toward the ——— River. Here, again, we threw up a little breast-work of logs and rails. My three right regiments—First Palmetto Sharpshooters, Colonel Walker; Second Rifles, Colonel Bowen; Sixth South Carolina Regiment, Colonel Steedman—had an open field in their front. The two left regiments—First South Carolina Volunteers, Colonel Hagood; Fifth South Carolina, Capt. J. B. Lyle—were in the wood. The sharpshooting was incessant, but nothing of importance transpired until the morning of the 12th, when the enemy assaulted us heavily, advancing beautifully in two lines of battle. We held our fire until they were within 50 yards of us, when, by a deliberate and well-directed volley, a line of their dead was laid down across the entire front of my brigade, with the exception of one regiment, whose fire was well and deliberately put, but the artillery opened a little too soon on this part of the line, and caused the enemy to drop behind a crest just in time to evade the storm of minie-balls. The fusillade continued for some minutes, and strewed the field with dead and wounded from their scattered and fleeing hordes. Many of those in the open field fled in comparative safety behind the crest alluded to above (to their right, our left) to the woods, and were massed, partially rallied, in front of my two regiments (First and Fifth), still protected by this crest and the woods from our infantry fire. Their position could not be seen from our batteries, but I ordered them to open upon them, and directed from my position their fire, which was afterward found to have become more effective, killing and mutilating great numbers of them. Unfortunately, the commander of the battery informed me that his orders were to save ammunition, and to fire only when he was certain of doing execution. I could not be certain of this, and, fearing that ammunition might be scarce, ordered him to cease firing, and thus saved the lives of many Yankees. They kept up an active fusillade—indeed, a terrific roar of musketry—all the while. Our men were quietly awaiting their appearance over the crest. This continued so long (for some hours) that we began to suspect that by some happy mistake they were fighting themselves. It seemed a heavy battle and we had nothing to do with it. Skirmishers from the First and Fifth Regiments were ordered up to the crest to discover what it meant. They found them lying behind the crest firing at what did not clearly appear, but they with great gallantry charged them with a yell, routed and put the whole mass to flight most precipitate and headlong, capturing some 40 prisoners. In their haste and panic a multitude of them ran across a portion of open field and gave our battery and my line of battle on the right a shot at them; the skirmishers, too. We kept up a most effective fire upon them, and that field also was thickly dotted with their dead and wounded. My picket-line was re-established, and thus ended the battle of the 12th on this part of the line.

In this battle I had about 1,250 muskets, and lost in killed and wounded not more than 15; prisoners, none. We destroyed of the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners, in my judgment, at least 3,000. They left about 500 dead in my front, and it is known that they took many dead from the field—all of those remote from our lines.

My officers and men behaved to my entire satisfaction. The men fired with cool deliberation and great effectiveness. While all behaved well I cannot pass on from this part of my report without making special mention of Captain Harvey, Fifth South Carolina Volunteer Regiment, and Captain Wood, First South Carolina Regiment. They commanded the skirmishers of their respective regiments in the charge upon the enemy, and executed their orders with an energy and boldness that was worthy of all praise.

Not long before sunset I was ordered to report to General Ewell, on the right, without delay. I moved down as rapidly as possible, and found General Ewell in rear of that portion of the line which had been taken from Johnson's division in the morning, known as the Mule Shoe. My brigade was put in position to support the withdrawal of some troops of ours from this same Mule Shoe. We lay there under fire, but doing no fighting all night, and were withdrawn about daybreak to a new line constructed during the night some 400 or 500 yards in rear. We were in the course of the morning relieved and ordered back to General Field, who held us as reserve for our division until we left this part of the line. We lost during the night in killed and wounded about 70 men. The enemy's fire was incessant throughout the night. We did not fire a gun.

On the night of the 14th we moved with the division toward the extreme right of our line, and were put into position on the right of Gregg's brigade, which was on the left of the division. On the morning of the 16th erected works, but had no fighting here other than a little skirmishing some distance in front of the line. On the evening of the 21st the whole corps marched for Hanover Junction, moving down the Telegraph road. On this severe and weary march, which was almost continuous for twenty-four hours, my brigade was rear guard. Nothing of importance occurred. The enemy followed closely upon us, occasionally engaging a squadron of cavalry in our rear, but did not molest anybody materially; they rather aided us in driving stragglers before us.

We crossed North Anna River about sunset on the next evening (22d), and went into camp on the next morning (23d). One regiment was sent on picket to the railroad bridge over the river. Had some sharpshooting with the enemy across the river. The other four rested in a road near by. About midnight I received orders to destroy the railroad bridge and fall back to a position near to the junction and fortify, which was done. We remained in this position three or four days, skirmishing and sharpshooting all the while with the enemy until he retired across the river. Our loss was slight here. On the morning of the 27th we moved down the railroad to Ashland; thence passed Atlee's to the Totopotomoy Creek, near Walnut Grove Church, where we relieved some of Gordon's troops on May 30. Skirmishing on this line was severe, and our loss was greater than usual. On the evening of May 31 we began to slide to the right, and continued to do so until we arrived upon what was afterward known as the Cold Harbor line. My position on this line covered the road from Mechanicsville to Old Church. Our skir-

mishers were more or less actively engaged while moving from our last position, and after we settled in this, until the enemy left our front, which they did on the night of June 5. We shifted position on the line and advanced to Totopotomoy Swamp one evening, but did not come in contact with the enemy again on this line.*

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN BRATTON,
Brigadier-General.

No. 283.

Report of Col. James R. Hagood, First South Carolina Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA INFANTRY,

December 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since May 6 last :

On the morning of that day we confronted the enemy at the Wilderness. After getting into position I was instructed by General Jenkins, commanding brigade, to support, if necessary, the regiment of General Kershaw's brigade immediately on my front, then hotly engaged with the enemy, and shortly afterward, receiving a message from the officer commanding the regiment stating that his ammunition was nearly exhausted and requesting me to relieve him, I moved forward and occupied his position, his men retiring on my arrival. The woods were very dense, shutting out all view excepting a short distance in front of my line. The timid firing of the enemy led me to suspect that he was not in heavy force, and to ascertain the truth of my suspicion I then forwarded two companies as skirmishers, with orders to press the enemy back if practicable. This they accomplished without much difficulty, driving them until their flanks were threatened, when I ordered a halt. In this movement I was not supported on either side. I immediately dispatched a message to General Jenkins informing him of the state of affairs and requesting supports. These never arrived, but in the mean time a movement was put into execution on the right which rendered them unnecessary. The enemy was driven off by an attack in flank. Later in the day, after considerable delay in unnecessary maneuvering, we arrived in front of the new position the enemy had taken up after his morning's discomfiture, and prepared to attack him. I was ordered to be governed by Colonel Coward's regiment—the battalion of direction. The movement began, I holding fast to Colonel Coward, who, instead of advancing directly to the front, obliqued considerably to the left, in conformity with the direction taken by the troops on his left. We were met by a heavy volley from the enemy, which for a moment staggered our line, causing some confusion. We, however, quickly recovered and continued the advance. I here discovered that the regiment which should have moved on my right was not there. In the density of the forest concluded it had temporarily gotten lost and I gave no more thought to it. Under a destructive fire I attained the enemy's works and drove him from them. He retired to a second line, keeping up a terrific fusillade, assisted by several pieces of artillery.

The regiment alluded to a few lines back was still missing. My men and ammunition almost exhausted, I deemed it inexpedient to

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

attempt anything further. I abandoned this position only when the troops on my left gave way (there were none on my right during any part of the advance) and the enemy threatened to cut me off. No further attack was ordered during the day. I carried into action 26 officers and 235 men; lost 2 officers killed and 3 wounded, 8 men killed and 79 wounded.

Slight skirmishing lasted during the 7th and 8th ultimo [May]. On the night of the latter day we took up the line of march for Spotsylvania Court-House, which we reached early on the following morning after an exhaustive night march. Everything was gotten in readiness to attack the enemy, who had arrived here at the same time with us. We advanced, but failed to find him in the direction originally taken, when we changed front and pursued a course at right angles with the last. We shortly began skirmishing, which was kept up until night put a stop to it. On the next day we moved a short distance to the left and erected a line of temporary works of fallen trees. On the morning of the 10th the enemy assaulted our position, but were repulsed after a sharp contest of an hour and a half. My skirmish line, slightly re-enforced, held its position throughout the fight. More or less skirmishing occurred during the following day. On the 12th the enemy made a most determined attack, which was met with great gallantry by our men and repulsed after several hours of hard fighting. The density of the woods, the smoke, and other causes prevented me from ascertaining the moment of the enemy's withdrawal. I therefore advanced my skirmishers, assisted on my left by Captain Lyle, commanding Fifth South Carolina, and succeeded in capturing 17 or 18 of the enemy. A few days later the enemy abandoned our front, when we were transferred to the right extremity of the army. Nothing worthy of report occurred here until the night of May 17, when we evacuated our lines and moved in the direction of Hanover Junction. I began the action of Spotsylvania Court-House with 21 officers and 148 men. Lost 1 officer killed and 3 wounded, 2 men killed and 16 wounded.

We remained at Hanover Junction from the 18th ultimo [May] until about the 25th. During this time we were engaged in several sharp skirmishes, resulting in the loss to my regiment of 1 officer wounded and 1 man killed. We next moved to the lines of the Chickahominy, where, after considerable maneuvering, we finally became established in the vicinity of Cold Harbor. On June 3 we had a sharp skirmish with the enemy with the loss of 1 man. We abandoned these lines on the 12th and marched to the neighborhood of Frayser's farm.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. HAGOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. SORREL, A. A. G.

No. 284.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps, of operations May 4-29.

RICHMOND, VA., March 20, 1865.

COLONEL: When General Grant crossed the Rapidan, R. D. Johnston's (North Carolina) brigade, of Rodes' division, was at Hanover

* For continuation of report, see Vol. XL, Part I.

Junction; the Twenty-first Georgia, of Doles' brigade, same division, and Hoke's (North Carolina) brigade, of Early's division, were in North Carolina. About 13,500 effective infantry and 2,000 artillery were present.

By order of General Lee, his corps and division commanders met him on Monday, May 2, 1864, at the signal station on Clark's Mountain. He then gave it as his opinion that the enemy would cross by some of the fords below us, as Germanna or Ely's. They began to do so next day. About noon of the 4th we moved from our camps on the Rapidan toward Locust Grove, on the old turnpike from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg. Johnson's division and Nelson's battalion of artillery bivouacked 2 miles south of Locust Grove, Rodes just behind them, and Early at Locust Grove. The artillery was close behind Early; Ramseur's brigade, of Rodes' division, with three regiments from each of the other divisions, was left on picket. Next morning I moved down the pike, sending the First North Carolina Cavalry, which I found in my front, on a road that turned to the left toward Germanna Ford. About 8 a. m. I sent Maj. Campbell Brown, of my staff, to General Lee to report my position. In reply he instructed me to regulate my march by General A. P. Hill, whose progress down the plank road I could tell by the firing at the head of his column, and informed me that he preferred not to bring on a general engagement before General Longstreet came up.

Advancing slowly with John M. Jones' brigade, of Johnson's division, in advance, prepared for action, I came about 11 a. m. in sight of a column of the enemy crossing the pike from Germanna Ford toward the plank road. The Stonewall Brigade (Walker's) had been sent down a left-hand road, driving in the enemy's pickets within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Germanna Ford. Being a good deal ahead of General Hill, I halted and again reported through Lieutenant-Colonel Pendleton, of my staff, receiving substantially the same instructions as before. Just after they came the enemy demonstrated against Jones' brigade, and I placed Battle's brigade, of Rodes' division, to support it, with Doles' on Battle's right. They were instructed not to allow themselves to become involved, but to fall back slowly if pressed. Some artillery posted near the pike on Jones' front was withdrawn. Soon afterward the enemy fell suddenly upon Jones' right flank and front, broke his brigade, and drove it back upon Battle's, which it disordered. Daniel's brigade, of Rodes' division, and Gordon's, of Early's, were soon brought up and regained the lost ground, the latter capturing, by a dashing charge, several hundred prisoners and relieving Doles, who, though hard pressed, had held his ground. General John M. Jones and his aide-de-camp, Capt. Robert D. Early, fell in a desperate effort to rally their brigade. I placed it in reserve to reorganize; Battle's brigade, which had rallied in time to do good service, taking its place in the line which was now formed on the ground first occupied. The brigades were as follows: From right to left of my line, Daniel's, Doles', Battle's (Rodes' division); George H. Stuart's, the Stonewall (Walker's), Stafford's (Johnson's division); Pegram's, Hays', Gordon's (Early's division). Battle's left and Stuart's right rested on the pike.

Slight works were at once thrown up and several partial attacks of the enemy repulsed. In a counter attack by Stuart's and Battle's brigades two 24-pounder howitzers, brought up the pike within 800 yards of our works, were captured. The troops were brought back to

the works after posting skirmishers to hold the captured pieces till dark, when they were brought off. General Stafford was mortally wounded in a similar attack by his own and the Stonewall brigade late in the afternoon. The fighting closed at dusk with the repulse of a fierce attack on Pegram's brigade. General Pegram was severely wounded, and Colonel Hoffman (Thirty-first Virginia) succeeded to the command. This evening General Ramseur came up with the picket regiments, which rejoined their brigades. Ramseur went to the extreme right of my line next morning.

The 6th of May was occupied in partial assaults on my line (now greatly strengthened) and in efforts to find my flank, which were promptly checked. About 9 a. m. I got word from General Gordon, through General Early in person, that his scouts reported the enemy's right exposed, and he urged turning it, but his views were opposed by General Early, who thought the attempt unsafe. This necessitated a personal examination, which was made as soon as other duties permitted, but in consequence of this delay and other unavoidable causes the movement was not begun until nearly sunset. After examination I ordered the attack, and placed Robert D. Johnston's brigade, of Rodes' division (that morning arrived from Hanover Junction), to support Gordon. Each brigade as its front was cleared was to unite in the attack. Hays was partly moved out of his works to connect with Gordon. The latter attacked vehemently, and when checked by the darkness had captured, with slight loss, a mile of the works held by the Sixth Corps, 600 prisoners, and 2 brigadier-generals—Seymour and Shaler. Of the force encountered not an organized regiment remained, and nearly all had thrown away their arms. They made no attempt to recover the lost ground, but threw back their line, so as to give up Germanna Ford entirely. Major Daniel, of General Early's staff, joined in Gordon's attack and was desperately wounded and maimed for life while gallantly assisting in this brilliant movement. On May 7 no fighting took place except that in extending to join General Hill's left, General Ramseur came upon a division of the Ninth Corps intrenching. This he put to flight by a sudden attack of his skirmishers, capturing several hundred piled knapsacks and occupying the ground. On the night of the 7th the general commanding sent me word to extend to the right, in conformity to the movements of the troops there, and if at daylight I found no large force in my front to follow General Anderson toward Spotsylvania Court-House. This was done. On the march orders were received placing General Early in command of Hill's corps, transferring Hays' brigade to Johnson's division, and consolidating both Louisiana brigades under General Hays, and assigning R. D. Johnston's brigade to Early's division, of which General Gordon came in command. After a very distressing march through intense heat and thick dust and smoke from burning woods, my troops reached Spotsylvania Court-House about 5 p. m., just in time for Rodes to repel an attempt to turn Anderson's right, which rested on the —— road. Rodes advanced nearly half a mile, when his left, coming upon strong works, was checked and he was forced to halt. Johnson's division formed on his right. Gordon remained in reserve. On the 9th the lines were defined and intrenched. There were two salients—one at Rodes' right brigade (General Doles'), the other at Johnson's center, where I occupied a high open point—which if held by the enemy would enable their artillery to command our line. Johnson's right was connected by

skirmishers with Hill's (Early's) left. A second line from Rodes' left center to Hill's left, cutting off the salients, was laid out by the chief engineer and built and occupied by Gordon's division. Heavy skirmishing took place. General Hays was severely wounded. May 10, the enemy's batteries getting an enfilade and reverse fire on Gordon's line, he was withdrawn and placed in rear of Rodes' left and Anderson's right (Kershaw's division), where an attack was expected. About 4 p. m. I learned that General Doles' skirmishers were driven into his works. He was ordered to regain his skirmish line at any cost, but while preparing to do so his lines were attacked and broken, he losing 300 prisoners. The right of Daniel's brigade was exposed and fell back to the second line already mentioned. Battle's brigade and Gordon's division were rapidly brought up, and the former thrown across the head of the enemy's column, while the leading brigade (R. D. Johnston's) of the latter, with the remnants of Doles' and the right of Daniel's brigades, struck them on one flank, and the Stonewall (Walker's), of Johnson's division, on the other. In a short time the enemy was driven from our works, leaving 100 dead within them and a large number in front.

Our loss, as near as I can tell, was 650, of whom 350 were prisoners. Capt. Thomas T. Turner, my aide-de-camp, was very efficient in rallying the fugitives, and was severely wounded while assisting in recapturing several pieces of artillery of which the enemy had got temporary possession.

Wednesday, May 11, it rained hard all day and no fighting took place. Toward night the enemy were reported withdrawing from Anderson's front and were heard moving to our right. Scouts stated them to be retiring to Fredericksburg. I received orders to withdraw the artillery, which was done along Johnson's front. Soon after midnight Major-General Johnson reported the enemy massing before him, and General Long was directed to return the artillery to the intrenchments, and General Gordon ordered to be ready to support Johnson. Different artillery was sent back, and owing to the darkness and to ignorance of the location it only reached the lines in time to be taken. The enemy attacked in heavy force at earliest dawn, and though gallantly resisted, their numbers and the want of artillery enabled them to break through our lines, capturing Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson, Brig. Gen. G. H. Steuart, about 2,000 men, and 20 pieces of artillery. The smoke of the guns and the mist kept the air dark until a comparatively late hour, thereby assisting the enemy, as he was enabled to mass his troops as he chose. They poured through our lines in immense numbers, taking possession to the right and left of the Salient and keeping up a constant fire of artillery and musketry for twenty-four hours.

General Gordon was heavily engaged—one brigade broken, and its commander (Robert D. Johnston) wounded, but he held his ground, drove out the enemy in his immediate front by a strong effort, and regained a portion of our works to the right of the Salient. Their main effort was evidently against Rodes' position to the left of the Angle, and here the fighting was of the most desperate character. General Rodes moved Daniel's brigade from its works to meet the enemy. General Kershaw extended so as to allow Ramseur to be withdrawn, and as Daniel's right was unprotected Ramseur was sent in there. He retook the works to Daniel's right along his whole brigade front by a charge of unsurpassed gallantry, but the Salient was still held by the enemy, and a most

deadly fire poured on his right flank. Accordingly Harris' (Mississippi) brigade, which came to my assistance about 9 a. m., was sent to Ramseur's right, but as it still failed to fill the trenches, McGowan's (South Carolina) brigade, which arrived an hour later, was ordered to the same point. Only part of this brigade succeeded in reaching the trenches and joining Harris' brigade. Spite of the terrible flank fire to which they were yet exposed, the brave troops of these three brigades held their ground till 3 a. m. of May 13, when ordered back to the new line. General Daniel was killed and General Ramseur severely wounded early in the day, but the latter refused to leave the field.

The nature of the struggle will be apparent from the fact that after the loss of Johnson's division (before sunrise) my force barely numbered 8,000, the re-enforcements about 1,500 more. General Edward Johnson estimated the enemy's force at this part of the field at over 40,000, and I have every reason to believe this a moderate calculation. The engagement was spoken of in Northern papers as a general attack by their army. It was met only by my corps and three brigades sent to my aid, and after lasting with unintermitted vigor from 4.30 a. m. till 4 p. m. of May 12, ceased by degrees, leaving us in possession of two-thirds of the works first taken from us and of four of the captured guns, which the enemy had been unable to haul off. These guns were withdrawn by hand to the McCool house, and General Long was directed to send after them at night. Major Page, whom he instructed to get them, left the duty to an ordnance sergeant, who failed to find them, and they were again allowed to fall into the enemy's hands.

As it was unadvisable to continue efforts to retake the Salient with the force at my command, a new line was laid out during the day by General Lee's chief engineer some 800 yards in rear of the first and constructed at night. After midnight my forces were quietly withdrawn to it and artillery placed in position; but his efforts and losses on the 12th seemed to have exhausted the enemy, and all was quiet till May 18, when a strong force advanced past the McCool house toward our new line. When well within range General Long opened upon them with thirty pieces of artillery, which, with the fire of our skirmishers, broke and drove them back with severe loss. We afterward learned that they were two fresh divisions, nearly 10,000 strong, just come up from the rear.

On May 19 General Lee directed me to demonstrate against the enemy in my front, as he believed they were moving to his right and wished to ascertain. As they were strongly intrenched in front I obtained leave to move round their right. After a detour of several miles through roads impassable for my artillery I came on the enemy prepared to receive me. My force was about 6,000, his much larger. His position being developed and my object attained, I was about to retire, when he attacked me. Part of my line was shaken, but Pegram's brigade, of Early's division (Colonel Hoffman commanding), and Ramseur's, of Rodes', held their ground so firmly that I maintained my position till night-fall, then withdrew unmolested. My loss was about 900 killed, wounded, and missing.

Next day General Early returned to his division and General Gordon was put in command of one composed of his own brigade and the remnants of Johnson's division. Hoke's brigade (Colonel Lewis commanding) returned to Early's division, and the Twenty-first

Georgia Regiment to Doles' brigade. We moved to Hanover Junction, where my corps took the right of the line. After some days' skirmishing we marched toward the Totopotomoy. When we moved I reported to the commanding general that in consequence of a severe attack of diarrhea I would leave General Early in command while the troops were on the march, and on Friday I rode in an ambulance to Mechanicsville, remaining in my tent Saturday and Sunday, May 28 and 29.

On Sunday I reported that I would be ready for duty in two days more, and sent a certificate of Staff Surgeon McGuire to the same effect. The commanding general relieved me on Sunday, placing General Early in temporary command of my corps. I reported for duty on Tuesday, four days after my attack, and remained over a week with the army, wishing to place the question of health beyond a doubt, but the change of commanders was made permanent, and on June 14 I was placed in command of the Defenses of Richmond. The losses of my corps from May 4 to 27 were, it will be seen, very heavy, and including prisoners amounted to over one-half. Of the 14 generals who began the campaign under me, Generals John M. Jones, L. A. Stafford, and Junius Daniel were killed; Generals John Pegram, Harry T. Hays, James A. Walker, and Robert D. Johnston wounded; Generals Edward Johnson and George H. Steuart taken prisoners, and General Early most of the time detached. General Jones had been twice wounded—at Gettysburg and at Mine Run. I considered his loss an irreparable one to his brigade. General Edward Johnson once said of General Stafford that he was the bravest man he ever saw. Such a compliment from one himself brave almost to a fault and habitually sparing of praise needs no remark. General Daniel's services at Gettysburg, as well as on the bloody field where he fell, were of the most distinguished character. General Walker was wounded in an attempt to stem the attack on his division early on May 12.

My staff during this campaign consisted of Lieut. Col. A. S. Pendleton and Maj. Campbell Brown, assistant adjutants-general; Col. A. Smead (colonel of artillery), assistant inspector-general; Maj. B. H. Greene, engineer; Lieut. Thomas T. Turner, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. William Allan, chief of ordnance; Surg. Hunter McGuire, medical director; Majs. John D. Rogers and A. M. Garber, quartermasters (Major Harman having been transferred just before the campaign opened); Maj. W. J. Hawks and Capt. J. J. Lock, commissaries of subsistence. All except Majors Brown, Greene, and Rogers and Lieutenant Turner, had been of the staff of Lieutenant-General Jackson. That officer should be held hardly more remarkable for his brilliant campaigns than for the judgment he almost invariably showed in his selections of men. It would be difficult, without personal knowledge, to appreciate Colonel Pendleton's great gallantry; his coolness and clearness of judgment under every trial; his soldier-like and cheerful performance of every duty. On one occasion I expressed a wish to recommend him to a vacant brigade, but he declined, thinking his services more valuable on the staff. Major Hawks deserves the highest praise I can give him for his ability and zeal, so impressing me that I have often wished he could have a command in the line if it were possible to fill his place on the staff. It is but simple justice to say that the quiet and efficient manner in which Surgeon McGuire performed the duties of

his important department left nothing to be desired, while Colonel Allan's abilities were recognized at headquarters by both compliments and promotion. Major Brown had been with me from the first battle of Manassas, and on nearly every field had been intrusted with important duties. On no occasion did I have reason to regret my confidence in his coolness, judgment, and discretion. I also wished to recommend him for promotion to a Tennessee brigade, but he declined. Probably no officer had more distinguished himself by repeated acts of personal bravery and dash than Lieut. T. T. Turner, or with so slight personal advancement. Up to the time when he was wounded at Spotsylvania Court-House, he had constantly been foremost wherever opportunities presented themselves. Lieuts. Harper Carroll and John Taliaferro, acting aides-de-camp, had horses shot under them on May 12, and displayed much personal gallantry.

My total loss at the Wilderness was 1,250 killed and wounded. The burial parties from two divisions reported interring over 1,100 of the enemy. The third and largest made no report. When we moved probably one-third or more were still unburied of those who were within reach of our lines. At Spotsylvania, though the enemy held the ground for a week, we found on regaining it many of their dead still unburied, while the numerous graves showed their loss to have been immense. It must have exceeded ours in the proportion of at least 6 to 1, taking all the engagements together.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Accompanying will be found copies of subordinate reports. None were received from General Rodes up to the time of his death.

R. S. E.

No. 285.

Report of Medical Director Lafayette Guild, C. S. Army, of casualties in month of May.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, ARMY OF N. VIRGINIA,
January 5, 1865.

SIR: Your communication of the 2d instant has been received. In reply I transmit the following summary of casualties occurring in the Second Corps during the month of May, 1864:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Johnson's division.....	177	744	921
Rodes' division.....	347	1,534	1,881
Early's division.....	228	1,322	1,550
Artillery of Second Corps.....	15	86	101
Total.....	767	3,686	4,453

Any other information which may be required can be obtained by reference to my reports,* which have been forwarded to the Surgeon-General's Office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant;

L. GUILD,

Medical Director Army of Northern Virginia.

Maj. CAMPBELL BROWN,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Richmond.

No. 286.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Allan, C. S. Army, Chief of Ordnance, of ordnance and ordnance stores collected on the Wilderness battle-field May 5-7.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, VALLEY DISTRICT,

December 28, 1864.

MAJOR: From the battle-field of the Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, at the Wilderness, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th May, 1864, about 4,000 stand of small-arms left by the enemy in the field were secured at the time. Afterward 5,000 more were collected.

On the 6th of May two Napoleon guns were captured by the Second Corps. From that position of the line held by the Second Corps on the River Ny 11,000 stand of small-arms were obtained. In addition to the above, a large number of cartridge-boxes and other parts of accouterments were captured.

Very respectfully,

W. ALLAN,

Lieut. Col. and Chief of Ordnance, Second Corps.

Maj. G. C. BROWN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 287.

Report of Brig. Gen. John B. Gordon, C. S. Army, commanding Gordon's brigade and Early's division, of operations May 5-14.

HEADQUARTERS GORDON'S DIVISION,

July 5, 1864.

MAJOR: I beg to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade from May 5 to 14, 1864:

On the morning of May 5 I was ordered by Major-General Early to move along the old stone pike from Locust Grove in the direction of the Wilderness Tavern. When within 3 or 4 miles of the latter point I discovered the Confederate troops, who had preceded me, and had engaged the enemy in my front, rapidly retreating, and was informed by Major-General Early and Lieutenant-General Ewell that the enemy was driving back our line in confusion, and received orders to form my brigade at once on the right of the pike, for the

* Not found.

purpose of checking the enemy's advance and saving the artillery, which at that time was moving back along the pike under the enemy's fire. I moved my brigade by the right flank and formed at right angles to the road with as much expedition as the nature of the ground and the fire from the enemy's artillery and advancing infantry would admit. Some of my men were killed and wounded before the first regiment was placed in position. As soon as the formation was completed I ordered the brigade forward. The advance was made with such spirit that the enemy was broken and scattered along the front of my brigade, but still held his ground or continued his advance on my right and left. For the protection and relief of my flanks I left a thin line (Thirty-first and Thirty-eighth Georgia Regiments) to protect my front, and changed front to the right with three regiments (Thirteenth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first Georgia), and moved directly upon the flank of the line on my right, capturing several hundred prisoners, among them one entire regiment, with its officers and colors. At the same time I caused the regiment on the left (Twenty-sixth Georgia) to make a similar movement to the left, which was also successful. By this time portions of Battle's brigade rallied, and with other troops of Rodes' division came forward and assisted in driving the enemy back and establishing the line, which was afterward held. On the night of the 5th I was ordered by Major-General Early to move by the flank and take position on the extreme left of the Confederate line.

Early on the morning of the 6th I reconnoitered the enemy's position and ascertained that his right flank, resting in a dense woodland, was left unprotected, and that his whole force on this part of his line was apparently occupied in repeated assaults upon the front of Johnson's division. Scouting parties were sent 2 or more miles to the rear of the enemy's right, and reported that no supports could be found, and that the only precautionary measure taken by the enemy was the posting of vedettes. At a distance of 400 yards from this flank of the enemy lay an open field, affording a most advantageous position for forming a line out of view and at right angles to the general direction of his battle line. These facts were reported and permission asked to move with my own brigade, properly supported, upon this exposed flank. Late in the afternoon of May 6 I received orders from Major-General Early to form my brigade in this open field, and with one brigade as a support (Johnston's North Carolina) to make the attack. As soon as these brigades could be gotten into position I deployed skirmishers in front and began the movement. A line of skirmishers covering this flank of the enemy readily gave way, and surprised by this sudden and vigorous attack the troops on his right deserted their trenches and fled. Repeated efforts were made by brigade commanders to change front and check our advance. These commands were rapidly broken and scattered. The advance of my brigade was steady and uninterrupted until the approach of darkness in the dense woodland created confusion in my two right regiments. This, however, was soon remedied, and my personal observation satisfied me that one hour more of daylight now would have insured the capture of a considerable portion of the Sixth Army Corps. Of the entire force which my brigade encountered not an organized regiment was left. The rout was complete. Large numbers left their arms at the works or threw them away, with knapsacks, haversacks, &c., in their flight. The enemy's killed, according to the count kept by the officer command-

ing pioneer corps, amounted to nearly 400, among them one brigade commander. Several hundred prisoners were captured, among these two brigade commanders—Generals Seymour and Shaler. Besides these, many hundreds were passed to the rear and made their escape in the darkness.

I must be permitted in this connection to express the opinion that had the movement been made at an earlier hour and properly supported, each brigade being brought into action as its front was cleared, it would have resulted in a decided disaster to the whole right wing of General Grant's army, if not in its entire disorganization. The loss in my brigade amounted to about 50.

BATTLE OF MAY 10 AT SPOTSYLVANIA.

The march to Spotsylvania Court-House was begun by my brigade, with Early's division, on the night of the 7th. On the morning of the 8th I was placed in command of this division, consisting of three brigades—Pegram's (Virginia), Johnston's (North Carolina), and Gordon's (Georgia)—and on the afternoon of the same day reached Spotsylvania Court-House. On the afternoon of the 10th I received orders to move my division rapidly from the left of our lines to the support of Rodes' division, now being heavily assaulted by the enemy. When my division reached this position the enemy had carried the portion of work held by Doles' brigade, Rodes' division, and had reached a point more than 100 yards in rear of the line. My leading brigade (Johnston's North Carolina) was immediately formed, by direction of Lieutenant-General Ewell, across the head of the enemy's column and ordered to charge. In the mean time Gordon's brigade was also formed and ordered forward. The enemy was driven back with considerable loss, and our lines re-established. The loss in these two brigades was light.

BATTLE OF MAY 12.

Orders from Lieutenant-General Ewell directed that I should use my division as a support to either Johnson's or Rodes' division, or to both, as circumstances should require. I had, therefore, placed my largest brigade (Gordon's, now Evans') in rear of Rodes' right and Johnson's left, and directly in front of the McCool house. The other two brigades were held in reserve near the Harris house. During the night of the 11th I received information from Major-General Johnson that the enemy was massing in his front, and under the general instructions I had received from corps headquarters I sent another brigade (Pegram's) to report to him. At the earliest dawn I heard musketry in the direction of the Salient, held by Jones' brigade, of Johnson's division, and at once ordered my other brigade (Johnston's) to move toward the firing. The situation at this time was as follows: Evans' brigade was in position immediately in rear of the left of Johnson's division and Rodes' right. Pegram's brigade was placed by General Johnson in the trenches near his left and to the left of the Salient, and Johnston's brigade was moving from the Harris house toward the Salient. The check given by Jones' brigade to the enemy's assaulting column was so slight that no time was afforded for bringing into position the supporting force. No information was brought to me of the success of the enemy, and in the early dawn and dense fog I was

unable to learn anything of the situation until Johnston's brigade met in the woodland between the McCool house and the Salient with the head of the enemy's column.

Brigadier-General Johnston was wounded, and his brigade was soon overpowered and driven back. I at once discovered that the situation was critical, and ordered Colonel Evans to move his brigade at a double-quick from its position near the trenches to the McCool house, and sent a staff officer to ascertain the position of Pegram's brigade, and, if possible, to withdraw it to the same point. This was promptly done. The fog was so dense that I could not ascertain the progress of the enemy, except by the sound of his musketry and the direction from which his balls came. At this point (the McCool house) I ordered Colonel Evans to send in three of his regiments to ascertain the enemy's position and check his advance until the other troops could be gotten into line. The attacking column, it was ascertained, had advanced considerably to the right of this point, and the temporary check given by these regiments afforded only time enough for moving the remainder of Evans' and Pegram's brigades farther around to the right. A line was soon formed near the Harris house, and these two brigades ordered to attack. They charged with the greatest spirit, driving the enemy with heavy loss from nearly the whole of the captured works from the left of Wilcox's division to the Salient on General Johnson's line, and fully one-fourth of a mile beyond. Several of the lost guns were recaptured by the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, of Pegram's brigade, and brought back to the branch near the McCool house. Unfortunately, the artillery officer to whom these guns were reported failed to find them and bring them off. The enemy still held a portion of the line to the left of the Salient, and during the night of the 12th the troops were withdrawn to a new line in rear of the Harris house. The loss in these two brigades was not heavy.

I regret that a report of the casualties in these engagements has not been furnished me by the brigade commanders. Two of these brigades are not now under my command.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. B. GORDON,
Major-General.

Maj. CAMPBELL BROWN.

No. 288.

Report of Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations May 12.

RICHMOND, VA., August 16, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following statement concerning the events of May 12 last at Spotsylvania Court-House, which immediately preceded the battle:

On the night of the 11th, in riding around my lines, I found the artillery which had occupied a position at the Salient—a point which with artillery was strong, but without it weak—leaving the trenches and moving to the rear. I inquired the cause of the moving, and was informed that it was in obedience to orders, and that a general

move of troops was contemplated. About the same time, or soon after, scouts and officers on the picket-line and brigade commanders informed me that the enemy were moving to the right and concentrating in my front, and all concurred in the opinion that my lines would be assaulted in the morning. I concurred in this opinion and communicated the facts that led me to believe that I would be attacked to you about 12, or between 10 and 12 o'clock on the 11th, at the same time requesting that the artillery which had been withdrawn should be sent back to its original position. At the same time I ordered my command to be on the alert, some brigades to be awake all night, and all to be up and in the trenches an hour or so before daylight. This order was obeyed. At the first intimation of the advance of the enemy I went to the trenches. Soon after my arrival there a heavy column assaulted my right (Steuart's brigade), which, after a fierce conflict, was repulsed with the assistance of two pieces of artillery. Immediately after this a very heavy column debouched from the pines about half or three-quarters of a mile from my works, and advanced upon the Salient, held by Jones' brigade. I then found that the artillery which had withdrawn the night previous had not returned, but looking I saw it just coming in sight. I dismounted, went into the trenches, collected all the men possible to hold the enemy in check until the artillery could get into position and open upon this column, which came up in large numbers, but in great disorder, with a narrow front, but extending back to the rear as far as I could see. I ordered the artillery to drive up at a gallop. They did so. The enemy were held in check somewhat by the infantry fire, but the artillery did not get into position, nor did it fire a shot upon this column before they were captured. I felt confident that a few shots would disperse this force, which offered so fair a mark to artillery, hence I remained to the last endeavoring to check them until the artillery could get into position. There was no surprise. My men were up and in the trenches prepared for the assault before the enemy made their appearance. The first assault on the right with two pieces of artillery and one brigade was handsomely repulsed. The main attack would have been repulsed had any artillery [been] on the line which could have possibly swept the ground over which they advanced. The ground was over open fields with abatis in front for some distance.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. JOHNSON,

Major-General.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL, C. S. Army.

No. 289.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Ramseur, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, Rodes' division, of operations May 4-27.

CAMP NEAR WINCHESTER,

August 10, 1864.

GENERAL: Your note of 16th ultimo was received a few days ago. I take the first opportunity to reply. The copy of my report of the fight of the 12th of May has been misplaced. I therefore send you a

copy of my report of the operations of my brigade from 4th of May until 27th of May. This report is very brief, and hastily written. It does not do justice to the brave officers and men under my command, but in the midst of a most active campaign it was the best I could do. Being separated from my brigade I have not been able to procure a list of killed and wounded. This list will be forwarded at my first opportunity. I have left to yourself and General Rodes to represent me fairly in all these fights. After my disaster of the 20th ultimo (which I have asked Major New to explain to you in person), I need all the encouragement you can give me.

With the assurances of my very high esteem, I am, general, your obedient servant,

S. D. RAMSEUR,
Major-General.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL.

HEADQUARTERS EARLY'S DIVISION,
August 3, 1864.

In accordance with the request of Major-General Rodes, I have the honor to submit the following brief account of the operations of my brigade from May 4 until May 27, when I was assigned to the command of this division:

I was on outpost duty with my brigade at Raccoon Ford when the enemy crossed at Germanna and Ely's Fords on May 3 and 4. I was left with my own brigade, three regiments of Pegram's brigade, and three regiments from Johnson's division, to resist any crossing the enemy might attempt on my front, which extended from Rapidan Station to Mitchell's Ford. On the morning of the 6th I discovered, by a reconnaissance as far as Culpeper Court-House, that the main body of the enemy had crossed to the south side of the river. I therefore moved rapidly and rejoined the corps that night, taking position in echelon on the extreme left to protect Major-General Johnson's left flank.

On the morning of the 7th I was moved in rear of our center as a reserve either to Major-Generals Johnson or Rodes. Burnside's corps moved to envelop General Rodes' right and cut off the Second Corps from the army. The distance from General Rodes to Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill's left being about a mile, General Rodes ordered me to form on Brigadier-General Daniel's right and to push back Burnside's advance. Moving at a double-quick, I arrived just in time to check a large flanking party of the enemy, and by strengthening and extending my skirmish line half a mile to the right of my line I turned the enemy's line, and by a dashing charge with my skirmishers, under the gallant Major Osborne, of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment, drove not only the enemy's skirmishers, but his line of battle, back fully half a mile, capturing some prisoners and the knapsacks and shelter-tents of an entire regiment. This advance on our right enabled our right to connect with Lieutenant-General Hill's left. On the night of the 7th marched to the right, and on the 8th by a wonderfully rapid march arrived just in time to prevent, by a vigorous charge, the Fifth Corps from turning General Humphreys' right flank. In this charge we drove the enemy back half a mile into his intrenchments. My brigade was then withdrawn and constructed intrenchments on the right of Kershaw's division.

On the 9th, 10th, and 11th constant and sometimes heavy skirmishing with the enemy.

In anticipation of an attack on my front on the morning of May 12, I had my brigade under arms at early dawn. Very soon I heard a terrible assault on my right. From the direction of the fire I soon discovered the enemy was gaining ground. I therefore moved the Second North Carolina Regiment, which I had in reserve, to a position on the right perpendicular to my line of battle. The enemy had broken entirely through Major-General Johnson's line and was massing his troops for a farther advance. Major-General Rodes directed me to check the enemy's advance and to drive him back. To do this I formed my brigade in a line parallel to the two lines of works (which the enemy had taken and were holding) in the following order: On the right, Thirtieth North Carolina, Colonel Parker; on the left, Fourteenth North Carolina, Colonel Bennett; right center, Second North Carolina, Colonel Cox; left center, Fourth North Carolina, Colonel Grimes. This formation was made under a severe fire.

Before ordering the charge I cautioned the men to keep the alignment, not to fire, to move slowly until the command "Charge," and then to move forward on the run, shouting "charge," and not to pause until both lines of works were ours.

How gallantly and successfully my orders were executed Major-General Rodes and Lieutenant-General Ewell can testify, for they both witnessed it. Two lines of Yankees were driven pell-mell out and over both lines of our original works with great loss. This was done without any assistance on my immediate right. The enemy still held the breast-works on my right, enfilading my line with a destructive fire, at the same time heavily assaulting my right front. In this extremity Colonel Bennett, Fourteenth North Carolina, offered to take his regiment from left to right under a severe fire, and drive back the growing masses of the enemy on my right. This bold and hazardous offer was accepted as a forlorn hope. It was successfully executed; the enemy was driven from my immediate right, and the works were held, notwithstanding the enemy still enfiladed my line from a part of our works in front of Harris' brigade, on my right, which he held until the last. For this all honor is due to Colonel Bennett and the gallant officers and men of his regiment. The enemy was driven out at 7.30 a. m. on the 12th. We held the works under a direct and enfilade fire until 3 a. m. on the 13th, when, in obedience to orders, I withdrew to a new line.

In this action I cannot too highly commend the conduct of both officers and men. Having had my horse shot under me, and shortly after receiving a ball through my arm, I was prevented from giving the command to charge. Colonel Grimes, Fourth North Carolina, seeing this, his regiment being battalion of direction, gave the command "Charge" exactly at the right time. To Colonels Parker, Grimes, Bennett, and Cox, to the gallant officers and patriotic men of my little brigade, the country owes much for the successful charge, which I verily believe turned the fortune of the day at that point in our favor. Our loss here was severe. From the 13th to 19th lay in line on the left of our corps.

About 3 p. m. [on May 19] the corps was moved across the Ny River to attack the enemy in flank and rear. My brigade was in front. Some half hour after the enemy discovered our movement, and when further delay, as I thought, would cause disaster. I offered

to attack with my brigade. I advanced and drove the enemy rapidly and with severe loss until my flanks were both partially enveloped. I then retired about 200 yards and reformed my line, with Grimes' brigade on my left and Battle's on my right. At this moment the troops of Johnson's division, now under General Gordon, on Grimes' left, were flanked and retreated in disorder. This compelled our line to fall back to our first position. Here a heavy force attacked us. Fortunately Pegram's gallant brigade came in on my left in elegant style just as the enemy were about to turn me there. Several attacks of the enemy were repulsed, and we were able to hold our position until night, when we quietly and safely withdrew to our original lines.

The conduct of my brigade on this occasion Major-General Rodes witnessed and can testify to. I may be pardoned for feeling that the steady bravery of my troops largely contributed to the repulse of the enemy's heavy force and the salvation of our corps. Marched to Hanover Junction on May 22. On the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th skirmished with the enemy. On the 27th moved toward the Chickahominy. Relieved from the command of my brigade and assigned to Early's division on this day.

"While we envy not others their merited glory," we feel it to be our bounden duty to North Carolina, to our gallant soldiers, and to our dead heroes, that we should be fairly represented in history's story. We therefore call upon our major-general and lieutenant-general, both of whom witnessed our conduct on May 12 and 19, to tell our fellow-citizens how we did our duty.

Respectfully submitted.

S. D. RAMSEUR,
Major-General.

Major PEYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 290.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Cullen A. Battle, C. S. Army, commanding
brigade, of operations May 8.*

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, BATTLE'S BRIGADE,
May 9, 1864.

GENERAL: I understand that an unjust opinion prevails as to the conduct of this brigade in the action of yesterday. It has been said by staff officers at higher headquarters that Battle's brigade would not advance. The simple truth is that in obedience to your order I advanced, passing a line of our troops then engaging the enemy on our front; charged the enemy and drove him rapidly for about 600 yards. At this point I encountered the enemy's works, supported by two lines of battle. My left was originally nearest the enemy, and as a consequence the Twelfth Alabama, Sixth Alabama, and Sixty-first Alabama Regiments first encountered the works, and the colors and some officers of the Sixth and Sixty-first were captured within the enemy's works. Just at this time, too, there was much confusion on my right, caused in a great measure by the crowding together of troops of my own and other brigades. At least three brigades of your division were represented. Believing from the evident demor-

alization of the enemy that his position could be carried, I attempted to lead forward all the troops at that point. To accomplish this purpose, I took the colors of the Third Alabama in my hand, went forward, and asked the men to follow. I regret to say that the result did not correspond with my high hopes and confident expectations, a result no doubt greatly attributable to physical exhaustion from long marching, constant labor, and their rapid advance. At the time I was attempting to lead forward the men, General Ramseur came up and we united our efforts, but with results scarcely better than before. All Confederate troops in that vicinity retired together by your order. There is not a particle of truth in the report that this brigade was driven back. Not a foot of ground was lost except the few paces (not more than 20) on the left within the enemy's works. We retired from the immediate front of the enemy in good order.

These are plain facts. If they justify censure let it be given, but I protest against staff officers speaking without the card. I make no appeal to clemency, but those who know me best expect me to insist on a full measure of justice. I request that the contents of this paper be communicated to General Ewell.

I am, general, yours, most truly,

C. A. BATTLE,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General RODES.

P. S.—The men are still much exhausted, and I have received a painful injury on my right foot, but if the service requires it, and the honor of my command requires it, we are ready for action.

C. A. B.

No. 291.

Report of Brig. Gen. Armistead L. Long, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery, Second Army Corps, of operations May 4-31.

STAUNTON, November 25, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery of the Second Corps from May 4 to 31, 1864:

I received orders on May 4 from Lieutenant-General Ewell to move my artillery to the front. I immediately broke up my grazing camps in the neighborhood of Gordonsville, and directed Colonel Brown to move his division of artillery in the direction of Locust Grove. Cutshaw's battalion was ordered to report to Colonel Carter, who had been ordered some days before to the vicinity of Raccoon Ford with Page's battalion, of his division. Nelson's battalion had been some time on the front operating with Early's division of infantry.

On the 5th all my artillery was concentrated at Locust Grove, on the old turnpike from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg, in the immediate vicinity of the infantry of the Second Corps. On reporting to General Ewell I learned that the enemy was in his front. Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson's division of infantry was advanced, accompanied by Nelson's battalion of artillery. After moving a short distance the division was deployed across the pike, and one battery (Milledge's) was put in position to the right of the road in

front of Jones' brigade. The enemy attacking while the position of this brigade was being changed, it became necessary to withdraw Milledge's battery. After a very spirited attack the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. General Ewell then took up his position without further opposition. His line extended on each side of the turnpike, the road passing through the center of his division. The right wing was nearly at right angles to the pike, and the left wing was bent back to cover the road leading to the Germanna plank road. The country was of such a character (being a dense wilderness) that but few opportunities offered for the effective use of artillery; nevertheless, a portion of Nelson's guns were posted on a commanding ridge, with a small field in front, immediately on the road, 1 mile from the Lacy house. Two others of Nelson's guns were placed on the road leading to Germanna Ford, to operate with the troops of the left wing of the corps. The artillery during the day was several times used with effect in repulsing partial attacks of the enemy. For the better service of the artillery, our line being quite extended, I directed Colonel Brown to take charge of that portion posted on the right of the turnpike, and Colonel Carter that on the left. Early on the morning of the 6th Colonel Carter was directed to concentrate as many guns as could be spared on the left of our position, which was a good deal exposed, and the enemy was feeling in that direction as if intending to attempt our flank. These guns, with a small infantry support, sufficiently protected this point. During the day the enemy made an attack on Gordon's brigade, which was on our extreme left. Some of these guns were used with considerable effect in assisting to repel this attack. Early in the day Colonel Brown, while selecting a position for a battery, was shot by a sharpshooter and instantly killed. His loss was deeply felt throughout the whole army. He not only exhibited the highest social qualities, but was endowed with the first order of military talents. On every field where he was called to act he was distinguished for gallantry and skill. The artillery will ever remember him as one of its brightest ornaments. Nelson's battalion was relieved during the day by guns from Lieutenant-Colonel Hardaway's and Major Cutshaw's battalions, Cutshaw occupying the position on the right of the pike, and Hardaway that on the Germanna road. Lieutenant-Colonel Braxton's battalion was put in position on our extreme right, filling the interval between Rodes' right and Hill's left. A few guns were distributed along Rodes' front.

The opposing forces were during the 7th only occupied in light skirmishing. I was directed by General Ewell to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Germanna Ford. Taking one brigade of infantry and two battalions of artillery, I advanced to the Germanna plank road, striking it about a mile from the ford. Two or three regiments of cavalry were occupying the road at this point. These were soon driven away by a few well-directed shots, a small number retreating toward the ford, and the rest in the direction of the main body of Grant's army. It was discovered that the enemy had almost entirely abandoned the ford and road. It was evident that they were leaving our front. Late in the afternoon I was ordered by General Ewell to hold myself in readiness to move. Nelson, Hardaway, and Cutshaw were directed to encamp at Verdierville. Braxton and Page were ordered to remain with the infantry and move with it.

The enemy was found on the morning of the 8th to be shifting his position toward Spotsylvania Court-House. Our whole army also moved in that direction, and arrived at that place on the same evening. A few guns were put in position near the Court-House. The infantry of General Ewell's corps bivouacked on the position it was to occupy in line of battle. On the 9th General Ewell's line was accurately established and fortified. Braxton's and Page's battalions were put in position along the line of infantry. This position, like the one at the Wilderness, was not well adapted to the effective use of artillery, the view being obstructed by forest and old field pine. General Hill's position to the right of General Ewell afforded a better field. The artillery was, however, carefully posted, with the view of rendering the most effective support to the infantry. On the morning of the 10th Braxton and Page were relieved by Nelson and Hardaway, the former occupying the position on Johnson's front, and the latter those on Rodes' front. In the afternoon the enemy, having massed heavily in front of Doles' brigade, under cover of a dense pine thicket, made a sudden attack upon this brigade, broke it, and entered our works, overrunning and capturing Smith's battery, of Hardaway's battalion. Our infantry was soon rallied, and being re-enforced repulsed the enemy and recaptured the battery. The captain and some of his men were made prisoners and carried off. Hardaway's guns were principally engaged in this attack and were served with gallantry and effect. Smith's guns being without cannoneers were manned by Captain Garber and his men, of Cutshaw's battalion. In this attack the gallant Major Watson, of Hardaway's battalion, was mortally wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Hardaway was also wounded, but did not leave the field.

On the 11th Cutshaw's and Page's battalions were brought up and put in position, and a portion of Hardaway's battalion was relieved. The enemy made no decided attack upon any part of our line during the day. Late in the afternoon I received orders to have all the artillery which was difficult of access removed from the lines before dark, and was informed that it was desirable that everything should be in readiness to move during the night; that the enemy was believed to be moving from our front. I immediately ordered all the artillery on Johnson's front, except two batteries of Cutshaw's battalion, to be withdrawn, as it had to pass through a wood by a narrow and difficult road, and the night bid fair to be very dark. The withdrawal of the artillery proved to be very unfortunate, as the enemy instead of retreating massed heavily on Johnson's front during the night for the purpose of attacking.

At 3.30 a. m. on the 12th I received a note from General Johnson, indorsed by General Ewell, directing me to replace immediately the artillery that had been withdrawn the evening before; that the enemy was preparing to attack. I immediately ordered Page's battalion to proceed with all haste to the assistance of General Johnson. He moved his battalion with great rapidity, but just as he reached the point to be occupied the enemy broke Johnson's line and enveloped and captured all of Page's guns except two, which were brought off by Captain Montgomery. At the same time two batteries of Cutshaw's battalion were captured. The enemy thus captured twenty guns—twelve from Page and eight from Cutshaw. Had the artillery been in position the result might have been different, or had the weather been favorable this disaster might have been

avoided ; but the morning was so dark and foggy that it was with difficulty that we could distinguish friend from foe. Every effort was made to drive the enemy from our lines, but stimulated by a successful assault, and by the desire to hold the large number of guns he had taken, he most stubbornly opposed every effort to dislodge him. He was, however, so hotly pressed that he was forced to abandon most of our works, and was prevented from carrying off during the day the guns he had captured.

The enemy threw his whole force in this attack and kept it up till late in the afternoon. Every gun that we could bring to bear was put in position, and officers and men displayed great coolness and skill in the service of them. Major Cutshaw and Captain Garber, with the men who escaped on the capture of the batteries, succeeded in reaching some of the guns which the enemy could not remove, and turning them upon the enemy, used them with great effect. Captain Montgomery was put in position with one gun in a ravine to the right of the Harris house, where he remained all day actively engaged at short range. He exhausted the ammunition from three caissons, which was used with effect. The conspicuous gallantry of these officers called forth general admiration. About 12 m., on account of the heavy pressure the enemy was making on our lines and the loss we had sustained in artillery in the early part of the action, I found it necessary to ask for re-enforcements of artillery. Colonel Cabell and Lieutenant-Colonel McIntosh, with parts of their battalions, were sent to me. I am much obliged to these officers for the valuable service they rendered on this occasion. Colonel Cabell was put in position on the left of Hardaway's battalion (this battalion was now commanded by Captain Dance, Hardaway having been wounded in the early part of the day), McIntosh was held in position at the Harris house, with the exception of two guns, which were posted on the hill above the McCool house. Colonel Carter commanded in the morning the artillery posted on the hill above the Court-House, but later in the day he joined me in front of the main attack. He rendered valuable assistance; his coolness and judgment everywhere had their effect. I was also ably assisted by Lieut. S. V. Southall, assistant adjutant-general, and by Lieutenant-Colonel Braxton, whose battalion was engaged throughout the day. Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson occupied a position on the Court-House hill and handsomely assisted in repelling an attack on that portion of the line. At night a new line was established, and all the artillery was withdrawn from the positions occupied during the day and put upon it.

The next day was occupied in reorganizing. Major Cutshaw was assigned to the command of Hardaway's battalion ; Major Stribling was also assigned to this command. Major Page was put in command of the remnants of his own and Cutshaw's battalions.

Everything remained quiet along the lines till the morning of the 18th. The enemy, about 9 a. m., advanced a heavy force against our new line. He was allowed to come within good canister range of our breast-works. Carter's division of artillery then opened a most murderous fire of canister and spherical case-shot, which at once arrested his advance, threw his columns into confusion, and forced him to a disorderly retreat. His loss was very heavy ; ours was nothing. This attack fairly illustrates the immense power of artillery well handled. A select force of 10,000 or 12,000 infantry was broken and driven from the field in less than thirty minutes by twenty-nine pieces

of artillery alone. In the afternoon [19th], General Ewell having determined to make a flank movement, Lieutenant-Colonel Braxton was directed to accompany him with six guns of select caliber. After proceeding 2 or 3 miles the roads were found to be impracticable for artillery, and Braxton was ordered to return to his former position. The Second Corps, on the 21st, moved to the right to Mud Tavern, there taking the Telegraph road to Hanover Junction. Arrived at that place on the 22d.

The enemy soon confronted us, but not making any attempt on our lines, the artillery remained quietly in position till the morning of the 27th, when the whole army moved in the direction of Richmond, and on the 28th went into position on the Totopotomoy, General Ewell's corps being near Pole Green Church. About this time General Early assumed command of the Second Corps.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to call the attention of the commanding general to the uniform good conduct of all the officers and men under my command. In battle they were brave and determined, and in camp they were obedient and attentive. I have ever found them what soldiers should be. I would especially call attention and express my thanks to Colonel Carter, who commanded a division of artillery, and also rendered valuable assistance in selecting positions and in the general supervision of the lines; and to Lieutenant-Colonels Nelson, Hardaway, and Braxton, Majors Cutshaw and Page, commanding battalions, and to Majors Stribling and Moorman. These officers were always particularly distinguished for gallantry in the field and for their careful attention to discipline in camp and on the march. I would also call special attention to the members of my staff. Lieut. S. V. Southall, assistant adjutant-general, was with me in all our operations and rendered me the most valuable aid. He was always conspicuous for coolness and judgment. Maj. F. P. Turner, chief assistant quartermaster; Capt. W. J. Armstrong, commissary of subsistence; Captain Gregory, ordnance officer, and Dr. J. A. Straith, chief surgeon, were all distinguished for the able administration of their departments; also my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Robert O. Arrington.

Being absent from my command, I am unable to append a list of casualties. The chief loss was upon the capture of Cutshaw's and Page's battalions on May 12.

This report would have been submitted at a much earlier period had it not been for the difficulties incident to an active campaign in getting sub-reports, and my own illness.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LONG,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

ADJT. GEN., LIEUT. GEN. EWELL'S COMMAND,

Richmond, Va.

[Indorsements.]

By General Ewell's direction I wrote to General Long immediately upon receipt of this, asking him to specify from whom came the orders for withdrawal of his guns from General Edward Johnson's lines. No answer ever received. Wrote a second time with same result. I heard General R. E. Lee give the order to General Long in person in General Ewell's presence.

CAMPBELL BROWN.

MAY 6, 1874.

This indorsement is not dated, but from the handwriting and the ink used I take it to have been made about 1865, before the evacuation of Richmond. The fact is as clear in my memory to-day as ever. The order was given at the Harris house shortly before sunset of the 11th. The above is a true copy.

CAMPBELL BROWN.

No. 292.

*Itinerary of Hardaway Light Artillery Battalion.**

Since last muster (April 30, 1864) this battalion (formerly known as First Regiment Virginia Artillery) has marched from camp near Barboursville, Orange County, Va., via Verdierville, Mine Run, and Locust Grove, to the Wilderness, and encamped near the line of battle, but was not engaged.

May 7.—Received orders to move toward Spotsylvania Court-House via Shady Grove Church. Reached Spotsylvania Court-House morning of May 9, and encamped near what is known as the New Court-House. Put Smith's battery into position on Brigadier-General Walker's (Third Corps) line at night. The battery was afterward withdrawn. Next morning put Jones' and Smith's guns in position on General Rodes' line and Captain Dance's battery on General Johnson's line. Captain Dance's guns were afterward relieved by Captain Milledge, of Nelson's battalion, and he remained in reserve just in rear of the line the balance of the day. Smith's battery was engaged in shelling the enemy's skirmishers, who were very troublesome, and in replying to one of his batteries nearly all day. Jones' battery fired a few shot. About 6 p. m. the enemy charged and succeeded in breaking our line to Smith's right. Maj. David Watson was with this battery and Lieutenant-Colonel Hardaway with Jones'. Smith's guns were worked until the enemy was entirely in rear of the battery and when its fire would have been more fatal to friend than foe. The guns were then abandoned by Major Watson's order, and the majority of officers and men succeeded in making their escape. Captain Smith and 24 of his men were captured, 3 killed, and 12 wounded. The enemy never succeeded in getting as far to the left of our line as Jones' position, and they were soon charged by Ramseur's and other brigades of Rodes' and Johnson's divisions and driven back beyond Smith's guns. As soon as the enemy were driven from the guns Colonel Hardaway and Major Watson, with what men could be gotten together, commenced working two of them upon the enemy with good effect. After about an hour or two the enemy were finally dislodged and driven back to his own line. Major Watson was wounded while working one of Smith's guns and died of his wounds some four or five days after.

May 11.—Remained in line of battle.

May 12.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hardaway wounded in right shoulder. The battalion still in line of battle and Jones, Dance, and Graham engaged.

May 13.—Majors Cutshaw and Stribling temporarily assigned to this battalion.

* From Record of Events on muster-rolls of field and staff for June 30.

From May 10 to 21 the battalion was in line of battle at Spotsylvania Court-House, and on the 18th instant Dance, Smith, Griffin, and Jones were engaged. The enemy charged in heavy force and was repulsed easily by the artillery alone.

May 21.—Moved toward Hanover Junction and arrived at that place May 23. In line of battle until May 27, when the army again moved toward Richmond. The battalion encamped about 9 miles from Richmond, on the Mechanicsville road, May 28.

June 1.—Dance, Smith, and Griffin in position at Pole Green Church, on Gordon's line (afterward relieved by Heth). The enemy charged about 6 p. m., and owing to the proximity of the lines got quite close to our line of battle before they were observed. A few rounds of canister broke them. They were easily repulsed without the aid of infantry. The battalion was in line of battle until the 5th instant near the Johnson house, and fired and were under fire nearly the whole time.

On the evening of June 7 Smith's battery reported to General Alexander, Longstreet's chief of artillery, and went out in advance of our lines and shelled the enemy near Matadequin Creek, while Dance and Griffin flanked the position, following the movements of the infantry, and fired nearly all the evening with slight loss.

On the 8th the battalion went into camp near the Snyder house, on William Gaines' farm.

June 13.—Moved to Savage Station.*

No. 293.

Report of Brig. Gen. William Mahone, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, Anderson's division, Third Army Corps, of operations May 4-6.

HEADQUARTERS MAHONE'S BRIGADE,

MAJOR: In obedience to orders this brigade broke camp on May 4 and moved down on the Rapidan near Willis' Ford, where it was charged with a portion of the line assigned to the care and defense of the division covering the left and rear of the army, then moving down upon the enemy, who had already crossed a part of his army at the lower fords of the river.

The evening of the following day (May 5) we proceeded to join the balance of our army, then confronting the enemy in the Wilderness, and encamped near Verdierville for the night. The next day (May 6) we were with our troops on the plank road, and where the fight was already earnestly progressing at an early hour. We were at once assigned a position in support of a part of the line of Lieutenant-General Longstreet's front, but very soon after were ordered to join and co-operate with Anderson's and Wofford's brigades, of that corps, in an attack upon the enemy's left flank. As the senior brigadier, I was by Lieutenant-General Longstreet charged with the immediate direction of this movement. Wofford and Anderson were already in motion, and in a few moments the line of attack had been formed, and the three brigades, in imposing order and with a step

*For continuation of itinerary, see Vol. XL, Part I.

that meant to conquer, were now rapidly descending upon the enemy's left. The movement was a success—complete as it was brilliant. The enemy were swept from our front on the plank road, where his advantages of position had been already felt by our line, and from which the necessity for his dislodgment had become a matter of much interest. Besides this valuable result the plank road had been gained and the enemy's lines bent back in much disorder; the way was open for greater fruits. His long lines of dead and wounded which lay in the wake of our swoop furnished evidence that he was not allowed time to change front, as well as of the execution of our fire. Among his wounded Brigadier-General Wadsworth, commanding a division, fell into our hands.

Lieut. Col. G. M. Sorrel, of General Longstreet's staff, who was with me in conducting this movement, and Capt. Robertson Taylor, assistant adjutant-general of Mahone's brigade, who was wounded in the fight, specially deserve my earnest commendation for efficiency and conspicuous gallantry on this occasion.

The casualties of the brigade were as follows: Officers, 1 killed and 3 wounded; men, 19 killed, 123 wounded, 7 missing; total, 20 killed, 126 wounded, 7 missing.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM MAHONE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. T. S. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Anderson's Division.

No. 294.

Report of Brig. Gen. Nathaniel H. Harris, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 12-13.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
Petersburg, Va., December 5, 1864.

MAJOR: Your note of the 30th ultimo relative to the request made by me for an acknowledgment from General Ewell of the services of my command on May 12 last, and asking a report in detail of the operations of my brigade on that day, and also of such other commands of General Ewell's corps as came under my observation, has been received. The following copy of my official report of that day's operations will be the best means of complying with your request:

* * * * *

On the morning of May 12 I received orders to move by the right flank and at a double-quick across the Po River in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House. Halting near the Court-House for a few minutes, orders were received from General Lee, through Lieutenant-Colonel Venable, of his staff, to move by the flank on a road leading in the direction of the works lost by the division of General Edward Johnson. The command was soon under a most galling fire of grape and canister from the enemy's batteries, through which the men moved at a double-quick, displaying that coolness and steadiness under fire indicative of the veteran soldier. Arriving near the lost works, Major-General Rodde informed me that my command was expected to form on the right of Ramseur's brigade, of his division, and recapture the works. General Rodde gave me as a guide a staff officer, whose name I have been unable to ascertain, and under his guidance I moved by the right flank on a road which I afterward discovered ran at right angles with the line of works, and was soon exposed to a heavy musketry and artillery fire. At this point the

staff officer before alluded to deserted me in the most shameful and disgraceful manner, and I was thus left in total ignorance of our own lines as well as those of the enemy, and was unable to discover anything through the smoke and fog. One of my couriers (A. W. Hancock) galloped after the officer, but could not overtake him. At this moment a gallant private of the Tenth Alabama Regiment, whose name I regret not to know, informed me of the position of Ramseur's right and of the enemy. Having advanced thus far by the right flank, when I should have advanced by the line of battle, with my left resting on the road mentioned, no alternative remained but to file my command rapidly to the right and try to gain sufficient distance for my left to rest on said road. Moving with this view, the two right regiments had filed out of the road and were moving by the flank parallel to the line of lost works, when the enemy discovering the movement opened a most terrific fire of musketry and artillery; and finding that I could move no farther to the right in that manner without sacrificing the larger portion of my command, I at once ordered the two right regiments to front, charge up to the works, and drive the enemy from them, which they did in the most gallant manner, capturing between 200 and 300 prisoners.

In the meanwhile, in obedience to orders, the two left regiments formed in line, and wheeling to the right pressed up to the works and joined the left of the two right regiments, a portion of the extreme left regiment overlapping Ramseur's right. The whole command afterward gained sufficient front by moving to the right, and driving the enemy from the works as they moved; but my force was not sufficient to regain the entire line, and a small portion was left in the occupancy of the enemy, from which was poured a destructive enfilade fire, and this, in connection with the repeated assaults in front, had it not been for some traverses, would have rendered the position untenable, one-third of my command being already killed or wounded. At 11 a. m. McGowan's brigade, of Wilcox's division, arrived on the field for the purpose of recovering the works on my right, but being equally as unfortunate as this command in being directed correctly as to the locality of the lines, gained no ground to the right, but halted in rear of my left and Ramseur's right. General McGowan being wounded soon after arriving on the field, and unable to find his successor in command, I could make no arrangement by which that brigade could be moved to my right and press the enemy from the works. In this state and position this command remained until 3.30 a. m. May 13, repulsing desperate and repeated efforts of the enemy to dislodge them. At 6 p. m. I received a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Ewell informing me if my position could be held till sundown all would be well.

Thus from 7 a. m. of the 12th to 3.30 a. m. of May 13 (twenty hours) my men were exposed to a constant and destructive musketry fire, both from front and flank, and during the hours of day to a heavy artillery fire, in which mortars were used by the enemy for the first time during the campaign. A cold, drenching rain fell during the greater portion of the day and night and the trenches were filled with water. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring supplies of ammunition, man after man being shot down while bringing it in; and here I cannot refrain from mentioning the gallant conduct of Courier A. W. Hancock and Private F. Dolan, of the Forty-eighth Mississippi, who repeatedly brought in ammunition under this dreadful fire. As an instance of the terrible nature of the fire, trees 22 inches in diameter were hewn to splinters and felled by the musketry.

At 2 a. m. of May 13 I received orders from Major-General Rodas to withdraw my command and the brigade of McGowan as soon as the troops on my right and left had evacuated their positions, and at 3.30 a. m., learning that this movement had been accomplished, I withdrew in tolerable order and with small loss, and moving to Spotsylvania Court-House rejoined the division.

In this action my brigade suffered heavily, losing many of the most valuable officers, among whom the gallant Col. S. E. Baker, Lieut. Col. A. M. Feltus, Adjut. D. B. L. Lowe, and Ensign Mixon, of the Sixteenth Mississippi; Col. T. J. Hardin, Adjutant Peel, of the Nineteenth Mississippi; Captains McAfee, Davis, and Reynhardt, of the Forty-eighth Mississippi; Lieutenant Bew, of the Twelfth Mississippi, and many other gallant officers and men, all fell while nobly doing their duty.

I would mention for conspicuous bravery on this field Maj. (now Col.) E. C. Councill (since killed), Capt. Harry Smith, and Private Edward Perault, of the Sixteenth Mississippi; Lieut. Col. S. B. Thomas, of the Twelfth Mississippi, and Courier Charles Weil, the latter of whom deserves great credit for the coolness and intelligence with which he conveyed orders; but where all acted so well I am sure there were many others deserving of mention, but those named were particularly observed. For number and nature of casualties I respectfully refer to lists already forwarded.

* * * * *

I saw none of General Ewell's command except Ramseur's brigade, which joined me on the left. Only a portion of the right of that brigade was engaged after the early morning, all the efforts of the enemy seeming to be directed against the position held by my command. In addition to Ramseur's brigade, of Ewell's corps, the adjutant of the Sixth Alabama Regiment with a few noble men of his regiment and brigade joined me and did heroic service. I asked his name on the field, but do not remember it. A braver or more daring officer I never saw, and, I regret to add, sealed his devotion with his life's blood.

I hope the foregoing facts may prove of some service to General Ewell. I asked of him some acknowledgment, because I believe my command bore the brunt of the fight on that eventful day, and think it due to the men.

The staff officer given me by General Rodas as a guide, and who so disgracefully fled the field, was, I am confident, not of General Rodas' staff, but of some brigade of his division.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. H. HARRIS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. CAMPBELL BROWN,
A. and I. G., Lieutenant-General Ewell's Staff,
Richmond, Va.

No. 295.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel McGowan, C. S. Army, commanding
brigade, Wilcox's division, of operations May 8-13.*

We remained at the trenches in the Wilderness until Sunday afternoon, May 8, when we marched by the right flank toward Spotsylvania. Bivouacked that night near Shady Grove, and reached the Court-House on Monday morning, the 9th. We were put into position by Major-General Wilcox on the right of our line in the suburbs of the village, and immediately threw up a breast-work. Here we remained, with more or less skirmishing, until the 12th.

Thursday morning, the 12th, was dark and rainy, and at a very early hour a tremendous fire of artillery and musketry was heard on the line to our left. We were moved along the breast-work toward the left until we reached a sharp angle in the works near a brick-kiln, opposite to which the enemy had established a battery. I threw the sharpshooters into a wood to our front and right to pick off the gunners and horses. Here we remained until about 9 a. m., when I was directed to march with my brigade and report to General Ewell, who directed Major-General Rodas to put me in on the right of his line to support General Harris, and assist in filling up the gap which had been made by the capture of Major-General Johnson and a part of his command. At this place our line of works made a sharp angle, pointing toward the enemy, which angle the enemy held in great force, besides having the woods and ravine in front occupied by multitudes, who seemed to be as thick as they could stand. The right of my brigade extended some distance up

the left side of the angle and rested on nothing but the enemy, who held the point, and some portion (I never knew how much) of the right side of the angle. Besides having no support on my right, this part of my line was enfiladed from the point of the angle and the gap held by the enemy. In getting into this trench we had to pass through a terrific fire. I was wounded, and knew nothing of what occurred afterward from personal observation. I am informed that the brigade found in the trenches General Harris and what remained of his gallant brigade, and they (Mississippians and Carolinians), mingled together, made one of the most gallant and stubborn defenses recorded in history. These two brigades remained there, holding our line without re-enforcements, without food, water, or rest, under a storm of balls which did not intermit one instant of time for eighteen hours. The trenches on the right in the Bloody Angle ran with blood and had to be cleared of the dead bodies more than once.

To give some idea of the intensity of the fire, an oak tree 22 inches in diameter, which stood just in rear of the right of the brigade, was cut down by the constant scaling of musket-balls, and fell about 12 o'clock Thursday night, injuring by its fall several soldiers in the First South Carolina Regiment.

The brigades mentioned held their position from 10 o'clock Thursday morning until 4 o'clock Friday morning, when they were withdrawn, by order, to the new line established in rear.

The loss in my brigade was very heavy, especially in killed, being in the aggregate 451—86 killed on the field; 248 wounded, many of whom have since died; 117 missing, doubtless captured.

Our men lay on one side of the breast-work and the enemy on the other, and in many instances men were pulled over. It is believed that we captured as many prisoners as we lost.

Among the casualties are Lieut. Col. W. P. Shooter and Lieut. E. C. Shooter, of the First [Infantry, Provisional Army;] Lieuts. J. B. Blackmon, jr., and J. R. Faulkenburg, of the Twelfth; Col. B. T. Brockman and Capt. J. K. Brockman, of the Thirteenth; Lieuts. A. M. Scarborough and H. N. Hunter, of the Fourteenth, and Capt. G. W. Fullerton, of the [First] Rifles, killed. Col. C. W. McCreary, Lieuts. A. F. Miller, James Armstrong, Capt. W. A. Kelly, and Lieut. M. R. Tharin, of the First [Infantry, Provisional Army;] Lieut. W. B. White and Captain Stover, of the Twelfth; Capt. J. Y. McFall and Lieut. W. J. Rook, of the Thirteenth; Capt. G. W. Culbertson, Lieuts. J. M. Miller and D. E. Brown, Capts. E. Cowan and J. M. McCarley, of the Fourteenth; Capts. L. Rogers and R. S. Cheshire, Lieuts. L. T. Reeder and A. C. Sinclair, and Lieut. Col. G. McD. Miller, of the Rifles, wounded.

In all these operations I take pleasure in acknowledging the great assistance of my staff. Maj. A. B. Wardlaw, brigade commissary; Maj. Harry Hammond, brigade quartermaster, and Lieut. C. G. Thompson, ordnance officer, were active and efficient in their appropriate departments.

Capt. L. C. Haskell, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. G. Allen Wardlaw, aide-de-camp, were everywhere on the field of battle where honor and duty called (both of these officers had their horses killed under them in the Wilderness), and were always conspicuous for coolness and gallantry, &c.

S. MCGOWAN.

No. 296.

Report of Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding First Division, Cavalry Corps, including operations June 8-24.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 9, 1864.

COLONEL: Having notified the general commanding on the morning of June 8 that Sheridan with a heavy force of cavalry and artillery had crossed the Pamunkey, I was ordered to take one division in addition to my own and follow him. Supposing that he would strike at Gordonsville and Charlottesville, I moved rapidly with my division so as to interpose my command between him and the places named above, at the same time directing Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to follow as speedily as possible. In two days' march I accomplished the object I had in view—that of placing myself in front of the enemy—and I encamped on the night of the 10th in Green Spring Valley, 3 miles beyond Trevilian Station, on the Central railroad, while General Fitzhugh Lee encamped the same night near Louisa Court-House. Hearing during the night that the enemy had crossed the North Anna at Carpenter's Ford, I determined to attack him at daylight. General Lee was ordered to attack on the road leading from Louisa Court-House to Clayton's Store, while my division would attack on the road from Trevilian Station to the same point. By this disposition of my troops I hoped to cover Lee's left and my right flank; to drive the enemy back if he attempted to reach Gordonsville by passing to my left, and conceal my real design, which was to strike him at Clayton's Store after uniting the two divisions.

At daylight my division was ready to attack at Trevilian, Butler's and Young's brigades being held for that purpose, while Rosser was sent to cover a road on my left. Soon after these dispositions were made General Lee sent to inform me that he was moving out to attack. Butler was immediately advanced and soon met the enemy, whom he drove handsomely until he was heavily re-enforced and took position behind works. Young's brigade was sent to re-enforce Butler, and these two brigades pushed the enemy steadily back, and I hoped to effect a junction with Lee's division at Clayton's Store in a short time; but while we were driving the enemy in front it was reported to me that a force had appeared in my rear. Upon investigation I found this report correct. The brigade which had been engaging General Lee having withdrawn from his front, passed his left and got into my rear. This forced me to withdraw in front and to take up a new line. This was soon done, and the brigade (Custer's) which had attacked me in rear was severely punished, for I recalled Rosser's brigade, which charged them in front, driving them back against General Lee, who was moving up to Trevilian, and capturing many prisoners. In this sudden attack on my rear the enemy captured some of my led horses, a few ambulances and wagons, and three caissons. These were all recaptured by Generals Rosser and Lee, the latter taking in addition four caissons and the headquarters wagon of Brigadier-General Custer. My new line being established I directed General Lee to join me with his command as soon as possible. The enemy tried to dislodge me from my new position but failed, and the relative positions of the opposing forces remained the same during the night.

The next day, at 12 m., General Lee reported to me, and his division was placed so as to support mine in case the enemy attacked.

At 3.30 p. m. a heavy attack was made on my left, where Butler's brigade was posted. Being repulsed the enemy made a succession of determined assaults, which were all handsomely repulsed.

In the mean time General Lee had, by my directions, re-enforced Butler's left with Wickham's brigade, while he took Lomax's brigade across to the Gordonsville road, so as to strike the enemy on his right flank. This movement was successful and the enemy, who had been heavily punished in front, when attacked on his flank fell back in confusion, leaving his dead and a portion of his wounded on the field. I immediately gave orders to follow him up, but it was daylight before these orders could be carried out, the fight not having ended until 10 p. m. In this interval the enemy had withdrawn entirely, leaving his dead scattered over the whole field, with about 125 wounded on the ground and in temporary hospitals. We captured, in addition to the wounded, in the fight and the pursuit 570 prisoners. My loss in my own division was 59 killed, 258 wounded, and 295 missing; total, 612. Among the former I have to regret the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel McAllister, Seventh Georgia, who behaved with great gallantry, and Captain Russell, of the same regiment, who was acting as major. In the list of wounded were Brigadier-General Rosser, who received a painful wound in the first day's fight while charging the enemy at the head of his brigade, and whose absence from the field was a great loss to me; Colonel Aiken, Sixth South Carolina, who had borne himself with marked good conduct during the fight; Lieutenant-Colonel King, Cobb's Legion, who was wounded in a charge, and Major Anderson, Seventh Georgia.

The enemy in his retreat crossed the river at Carpenter's Ford and kept down on the north bank of the stream. As he had a pontoon train with him which enabled him to cross the river at any point, I was forced to keep on the south of the rivers, so as to interpose my command between him and Grant's army, which he was seeking to rejoin. During several days while we marched on parallel lines I constantly offered battle, which he studiously declined, and he followed the northern bank of the Mattaponi and the Pamunkey until he gained the shelter of his gun-boats on the latter at the White House, where he crossed during the night. Here he met a strong re-enforcement with supplies, and after resting a day he moved down the river, thence across the country to the Forge Bridges, where he crossed the Chickahominy. Chambliss' brigade, which had joined me two days previous, attacked him at this point and drove him some distance. Fearing that he might pass up the James River, through Charles City Court-House and Westover, I took position that night so as to cover the roads from Long Bridge to the latter place.

The next morning, June 24, he drove in my picket at Samaria [Saint Mary's] Church and advanced beyond Nance's Shop. I determined to attack him, and to this end I ordered Brigadier-General Gary, who joined me that morning, to move from Salem Church around to Smith's Store, and to attack on the flank as soon as the attack in front commenced. General Lee left Lomax to hold the river road and brought Wickham to join in the attack. The necessary arrangements having been made, General Gary advanced from Smith's Store and took position near Nance's Shop. The enemy had in the mean time thrown up strong works along his whole line, and his position was a strong one. As soon as Gary had engaged the

enemy Chambliss was thrown forward, and by a movement handsomely executed connected with him, and the two brigades were thrown on the flank of the enemy. At the same moment the whole line, under the immediate command of Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, charged the works of the enemy, who, after fighting stubbornly for a short time, gave way, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. This advance of our troops was made in the face of a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry, and it was most handsomely accomplished. As soon as the enemy gave way I brought up the Phillips and the Jeff. Davis Legions (mounted), ordering them to charge. This they did most gallantly, driving the enemy for 3 miles in confusion. Robins' battalion and the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry were mounted and participated in a part of this charge, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Massie, commanding the latter, was wounded while gallantly leading his men over the works of the enemy. The enemy was completely routed and were pursued to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Charles City Court-House, the pursuit lasting till 10 o'clock at night. We captured 157 prisoners, including 1 colonel and 12 commissioned officers, and the enemy left their wounded, amounting to quite a large number, scattered over the ground upon which we had fought. My loss was 6 killed and 59 wounded in my own division. The reports of losses from the other commands have not been sent to me.

Sheridan retreated to Wyanoke Neck in order to cross the James River under protection of the gun-boats, and I, in accordance with instructions from the general commanding, moved on June 26, to the pontoon bridge, with a view to cross and join the army on the south side of the James River. This closed my operation, which had for their object the defeat of Sheridan's movement in our rear.

The recent publications of the enemy, together with some of their orders which have been captured, show that Sheridan's object was to destroy Gordonsville and Charlottesville, with the railroad near those places; to unite with Hunter in his attack on Lynchburg, and after the capture of that place to move their joint forces to the White House, on the Pamunkey, from which point they could join Grant or threaten Richmond. Sheridan was defeated at Trevilian; was punished in the skirmishes at the White House and Forge Bridge, and was routed at Samaria [Saint Mary's] Church. We captured 852 prisoners, while his loss in killed and wounded was very heavy.

I beg to express my entire satisfaction at the conduct of officers and men in my command. Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee co-operated with me heartily and rendered valuable assistance. Brigadier-General Butler, who commanded my division a part of the time; General Rosser and Colonel Wright, in my own command, all discharged their duties admirably. The same may be said of Colonel Dulany, who succeeded to the command of Rosser's brigade after General Rosser was wounded.

Brigadier-General Chambliss, with his brigade, rendered most efficient service, as did Brigadier-General Gary, both of these commands contributing largely to the success at Samaria [Saint Mary's] Church. The subordinate officers have sustained their superiors well, and the men could not have behaved better than they did. The artillery, under Major Chew, was admirably handled and did good service. I am under obligations to my staff for the very able assistance they gave me, and I take pleasure in expressing not only my obligations, but my thanks to them.

When the general commanding takes into consideration the disparity in numbers of the troops engaged, the many disadvantages under which my men labored, their hard marches, their want of supplies, their numerous privations, and the cheerfulness with which these were borne, he will, I trust, be satisfied with the results accomplished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WADE HAMPTON,

Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 297.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 15.

MAY 15, 1864.

I have just returned from an expedition in rear of the enemy's position, and as General Hampton is not here, think it well to report directly to you.

Near Piney Creek Church I found this morning a brigade of cavalry, which, after a brisk skirmish, I drove to the plank road, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Chancellorsville, below the Catharpin road, where I met a small force of infantry at Mr. Alrich's. Not more than a regiment was seen. Captured a few prisoners, who reported the Ninth Corps at this place. I then moved to the right, passing down the Ny River to Mr. Armstrong's, where I found a new road cut by the enemy, leading out into the Spotsylvania Court-House and Fredericksburg road, passing between the poor house and Mr. Harris'. Pressing down upon this road (which is almost impassable) I ran upon the Second Corps (so reported by the prisoners captured), which was just going into camp just to the right of the poor house. In going to this point I passed in rear of the enemy's line for some distance, the right of which rests at this time (I think it will be moved to-night) on the heights opposite Captain Brown's place (Mr. Rowe lives there now). All wagons, cattle, &c., which have been on the plank road have been moved off toward Fredericksburg. There is nothing but a few cavalry near Chancellorsville, one brigade headquarters at Zion Church, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chancellorsville, on the old pike.

Yours, truly,

THOS. L. ROSSER,

Brigadier-General.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR.

No. 298.

Report of Capt. R. B. Kennon, Assistant Inspector-General, of operations May 5.

CATHARPIN ROAD, May 5, 1864.

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Rosser directs me to say that he met the enemy (reported to be Kilpatrick's old division) 2 miles below Allmand's. He charged the picket and drove it back on the

reserve, and the reserve back on the main body. Finding them strongly posted and in superior force, he was compelled to fall back slowly, and is now fighting about where he first met them this morning. He has taken a few prisoners and horses; lost no prisoners, but have had some killed and wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. KENNON,

Captain and Assistant Inspector-General.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

No. 299.

Report of Col. Bradley T. Johnson, First Maryland Infantry, commanding Maryland Line, of operations May 11.

HANOVER JUNCTION, May 11, 1864—10.15 a. m.

General Stuart engaged the enemy at Ashland this morning and drove them out with loss. Their column still moving on Richmond.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,

Colonel, Commanding.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 300.

Confederate Roll of Honor.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Richmond, Va., December 10, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, {
No. 87. }

I. The following roll of honor is published in accordance with paragraph I, General Orders, No. 131, 1863. It will be read to every regiment in the service at the first dress-parade after its receipt.

* * * * *

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

MISSISSIPPI.

Second Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

Corpl. T. S. Carter, *a* Company A, May 5, 1864.
Corpl. S. L. Neely, Company A, May 6, 1864.
Private L. C. Guyton, Company B, May 5, 1864.
Private R. Y. Bennett, Company B, May 6, 1864.
Private J. C. Flinn, Company C, May 5, 1864.
Private J. M. Champion, Company C, May 6, 1864.
Sergt. Z. D. Prescott, Company D, May 5, 1864.
Private W. A. Thomas, Company D, May 6, 1864.
Private J. S. Bryant, Company E, May 5, 1864.
Private S. D. Kyle, Company E, May 6, 1864.
Private D. B. Cutbirth, *a* Company F, May 5, 1864.
Private John J. Brown, Company F, May 6, 1864.
Private W. A. Edwards, Company G, May 5, 1864.
Private W. C. Handley, Company G, May 6, 1864.
Private P. Clark, Company H, May 5, 1864.
Private G. B. Cobb, Company H, May 6, 1864.
Private J. L. Freeman, Company I, May 5, 1864.
Private T. W. Billingsly, Company I, May 6, 1864.
Private Isaac McKeown, *a* Company K, May 5, 1864.
Private John Lewallen, Company K, May 6, 1864.
Private R. C. Jeter, Company L, May 5, 1864.

a Killed in action.

Eleventh Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

Corpl. Richard C. Bridges, Company A, May 5, 1864.
 Private Edward G. Jones, Company A, May 6, 1864.
 Private J. M. Williamson, Company D, May 5, 1864.
 Corpl. G. B. Triplett, Company E, May 5, 1864.
 Corpl. John T. Morgan, Company E, May 6, 1864.
 Private W. C. Nance, Company F, May 5, 1864.
 Private John C. Barnes, Company F, May 6, 1864.
 Private W. H. Johnson, Company G, May 5, 1864.
 Private P. H. Neagle, Company G, May 6, 1864.
 Private J. W. Young, Company H, May 5, 1864.
 Sergt. W. D. Reid, Company H, May 6, 1864.
 Private John R. Gilleylen, Company I, May 5, 1864.
 Corpl. J. K. Miller, Company I, May 6, 1864.
 Private Samuel Stanford,^a Company K, May 5, 1864.
 Private John W. Jennings, Company K, May 6, 1864.

Forty-second Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

Private J. M. Lourden, Company A.	Corpl. W. T. Blaylock, Company F.
Private W. H. Cabler, Company B.	Private A. Stroup, Company G.
Sergt. R. H. Cobb, Company C.	Private A. W. Langham, Company H.
Sergt. Thomas Martin, Company D.	Corpl. James A. Conner, Company I.
Sergt. F. E. Smith, Company E.	Private S. M. Cole, Company K.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Fifty-fifth Regiment North Carolina Infantry.

Corpl. Haywood Scott, ^a Company A.	Sergt. W. A. Williams, Company F.
Private Samuel Bengé, Company B.	Sergt. M. P. Grantham, Company G.
Sergt. J. D. Boggs, Company C.	Private A. H. McGee, Company H.
Private M. H. Randall, Company D.	Private Berry Pearce, Company I.
Private William B. Flemming, Com- pany E.	Corpl. C. L. Stovall, Company K.

BATTLE OF TALLEY'S MILL.

MISSISSIPPI.

Second Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

Corpl. S. L. Neely, Company A.	Private W. T. Ayers, Company F.
Private W. H. Byrn, Company B.	Private J. T. Dillard, Company G.
Private A. T. Sargent, Company C.	Private T. J. Harwell, Company H.
Private W. J. Grisham, Company D.	Private D. F. Sims, ^a Company I.
Private W. Levitt, Company E.	Private John Lewallen, Company K.

Eleventh Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

Private A. J. Due, Company A.	Private George M. Dooley, Company G.
Private J. H. Cook, Company D.	Corpl. W. R. Holland, Company H.
Corpl. Dennis O'Sullivan, Company E.	Private H. Clay Moore, Company I.
Corpl. A. W. Maness, Company F.	Private Vaiden H. Hughes, Company K.

BATTLE OF SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE.

MISSISSIPPI.

Second Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

Corpl. S. L. Neely, Company A.	Corpl. E. L. Earle, Company G.
Private R. A. Helms, Company B.	Private A. M. Rea, Company H.
Private W. H. H. Ralph, Company F.	Private John Lewallen, ^a Company K.

Eleventh Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

Private J. H. Dailey, Company A.	Sergt. R. T. Hobson, Company H.
Private J. D. Norwood, Company E.	Private J. Beckett Gladney, Company I.
Private Balus H. Dumas, Company F.	Private E. B. Marcey, ^a Company K.
Private A. G. Burney, Company G.	

BATTLE OF BETHESDA CHURCH.

MISSISSIPPI.

Second Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

Corpl. S. L. Neely, Company A.	Corpl. R. J. McDole, Company G, June 2, 1864.
Private W. M. Cochran, Company B.	Private J. T. Dillard, Company G, June 3, 1864.
Private D. E. Hughes, ^a Company C.	Private J. W. Carr, Company H.
Private J. W. Wilson, Company D.	Private W. F. Milam, Company I.
Private M. L. Clark, Company F, June 2, 1864.	Private D. G. Chism, Company K.
Private W. T. Ayers, Company F, June 3, 1864.	Sergt. D. P. Tigert, Company L.

Eleventh Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

Private J. H. Dailey, Company A.	Private John C. Robinson, Company G, June 3, 1864.
Private J. C. Halbert, Company E.	Private T. B. Reid, Company H.
Corpl. A. W. Maness, ^a Company F.	Private George W. Wall, Company I.
Private W. N. Shaw, Company G, June 2, 1864.	Sergt. A. L. Kimbrough, Company K.

Corpl. Frank L. Hope (color bearer) acted gallantly in engagements of May 6 and 10, and June 2 and 3, 1864.

Twenty-sixth Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

Corpl. A. J. Garrett, Company A.	Private W. A. Stephens, Company K.
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First Confederate Battalion.

Private A. J. Sizemore,^a Company A.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

^a Killed in action.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS
OF
ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbott's (Henry L.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 20th Regiment*.
Abbott's (Joseph C.) **Infantry**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 7th Regiment*.
Adams' (Charles F., jr.) **Cavalry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Adams' (George W.) **Artillery**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G*.
Adreon's (Harrison) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 4th Regiment*.
Aiken's (Hugh K.) **Cavalry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Alabama First Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th Regiment*.
Albemarle Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Alger's (Russell A.) **Cavalry**. See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Allcock's (Thomas) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Alleghany Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Allen's (Campbell) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 44th Regiment*.
Allen's (Crawford, jr.) **Artillery**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H*.
Allen's (David A.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 39th Regiment*.
Ames' (John W.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 6th Regiment*.
Ames' (Nelson) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G*.
Amherst Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Anderson's (Charles L.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L*.
Anderson's (Hiram, jr.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 92d Regiment*.
Anderson's (James Q.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 17th Regiment*.
Andrew Sharpshooters. See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Company*.
Andrews' (Clinton M.) **Cavalry**. See *North Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Andrews' (William H.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 108th Regiment*.
Angel's (James R.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery K*.
Arnold's (Abraham K.) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment*.
Arnold's (William A.) **Artillery**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A*.
Arthur's (William) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment, 2d Battalion*.
Ashby's (George E.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery E*.
Ashford's (John) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, 38th Regiment*.
Ashland Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Atkinson's (Edmund N.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 26th Regiment*.
Atwood's (Cornelius G.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 25th Regiment*.
Avery's (Martin P.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 60th Regiment*.
Avery's (M. Henry) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment*.
Ayer's (Ira, jr.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 10th Reserves*.
Babbitt's (John W.) **Infantry**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 9th Regiment*.
Babcock's (Nathan S.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 77th Regiment*.
Bailey's (Edward L.) **Infantry**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Baily's (James E.) **Infantry**. See *Delaware Troops, 3d Regiment*.

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

- Baily's** (Silas M.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Reserves*.
Baily's (William P.) **Infantry**. See *Delaware Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Baird's (William H.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 126th Regiment*.
Baker's (Charles E.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment*.
Baker's (Samuel E.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, 16th Regiment*.
Ball's (Edward) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 51st Regiment*.
Ball's (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 122d Regiment*.
Ballier's (John F.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 98th Regiment*.
Baltimore Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 2d Battery*.
Bane's (John P.) **Infantry**. See *Texas Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Banta's (William C.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment*.
Barbour's (William M.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, 37th Regiment*.
Bard's (Robert W.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 95th Regiment*.
Barnes' (Almont) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C*.
Barnes' (George C.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 20th Regiment*.
Barney's (Elisha L.) Infantry. See *Vermont Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Barney's (Friend H.) Infantry. See *Vermont Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Barrett's (Gregory, jr.) Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 4th Regiment*.
Barry's (John D.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 18th Regiment*.
Barstow's (George F.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries C, F, and K*.
Bartlett's (William F.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 57th Regiment*.
Bassett's (Isaac C.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 82d Regiment*.
Bates' (Delavan) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 30th Regiment*.
Bates' (James L.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 12th Regiment*.
Baxter's (De Witt C.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 72d Regiment*.
Beardsley's (William E.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Beattie's (John) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 164th Regiment*.
Beaver's (James A.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 148th Regiment*.
Beck's (William B.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Batteries C and I*.
Bedford Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Beer's (Edmund O.) Engineers. See *New York Troops, 50th Regiment*.
Belger's (James) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F*.
Bell's (Louis) Infantry. See *New Hampshire Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Benjamin's (William H.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment*.
Bennett's (Frank T.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 55th Regiment*.
Bennett's (R. Tyler) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 14th Regiment*.
Benton's (Reuben C.) Heavy Artillery. See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Berdan's (Hiram) Sharpshooters. See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment*.
Berry's (Thomas J.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 60th Regiment*.
Bidwell's (Daniel D.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 49th Regiment*.
Bigelow's (John) Artillery. See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Battery*.
Biles' (Edwin R.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 99th Regiment*.
Binkley's (Otho H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 110th Regiment*.
Bixby's (Phin P.) Infantry. See *New Hampshire Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Black's (John A.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment*.
Black's (Mahlon) Sharpshooters. See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Company*.
Blaisdell's (William) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Regiment*.
Blakeslee's (Erastus) Cavalry. See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Bolton's (Joseph K.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 51st Regiment*.
Bowen's (George K.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 188th Regiment*.
Bowen's (Robert E.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment, Rifles*.
Bowerman's (Richard N.) Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 4th Regiment*.
Bowles' (Pinckney D.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 4th Regiment*.

- Boynton's (Henry) Infantry. See *Maine Troops, 8th Regiment.*
- Bradley's (Leman W.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 64th Regiment.*
- Brady's Sharpshooters. See *Michigan Troops.*
- Bragg's (Edward S.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Regiment.*
- Brainerd's (Wesley) Engineers. See *New York Troops, 50th Regiment.*
- Branch Artillery. See *North Carolina Troops.*
- Brander's (Thomas A.) Artillery. See *Letcher Artillery, post.*
- Bratton's (John) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 6th Regiment.*
- Breck's (George) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Batteries E and L.*
- Breitenbach's (John B.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 106th Regiment.*
- Brightly's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
- Brinckle's (John R.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery E.*
- Brinton's (Joseph P.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Brinton's (William P.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 18th Regiment.*
- Broady's (K. Oscar) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 61st Regiment.*
- Broatch's (John C.) Infantry. See *Connecticut Troops, 14th Regiment.*
- Brockman's (Benjamin T.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 13th Regiment.*
- Brooke Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Brooklyn 14th Infantry. See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment.*
- Brooks Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
- Brown's (Hamilton A.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Brown's (Harvey W.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
- Brown's (Henry W.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 3d Regiment.*
- Brown's (Hiram L.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 145th Regiment.*
- Brown's (James F.) Infantry. See *Connecticut Troops, 21st Regiment.*
- Brown's (John M.) Infantry. See *Maine Troops, 32d Regiment.*
- Brown's (Joseph N.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 14th Regiment.*
- Brown's (T. Frederick) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
- Bruen's (Luther B.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 12th Regiment, 1st and 2d Battalions.*
- Bryan's (King) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
- Buchanan's (Felix G.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, P. A.*
- Buck's (Samuel L.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Buckley's (William W.) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
- Bucklyn's (John K.) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
- Burgess' (Charles) Heavy Artillery. See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
- Burke's (Denis F.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 88th Regiment.*
- Burns' (Michael W.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 73d Regiment.*
- Burpee's (Thomas F.) Infantry. See *Connecticut Troops, 21st Regiment.*
- Burt's (Mason W.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 22d Regiment.*
- Burt's (William S.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 152d Regiment.*
- Burton's (John E.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 11th Battery.*
- Butler's (Benjamin C.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 93d Regiment.*
- Byram's (Samuel M.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 76th Regiment.*
- Byrne's (John) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 155th Regiment.*
- Cain's (Avery B.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
- Callaway's (Morgan) Artillery. See *Pulaski Artillery, post.*
- Campbell's (Cleaveland J.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 23d Regiment.*
- Campbell's (Edward) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 85th Regiment.*
- Campbell's (Edward L.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 15th Regiment.*
- Campbell's (John C.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 76th Regiment.*
- Campbell's (Samuel) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 140th Regiment.*
- Cannon's (Madison M.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 40th Regiment.*
- Carlton's (Henry H.) Artillery. See *Troup Artillery, post.*

- Carpenter's** (Elial F.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 112th Regiment*.
Carpenter's (John C.) **Artillery**. See *Alleghany Artillery, ante*.
Carpenter's (Leonard W.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Carrington's (James McD.) **Artillery**. See *Charlottesville Artillery, post*.
Carroll's (Edward) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 95th Regiment*.
Carter's (Thomas E.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 157th Regiment*.
Carter's (William P.) **Artillery**. See *King William Artillery, post*.
Cartwright's (George W.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 28th Regiment*.
Catlin's (Isaac S.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 109th Regiment*.
Catlin's (Theodore B.) **Infantry**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Cavins' (Elijah H. C.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 14th Regiment*.
Cayce's (George M.) **Artillery**. See *Purcell Artillery, post*.
Chalmers' (William) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 83d Regiment*.
Chamberlain's (Abial G.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 37th Regiment*.
Chamberlain's (Samuel E.) **Cavalry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Chamberlin's (George E.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Chandler's (Charles G.) **Infantry**. See *Vermont Troops, 10th Regiment*.
Channing's (John W.) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 7th Regiment*.
Chaplin's (Daniel) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Chapman's (Alford B.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 57th Regiment*.
Charlottesville Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Chew's (R. Preston) **Artillery**. See *James W. Thomson's Artillery, post*.
Choate's (Francis C.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery B*.
Christian's (William S.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 55th Regiment*.
Church's (Nathan) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 26th Regiment*.
Clafin's (Ira W.) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment*.
Clark's (A. Judson) **Artillery**. See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Battery*.
Clark's (Gideon) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 119th Regiment*.
Clarke's (Robert) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery A*.
Clutter's (Valentine J.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Cobb's Legion. See *Georgia Troops*.
Cogswell's (Milton) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 8th Regiment*.
Coit's (Charles M.) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 8th Regiment*.
Cole's (George W.) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment*.
Coleman's (Henry E.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, 12th Regiment*.
Collins' (Charles R.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment*.
Collis' (Charles H. T.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 114th Regiment*.
Conger's (Everton J.) **Cavalry**. See *District of Columbia Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Conine's (James W.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 5th Regiment*.
Conner's (Freeman) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 44th Regiment*.
Connor's (Selden) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 19th Regiment*.
Cook's (Benjamin E.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 12th Regiment*.
Cook's (Henry A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 72d Regiment*.
Cook's (John E.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 76th Regiment*.
Cooley's (Francis M.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 11th Regiment, 1st Battalion*.
Coonan's (John) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 182d Regiment*.
Coons' (John) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 14th Regiment*.
Cooper's (Frederick) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 7th Regiment*.
Cooper's (James H.) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B*.
Cooper's (Raleigh L.) **Artillery**. See *Stafford Artillery, post*.
Corning's (Clarence H.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment*.
Coughlin's (John) **Infantry**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 10th Regiment*.
Coulter's (Richard) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment*.
Courtney Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.

- Covode's (George H.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Cowan's (Andrew) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 1st Battery*.
Cowan's (Robert V.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, 33d Regiment*.
Coward's (A.) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Cox's (William R.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Craig's (Calvin A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 105th Regiment*.
Crandell's (Levin) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 125th Regiment*.
Crocker's (William H.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Crooks' (Samuel J.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 22d Regiment*.
Crocketon's (Absalom) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Crosby's (Hiram B.) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 21st Regiment*.
Cross' (Nelson) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 67th Regiment*.
Cullen's (Edgar M.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 96th Regiment*.
Cummings' (Charles) **Infantry**. See *Vermont Troops, 17th Regiment*.
Cummins' (Francis M.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 124th Regiment*.
Cunningham's (James A.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment*.
Curtin's (John I.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 45th Regiment*.
Curtis' (N. Martin) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 142d Regiment*.
Curtis' (Sylvanus W.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment*.
Cutcheon's (Byron M.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 20th Regiment*.
Dale's (Richard C.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment*.
Dana's (Edmund L.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 143d Regiment*.
Dance's (Willis J.) **Artillery**. See *Powhatan Artillery, post*.
Dandy's (George B.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 100th Regiment*.
Daniels' (Percy) **Infantry**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 7th Regiment*.
Danks' (John A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 63d Regiment*.
Danville **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Dare's (George) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Reserves*.
Davidson's (William Lee) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment*.
Davis' (John B.) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 15th Regiment*.
Davis' (Phineas S.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 39th Regiment*.
Davis' (Thomas H.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 12th Regiment*.
Davis' (William) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 69th Regiment*.
Davis' (William P.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 90th Regiment*.
Dawes' (Rufus R.) **Infantry**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Dawson's (Matthew M.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 100th Regiment*.
Deane's (John M.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 29th Regiment*.
Deering's (Arthur) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 32d Regiment*.
De Forest's (Jacob J.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 81st Regiment*.
Degener's (George) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment*.
De Land's (Charles V.) **Sharpshooters**. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Dement's (William F.) **Artillery**. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Battery*.
Dennison's (William N.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Batteries A and G*.
Deno's (James E.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 81st Regiment*.
Dewey's (George M.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment*.
Di Cesnola's (Louis P.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Dieckmann's (Julius) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment, 2d Battalion*.
Dimm's (Henry S.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 53d Regiment*.
Dixon's (William D.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Reserves*.
Dobbs' (Cyrus J.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 13th Regiment*.
Donald's (George L.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, 13th Regiment*.
Donald's (William K.) **Artillery**. See *Rockbridge Artillery, No. 2, post*.
Donaldsonville **Artillery**. See *Louisiana Troops*.

- Doran's** (Michael) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 155th Regiment*.
Dorrell's (William B.) **Infantry**. See *Delaware Troops, 3d Regiment*.
Dorsey's (Stephen W.) **Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H*.
Dow's (Edwin B.) **Artillery**. See *Maine Troops, 6th Battery*.
Downing's (Patrick J.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 42d Regiment*.
Draper's (William F.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 36th Regiment*.
Du Bois's (Samuel T.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 3d Regiment*.
Du Bose's (Dudley M.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 15th Regiment*.
Dudley's (Charles P.) **Infantry**. See *Vermont Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Dudley's (Hollis O.) **Infantry**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 11th Regiment*.
Dudley's (James S.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery E*.
Duff's (Levi B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 105th Regiment*.
Dulany's (Richard H.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment*.
Dunn's (Morcena) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 19th Regiment*.
Dunne's (John P.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 115th Regiment*.
Dunovant's (John) **Cavalry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Durell's (George W.) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery D*.
Dushane's (Nathan T.) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment*.
Dwight's (Augustus W.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 122d Regiment*.
Easterly's (George B.) **Artillery**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 4th Battery*.
Eaton's (John B.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 27th Battery*.
Ebright's (Aaron W.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 126th Regiment*.
Edgell's (Frederick M.) **Artillery**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Battery*.
Edwards' (Clark S.) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Edwards' (Oliver) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 37th Regiment*.
Egan's (John) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery K*.
Egan's (Thomas W.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 40th Regiment*.
Egbert's (George T.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 183d Regiment*.
Elder's (Samuel S.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery B*.
Ellett's (Thomas) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Elliott's (Robert T.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 16th Regiment*.
Ellis' (Theodore G.) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 14th Regiment*.
Elwell's (Andrew) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 23d Regiment*.
Ely's (Ralph) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment*.
Emerson's (William) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 151st Regiment*.
Emery's (Sabine) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 9th Regiment*.
England's (Theophilus L.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 89th Regiment*.
Ent's (Wellington H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 31st Regiment*.
Evans' (Clement A.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 31st Regiment*.
Evans' (Edwin) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 109th Regiment*.
Evans' (Stephen B.) **Cavalry**. See *North Carolina Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Ewing's (Charles) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Ewing's (John) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 155th Regiment*.
Ewing's (William A.) **Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H*.
Farrand's (James) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Fay's (Thomas M.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 151st Regiment*.
Federhen's (Jacob) **Artillery**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st (A) Battery*.
Fellows' (Charles E.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Regiment*.
Fickling's (William W.) **Artillery**. See *Brooks Artillery, ante*.
Finnicum's (Mark) **Infantry**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 7th Regiment*.
Fisher's (Isaac B.) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 7th Regiment*.
Fisk's (John) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment, Mounted Rifles*.
Fitzhugh's (Charles L.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Batteries C and E*.
Flanner's (Henry G.) **Artillery**. See *Branch Artillery, ante*.

- Fleming's** (Charles K.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Fleming's (George) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Fleming's (James) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Flint's (Edward A.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Floyd's (Eldridge G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Fluvanna Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Ford's (George W.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Ford's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Forster's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 148th Regiment.*
Forsyth's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Foster's (George P.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Fowler's (Edward B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Fox's (Dorus M.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Fraser's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Fredericksburg Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
French's (Frank S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Batteries E and G.*
French's (Winsor B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Fry's (C. W.) **Artillery.** See *Orange Artillery, post.*
Fuller's (George) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Fuller's (Guy W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Funk's (Augustus) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Gaillard's (Franklin) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Galpin's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Garber's (Asher W.) **Artillery.** See *Staunton Artillery, post.*
Garden's (Hugh R.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Artillery, post.*
Garrett's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Garrett's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Gates' (Theodore B.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Gaul's (Samuel M.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Geddis' (John B.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Gee's (Bolivar H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Gibbs' (Alfred) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Gibbs' (John S.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Gibson's (J. Catlett) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 49th Regiment.*
Gilbreth's (Samuel G.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Company.*
Gilkyson's (Stephen R.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Gilliss' (James) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Batteries C and I.*
Gittings' (Erskine) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment. Batteries L and M.*
Gleason's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Glenn's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Glenn's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Glenny's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Goddard's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Godfrey's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Goodell's (Arthur A.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Gordon's (David S.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Gould's (J. Parker) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Graham's (Archibald) **Artillery.** See *Rockbridge Artillery, post.*
Graham's (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *Purnell Legion, Infantry, post.*
Grandy's (Charles R.) **Artillery.** See *Norfolk Blues, Artillery, post.*
Granger's (Henry W.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Grant's (Claudius B.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Graves' (Frank) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*

- Green's** (John S.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment*.
- Griffin's** (Charles B.) **Artillery**. See *Salem Artillery, post*.
- Grimes' (Bryan)** **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Grimes' (James F.)** **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 17th Regiment, 1st and 2d Battalions*.
- Grimshaw's** (Arthur H.) **Infantry**. See *Delaware Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Grindlay's** (James) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 146th Regiment*.
- Griswold's** (Charles E.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 56th Regiment*.
- Groner's** (Virginins D.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, 61st Regiment*.
- Grover's** (Ira G.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Guiney's** (Patrick R.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Regiment*.
- Guion's** (George M.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 148th Regiment*.
- Guss' (George W.)** **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 67th Regiment*.
- Guss' (Henry R.)** **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 97th Regiment*.
- Gustin's** (Richard) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Reserves*.
- Gwyn's** (James) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 118th Regiment*.
- Hagood's** (James R.) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Volunteers*.
- Haines' (Benjamin F.)** **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment*.
- Hale's** (Oscar A.) **Infantry**. See *Vermont Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Hall's** (Caldwell K.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 14th Regiment*.
- Hall's** (Delos E.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 97th Regiment*.
- Hall's** (H. Seymour) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 43d Regiment*.
- Hall's** (William P.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Hamblin's** (Joseph E.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 65th Regiment*.
- Hamilton's** (Eugene A.) **Infantry**. See *Vermont Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Hamlin's** (James H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 145th Regiment*.
- HammeU's** (John S.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 66th Regiment*.
- Hammond's** (John) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Hampson's** (Jesse A. P.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment*.
- Hanley's** (Patrick T.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Regiment*.
- Hapgood's** (Charles E.) **Infantry**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Hardin's** (Thomas J.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, 19th Regiment*.
- Hardwick's** (William M.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 48th Regiment*.
- Hardwicke's** (William W.) **Artillery**. See *Lee Artillery, post*.
- Harhaus' (Otto)** **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment (Harris Light)*.
- Harn's** (William A.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 3d Battery*.
- Harney's** (George) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 147th Regiment*.
- Harriman's** (Walter) **Infantry**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 11th Regiment*.
- Hart's** (James F.) **Artillery**. See *Washington (S. C.) Artillery, post*.
- Hart's** (Patrick) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 15th Battery*.
- Hartshorne's** (William R.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Reserves*.
- Haskell's** (Frank A.) **Infantry**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 36th Regiment*.
- Hawkes' (George P.)** **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 21st Regiment*.
- Hayes' (Joseph)** **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 18th Regiment*.
- Hayman's** (Samuel B.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment*.
- Haynes' (Charles L.)** **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment*.
- Hays' (Joseph)** **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Hazelton's** (John H.) **Cavalry**. See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Healy's** (Virgil M.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 8th Regiment*.
- Heaton's** (Edward) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Batteries B and L*.
- Henry's** (Guy V.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 40th Regiment*.
- Henry's** (Thomas) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 140th Regiment*.
- Henry's** (William, jr.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Henry's** (William W.) **Infantry**. See *Vermont Troops, 10th Regiment*.

- Herring's** (Charles P.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 118th Regiment.
- Hexamer's** (William) **Artillery**. See *New Jersey Troops*, 1st Battery.
- Hickman's** (Baynton J.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 49th Regiment.
- Higginbotham's** (John C.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*, 25th Regiment.
- Hight's** (Thomas) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops*, 31st Regiment.
- Hills'** (Francie M.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 45th Regiment.
- Hoffman's** (John S.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*, 31st Regiment.
- Hofmann's** (J. William) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 56th Regiment.
- Hogg's** (George) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops*, 2d Regiment.
- Holman's** (John H.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored*, 1st Regiment.
- Holt's** (Thomas) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 74th Regiment.
- Holt's** (Willis C.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops*, 10th Regiment.
- Hooper's** (I. Harris) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops*, 15th Regiment.
- Hopper's** (George F.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 10th Regiment.
- Horn's** (John W.) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union*, 6th Regiment.
- Hough's** (Andrew J.) **Infantry**. See *New Hampshire Troops*, 9th Regiment.
- Houghton's** (Moses B.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops*, 5th Regiment.
- Hovey's** (Charles H.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops*, 13th Regiment.
- Howell's** (John H.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops*, 3d Regiment, Battery M.
- Hudson's** (Edward McK.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars*, 14th Regiment, 1st Battalion.
- Hudson's** (Henry W.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 82d Regiment.
- Huey's** (Pennock) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 8th Regiment.
- Hufty's** (Baldwin) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops*, 4th Regiment.
- Huggins'** (Thomas) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 82d Regiment.
- Hughes'** (Chester K.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 143d Regiment.
- Hugo's** (William H.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 70th Regiment.
- Hulings'** (Thomas H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 49th Regiment.
- Hull's** (James C.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 62d Regiment.
- Humphrey's** (William) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops*, 2d Regiment.
- Hunsdon's** (Charles) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Vermont Troops*, 1st Regiment.
- Hunt's** (John S.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars*, 4th Regiment, Battery L.
- Hunt's** (Peter) **Artillery**. See *Rhode Island Troops*, 1st Regiment, Battery A.
- Hurt's** (William B.) **Artillery**. See *Alabama Troops*.
- Husk's** (Lewis W.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 111th Regiment.
- Hyde's** (Joseph) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 39th Regiment.
- Hyman's** (Joseph H.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops*, 13th Regiment.
- Irvin's** (John) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 149th Regiment.
- Jack's** (John T.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 56th Regiment.
- Jackson's** (Samuel M.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 11th Reserves.
- James'** (Martin S.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Rhode Island Troops*, 3d Regiment, Battery C.
- Jeff. Davis Artillery**. See *Alabama Troops*.
- Jeff. Davis Legion, Cavalry**. See *Mississippi Troops*.
- Jenckes'** (Henry C.) **Infantry**. See *Rhode Island Troops*, 2d Regiment.
- Jenkins'** (David T.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 146th Regiment.
- Johannes'** (John G.) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union*, 8th Regiment.
- Johns'** (Thomas D.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops*, 7th Regiment.
- Johnson's** (George W.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 49th Regiment.
- Johnston's** (Philip Preston) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Jones'** (Edward J.) **Artillery**. See *Massachusetts Troops*, 11th Battery.
- Jones'** (Edward S.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 3d Regiment.
- Jones'** (George W.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 150th Regiment.
- Jones'** (Lorraine F.) **Artillery**. See *Richmond Howitzers, post*, 2d Company.

- Jordan's** (John T.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 49th Regiment*.
Karples' (Henry M.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment*.
Keese's (Oliver, jr.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 118th Regiment*.
Keifer's (J. Warren) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 110th Regiment*.
Keitt's (Lawrence M.) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 20th Regiment*.
Kellogg's (Elisha S.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Connecticut Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Kelly's (James R.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries C, F, and K*.
Kenesson's (Daniel G.) **Infantry**. See *Vermont Troops, 3d Regiment*.
Kerwin's (Michael) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment*.
Kester's (John W.) **Cavalry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Ketchum's (William A.) **Engineers**. See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment*.
Kidd's (James H.) **Cavalry**. See *Michigan Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Kiddoo's (Joseph B.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 22d Regiment*.
Kimball's (Melville C.) **Artillery**. See *Maine Troops, 4th Battery*.
King's (J. Floyd) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion*.
King's (Rufus, jr.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery A*.
King's (Samuel B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Reserves*.
King William Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Kirk's (William A.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 57th Regiment*.
Kirkpatrick's (Thomas J.) **Artillery**. See *Amherst Artillery, ante*.
Kitching's (J. Howard) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Kleckner's (Charles) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 184th Regiment*.
Klein's (Christopher) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Knowles' (Oliver B.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment*.
Knox's (Edward B.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 44th Regiment*.
Kochersperger's (Charles) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 71st Regiment*.
Kohler's (John B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 98th Regiment*.
Kreutzer's (William) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 98th Regiment*.
Lakeman's (Moses B.) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 3d Regiment*.
Lamb's (Jacob H.) **Artillery**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C*.
Lamkin's (James N.) **Artillery**. See *Nelson Artillery, post*.
Landry's (R. Prosper) **Artillery**. See *Donaldsonville Artillery, ante*.
Lane's (John) **Artillery**. See *Sumter Artillery, post*.
Langdon's (Loomis L.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery M*.
Langley's (John F.) **Infantry**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 12th Regiment*.
Lansing's (Jacob H.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 86th Regiment*.
Larkin's (James E.) **Infantry**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Lee Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Lee's (Horace C.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 27th Regiment*.
Le Gendre's (Charles W.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 51st Regiment*.
Lentz's (John D.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 91st Regiment*.
Leonard's (John) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 72d Regiment*.
Leonard's (Samuel H.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 13th Regiment*.
Lessig's (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 96th Regiment*.
Letcher Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Lewis' (Enoch E.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 110th Regiment*.
Lewis' (George W.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment*.
Lewis' (John R.) **Infantry**. See *Vermont Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Lewis' (John W.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Lewis' (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Regiment*.
Libby's (Arthur) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Lincoln's (Theodore, jr.) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Lindley's (John M.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 19th Regiment*.
Lloyd's (Samuel T.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 121st Regiment*.

- Lockwood's** (Abram L.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 120th Regiment.
- Lockwood's** (Jonathan H.) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops*, 7th Regiment.
- Long's** (James W.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars*, 2d Regiment.
- Long's** (John S.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 93d Regiment.
- Long's** (William W.) **Cavalry**. See *Illinois Troops*, 8th Regiment.
- Lothian's** (James A.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops*, 26th Regiment.
- Lowrance's** (William L. J.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops*, 34th Regiment.
- Luce's** (Constant) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops*, 17th Regiment.
- Lumbard's** (George W.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops*, 4th Regiment.
- Lyle's** (J. Banks) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops*, 5th Regiment.
- Lyle's** (Peter) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 90th Regiment.
- Lynch's** (Charles M.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 145th Regiment.
- McAllister's** (Robert) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops*, 11th Regiment.
- McCarthy's** (Edward S.) **Artillery**. See *Richmond Howitzers*, post, 1st Company.
- McCartney's** (William H.) **Artillery**. See *Massachusetts Troops*, 1st (A) Battery.
- McClennan's** (Matthew R.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 138th Regiment.
- McComb's** (James) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops*, 12th Regiment.
- McComb's** (William) **Infantry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate*, 14th Regiment.
- McConihe's** (John) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 169th Regiment.
- McConihe's** (Samuel) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 93d Regiment.
- McCoy's** (De Witt C.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 83d Regiment.
- McCoy's** (Thomas F.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 107th Regiment.
- McCullough's** (John) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 183d Regiment.
- McCullough's** (Peter) **Infantry**. See *Delaware Troops*, 2d Regiment.
- MacDonald's** (Christopher R.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 47th Regiment.
- McDonald's** (James H.) **Engineers**. See *New York Troops*, 50th Regiment.
- McDonough's** (Patrick) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 2d Reserves.
- McElroy's** (James N.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops*, 60th Regiment.
- McFadden's** (William) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 59th Regiment.
- Macfarlan's** (John G. C.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 95th Regiment.
- McGlashan's** (Peter) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops*, 50th Regiment.
- McGregor's** (William M.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- McIlwaine's** (William) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 102d Regiment.
- McIntire's** (Samuel B.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars*, 2d Regiment, Battery E.
- McIvor's** (James P.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 170th Regiment.
- McKean's** (James L.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 139th Regiment.
- McKeen's** (H. Boyd) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 81st Regiment.
- McKibbin's** (David B.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars*, 14th Regiment, 1st Battalion.
- McKnight's** (George F.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops*, 12th Battery.
- McKnight's** (James) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars*, 5th Regiment, Battery M.
- McLaughlen's** (Napoleon B.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops*, 1st Regiment.
- McLaughlin's** (George H.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars*, 2d Regiment.
- McLaughlin's** (Thomas) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 102d Regiment.
- MacLay's** (William P.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 62d Regiment.
- McLean's** (George P.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 183d Regiment.
- McLennan's** (Peter) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops*, 22d Regiment.
- McMahon's** (James P.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 164th Regiment.
- McMichael's** (Richards) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 53d Regiment.
- Madill's** (Henry J.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 141st Regiment.
- Madison Artillery**. See *Louisiana Troops*.
- Madison Light Artillery**. See *Mississippi Troops*.
- Maguire's** (John) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops*, 42d Regiment.
- Manly's** (Basil C.) **Artillery**. See *North Carolina Troops*, 1st Regiment, Battery A.
- Mann's** (Daniel P.) **Cavalry**. See *Oneida Cavalry*, post.

- Manning's** (Van H.) **Infantry**. See *Arkansas Troops, 3d Regiment*.
Manning's (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Mansfield's (John) **Infantry**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Marcy's (George O.) **Cavalry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Marshall's (David D.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Martin's (Augustus P.) **Artillery**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d (C) Battery*.
Martin's (Joseph W.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 6th Battery*.
Martin's (Montgomery) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 58th Regiment*.
Marye's (Edward A.) **Artillery**. See *Fredericksburg Artillery, ante*.
Mason's (Edwin C.) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 7th Regiment*.
Mason's (Julius W.) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment*.
Massie's (John L.) **Artillery**. See *Fluvanna Artillery, ante*.
Massie's (Thomas B.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment*.
Matthewson's (Angell) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E*.
Mattocks' (Charles P.) **Sharpshooters*** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment*.
Maynadier's (William M.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery K*.
Mayo's (Robert M.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment*.
Meeker's (Lorenzo) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Meikel's (George W.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 20th Regiment*.
Mendell's (George H.) **Engineers**. See *Union Troops, Regulars*.
Menger's (Bruce) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Mercer's (Lawrence) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 81st Regiment*.
Merriam's (Waldo) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 16th Regiment*.
Merrill's (Charles B.) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 17th Regiment*.
Meservey's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 18th Regiment*.
Metcalf's (Richard) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Batteries C and I*.
Milledge's (John, jr.) **Artillery**. See *Georgia Troops*.
Millen's (John M.) **Cavalry**. See *Georgia Troops, 20th Battalion*.
Miller's (Francis C.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 147th Regiment*.
Miller's (George McD.) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Rifles*.
Miller's (John L.) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 12th Regiment*.
Miller's (William C.) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B*.
Milliken's (Robert H.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment*.
Mink's (Charles E.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H*.
Mitchell's (James) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment*.
Mobley's (Edward M.) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 7th Regiment*.
Moegling's (William C.) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 11th Regiment*.
Moesch's (Joseph A.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 83d Regiment*.
Moffett's (Charles J.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 2d Battalion*.
Moffett's (Samuel A.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 94th Regiment*.
Moffett's (Samuel G.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 26th Regiment*.
Montague's (George L.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 37th Regiment*.
Moody's (D. N.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, 21st Regiment*.
Moody's (George V.) **Artillery**. See *Madison Artillery, ante*.
Moody's (Samuel) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 27th Regiment*.
Moody's (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment*.
Moore's (Caleb) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment*.
Moore's (John W.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 99th Regiment*.
Moore's (Joseph D.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Morehead's (Isaac) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 63d Regiment*.
Moroney's (Richard) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment; also Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment*.*

* Temporarily commanding.

- Morris Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Morris' (Lewis O.) Heavy Artillery. See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Morris' (Orlando H.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Morrison's (Andrew J.) Cavalry. See *New Jersey Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Morrison's (David) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Morrow's (Henry A.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Morton's (Peter) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 8th Battery.*
Mosby's (John S.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 43d Battalion.*
Muhlenberg's (Charles P.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery A.*
Mulholland's (St. Clair A.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Munford's (Thomas T.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Munroe's (Robert) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment.*
Murdock's (Marcus W.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Murphy's (Joseph M.) Heavy Artillery. See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Murray's (Henry S.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Myer's (Aaron B.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Nance's (James D.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Neeper's (William B.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Nelson Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Nelson's (Alanson H.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Nettleton's (A. Bayard) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Nevin's (David J.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 62d Regiment.*
New York 1st Dragoons, Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 19th Regiment.*
New York 2d Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 82d Regiment.*
New York 9th Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 83d Regiment.*
New York 14th Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment.*
New York 20th Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment.*
New York 1st Mounted Rifles. See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment, Cavalry.*
New York 69th National Guard, Artillery. See *New York Troops, 182d Regiment, Infantry.*
Nichols' (George S.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Norfolk Blues, Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Nowlan's (Garrett) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment.*
O'Brien's (Timothy) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 152d Regiment.*
Olcott's (Egbert) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Onderdonk's (Benjamin F.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Oneida Cavalry. See *New York Troops.*
Opp's (Milton) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Orange Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Orr's (James L.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Rifles.*
Orr's (William) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Osborn's (Francis A.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Osborn's (Thomas O.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Otis' (Elwell S.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Otis' (George H.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Otis' (John L.) Infantry. See *Connecticut Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Overton's (Edward, jr.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Owen's (Thomas H.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Page's (Richard C. M.) Artillery. See *Morris Artillery, ante.*
Palmetto Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Palmetto Sharpshooters, Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Park's (Edward G.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Parker's (Francis M.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Parker's (William W.) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Parnell's (William R.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*

- Parry's (Alfred) **Sharpshooters**. See *New York Troops, 1st Battalion*.
 Parsons' (Augustin N.) **Artillery**. See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Battery*.
 Parsons' (Joseph B.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 10th Regiment*.
 Pate's (Henry C.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment*.
 Patten's (Henry L.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 20th Regiment*.
 Patterson's (George M.) **Artillery**. See *Sumter Artillery, post, Battery B*.
 Patterson's (John W.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 102d Regiment*.
 Patton's (James) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 53d Regiment*.
 Patton's (William) **Cavalry**. See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment*.
 Pearson's (Alfred L.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 155th Regiment*.
 Pearson's (Henry H.) **Infantry**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 6th Regiment*.
 Pease's (Walter B.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 17th Regiment, 1st and 2d Battalions*.
 Peebles' (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 44th Regiment*.
 Pee Dee **Artillery**. See *South Carolina Troops*.
 Peirce's (Ebenezer W.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 29th Regiment*.
 Pendleton's (Edmund) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery G*.
 Penfield's (Nelson) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 125th Regiment*.
 Penick's (Nathan) **Artillery**. See *John W. Lewis' Artillery, ante*.
 Pennington's (Alexander C. M., jr.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery M*.
 Pennsylvania **Bucktails, Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Reserves*.
 Pennsylvania **1st Rifles, Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Reserves*.
 Penrose's (William H.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 15th Regiment*.
 Perkins' (Joseph G.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 19th Regiment*.
 Perry's (Edgar) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 139th Regiment*.
 Perry's (William F.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 44th Regiment*.
 Phelps' (Charles E.) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 7th Regiment*.
 Phillips' (Charles A.) **Artillery**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 5th (E) Battery*.
 Phillips' (John W.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 18th Regiment*.
 Phillips **Legion**. See *Georgia Troops*.
 Phillips' (William H.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C*.
 Phipps' (Valentine) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 10th Reserves*.
 Pickering's (John, jr.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 13th Unattached Company*.
 Pickett's (Josiah) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 25th Regiment*.
 Pierce's (Byron R.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment*.
 Pierce's (Henry I.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 96th Regiment*.
 Pincus' (Simon) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 66th Regiment*.
 Pingree's (Samuel E.) **Infantry**.* See *Vermont Troops, 2d Regiment*.
 Pingree's (Stephen M.) **Infantry**. See *Vermont Troops, 4th Regiment*.
 Pleasant's (Henry) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 48th Regiment*.
 Plimpton's (Josiah I.) **Infantry**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 3d Regiment*.
 Pond's (Francis B.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 62d Regiment*.
 Pope's (Edmund M.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment*.
 Porter's (David E.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Batteries E and G*.
 Porter's (Peter A.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment*.
 Powell's (Edward H.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment*.
 Powers' (Charles J.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 108th Regiment*.
 Powhatan **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
 Pratt's (John E.) **Infantry**. See *Vermont Troops, 4th Regiment*.
 Prescott's (George L.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment*.
 Preston's (Addison W.) **Cavalry**. See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment*.
 Prey's (Gilbert G.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 104th Regiment*.

* Temporarily commanding.

- Price's** (Berryman Z.) **Artillery**. See *Danville Artillery, ante*.
Pulaski Artillery. See *Georgia Troops*.
Pulford's (John) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Purcell Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Purinton's (George A.) **Cavalry**. See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Purnell Legion, Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union*.
Pye's (Edward) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 95th Regiment*.
Rafferty's (Thomas) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 71st Regiment*.
Ramsay's (John A.) **Artillery**. See *Rowan Artillery, post*.
Ramsey's (John) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 8th Regiment*.
Ramsey's (Joseph F.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 187th Regiment*.
Randol's (Alanson M.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Batteries H and I*.
Ransom's (Dunbar R.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery C*.
Raulston's (John B.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 81st Regiment*.
Raulston's (William C.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 24th Regiment*.
Read's (Samuel B. M.) **Infantry**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Redenbach's (Lewis) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 61st Regiment*.
Rees' (Lucius G.) Artillery. See *Sumter Artillery, post, Battery A*.
Reese's (William J.) **Artillery**. See *Jeff. Davis Artillery, ante*.
Regan's (Peter C.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 7th Battery*.
Reid's (Thomas M.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 182d Regiment*.
Reilly's (William A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 115th Regiment*.
Reynolds' (Gilbert H.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Batteries E and L*.
Reynolds' (William B.) Infantry. See *Vermont Troops, 17th Regiment*.
Reynolds' (William H.) Heavy Artillery. See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment*.
Rhines' (Levant C.) Sharpshooters. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Rhoads' (George B.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 88th Regiment*.
Rhodes' (William B.) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E*.
Rice's (Edmund) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 19th Regiment*.
Richards' (Thomas J.) Artillery. See *Madison Light Artillery, ante*.
Richardson's (Lester I.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D*.
Richardson's (Samuel W.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 16th Regiment*.
Richmond City Battalion, Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 25th Battalion*.
Richmond Defense Battalion, Artillery. See *John C. Pemberton*.
Richmond Howitzers, Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Richmond's (Lucius) Cavalry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Ricketts' (R. Bruce) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F*.
Rider's (Henry W.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 12th Regiment*.
Rittenhouse's (Benjamin F.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery D*.
Ritzius' (Henry P.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment*.
Roberts' (Samuel H.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 139th Regiment*.
Robins' (William T.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, 42d Battalion*.
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